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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXV—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1889.

E465
I:25:1

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PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number, 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

* Volumes I to V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

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UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO

SERIES I—VOLUME XXV.

(To be inserted in the volume. For explanation see General Index volume, Serial No. 130, page XXVIII.)

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War,

BY

BRIG. GEN. FRED C. AINSWORTH,
CHIEF OF THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

AND

MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY.

Mr. JOHN S. MOODEY, Indexer.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

TEXT.

PART 1.

Page 3. Erase *20–23, 1863. Expeditions from Belle Plain to Port Conway and Port Royal, Va.*

Page 87. Beale's report, date line, for *April 11* read *April 16.*

Page 122. Williamson's report, fourth line, for *Lieutenant* [*A. W.*] *McDonald* [*jr.*] read *Lieutenant* [*William N.*] *McDonald.*

Page 227. Fifth line, bottom, for *Carey* read *Cary.*

Pages 235, 237. For *Martin* and *M. Denicke* read *Conrad F. M. Denicke.*

Page 309. Morgan's report, twenty-first line, for ——— *Mills* read *Scott's Mills.*

Page 315. Erase foot-note and insert *For Zook's report, see Series I, Vol. 51, Part 1, p. 178. Cross' report not found.*

Page 794. Erase ‡ after *Washington* (*S. C.*) *Artillery, Capt. James F. Hart*, and insert †. Add to † foot-note, *also R. F. Beckham's report.*

Page 918. Twenty-sixth line, top, strike out [*T. W.*] before *Brown.*

Page 944. First line, for *Twenty-first Alabama* read *Twenty-sixth Alabama.*

Page 1073. Insert * after *Court-House*, in fifth line of Hooker to Kelton, and add foot-note, * *See p. 47.*

Page 1074. Strike out [*Inclosure*] and insert an *em dash.*

Page 1126. For *Bidwell's* (*Daniel B.*) read *Bidwell's* (*Daniel D.*).

Pages 1143–1269. Strike out foot-note *No circumstantial reports on file*, wherever it occurs.

Page 1170. For *Quade, J.*, read *McQuade, J.*

PART 2.

Page 190. Erase foot-note and insert *See Compiler's note, Plate 26, Map 4, of the Atlas.*

Page 286. Third line, bottom, for *Hingling* read *Yingling.*

Page 437. Second foot-note, for *Virginia* read *West Virginia.*

Page 541. Twenty-third line, top, for *Holbert* read *Albert.*

Page 600. Myers to Williams, eighth line, for *approved* read *exposed.*

Page 678. Jones to Williams, fifth line, second paragraph, for [*W. W.*] *Baldwin* read [*W. M.*] *Baldwin.*

Page 826. Lee to Critcher, date should be *May 22, 1863.*

Page 856. Erase foot-note and insert *See Series I, Vol. 51, Part 2, p. 688.*

Page 864. For *Baldwin's* (*W. W.*) read *Baldwin's* (*W. M.*).

Page 875. For *McMahon's* (*A.*) read *McMahon's* (*A. R.*).

Page 879. Sixteenth line, top, for *M* read *H.*

Page 880. For *Schoonmaker's* (*James N.*) read *Schoonmaker's* (*James M.*).

Page 911. Under *Georgia Troops*, second line, insert *Batteries:* before *Milledge's.*

Page 916. Strike out foot-note, * *Probably S. B. Holabird or W. S. Abert.*

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Insert all words and figures in *italics* and strike out all in [brackets]. An asterisk (*) following a correction indicates that "Additions and Corrections" to the text should be consulted. References are to parts of volume.

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OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

Jan. 26, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac; Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch supersedes Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner in command of the Right Grand Division; Maj. Gen. George G. Meade assumes command of the Center Grand Division; Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard supersedes Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick in command of the Second Army Corps, and Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin temporarily in command of the Fifth Army Corps.

Skirmish at Grove Church, near Morrisville, Va.

26–27, 1863.—Skirmishes near Fairfax Court-House and at Middleburg, Va.

30, 1863.—Skirmish at Turner's Mills, Va.

31, 1863.—The Ninth Army Corps ordered to the Department of Virginia.

Feb. 1, 1863.—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Fifth Army Corps.

2, 1863.—The Department of Washington re-created, the troops constituting the Twenty-Second Army Corps.

Reconnaissance of the Rappahannock fords, and skirmish at Rappahannock Station, Va.

4, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. William F. Smith in command of the Sixth Army Corps.

5, 1863.—The Grand Divisions, Army of the Potomac, abolished, and commanders (major-generals) assigned to army corps as follows: John F. Reynolds, First; Darius N. Couch, Second; Daniel E. Sickles, Third; George G. Meade, Fifth; John Sedgwick, Sixth; William F. Smith, Ninth; Franz Sigel, Eleventh; Henry W. Slocum, Twelfth; and George Stoneman to command the cavalry.

5–7, 1863.—Operations at Rappahannock Bridge and Grove Church, Va.

5–8, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt into Wyoming County, W. Va.

6, 1863.—Skirmish at Dranesville, Va.

Skirmish at or near Millwood, Va.

Skirmish at Wiggenton's Mills, Aquia Creek, Va.

* Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this "Summary," no circumstantial reports are on file.

Feb. 6-21, 1863.—The Ninth Army Corps transferred from the Army of the Potomac to Newport News, Va.*
7, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Washington.
9, 1863.—Skirmish near Somerville, Va.
10, 1863.—Skirmish at Chantilly, Va.
10-12, 1863.—Expedition from Beverly into Pocahontas County, W. Va.
10-16, 1863.—Operations in Westmoreland and Richmond Counties, Va.
12, 1863.—Skirmishes near Smithfield and Charlestown, W. Va.
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13, 1863.—Skirmish at Dranesville, Va.
14, 1863.—Affair on the Hillsborough Road, and scout to Leesburg, Va.
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16, 1863.—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, temporarily in command of the Fifth Army Corps.
Affair near Romney, W. Va.
18, 1863.—Two divisions of Longstreet's corps ordered from Army of Northern Virginia to defense of Richmond.
19, 1863.—Skirmish at Leesburg, Va.
21, 1863.—Attack on U. S. gunboats Freeborn and Dragon, at Ware's Point, Va.
23, 1863.—Brig. Gens. Andrew A. Humphreys and Adolph von Steinwehr, U. S. Army, temporarily and respectively commanding the Fifth and Eleventh Army Corps.
24, 1863.—Skirmish near Strasburg, Va.
25, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.
25-26, 1863.—Skirmishes near Winchester, Strasburg, and Woodstock, Va.
Skirmish at Chantilly, Va.
26, 1863.—Affair near Germantown, Va.
27, 1863.—Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the First Army Corps.
27-28, 1863.—Scout from Centreville to Falmouth, Va.
Mar. 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Aldie, Va.
3- 8, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain to Coan River and Machodoc Creek, Va.
4, 1863.—Skirmish at Independent Hill, Prince William County, Va.
7, 1863.—Skirmish at Green Spring Run, W. Va.
9, 1863.—Affair at Fairfax Court-House, Va.
12, 1863.—Brig. Gen. William W. Morris, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the Middle Military Department.
12-16, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt through Boone, Wyoming, and Logan Counties, W. Va.
15, 1863.—Affair near Dumfries, Va.
Scout from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg, Va.
17, 1863.—Engagement at Kelly's Ford (Kellysville), Va.
Skirmish at Bealeton Station, Va.
Affair at Herndon Station, Va.
19, 1863.—Skirmish near Winchester, Va.
22, 1863.—Affairs at Selecman's Ford and Mrs. Violett's, near Occoquan, Va.
23, 1863.—Skirmish on the Little River Turnpike, near Chantilly, Va.
25-29, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain into Westmoreland County, Va.
28, 1863.—Skirmish at Hurricane Bridge, W. Va.
29, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Eleventh Army Corps.

* See Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 149.

Mar. 29, 1863.—Affair near Dumfries, Va.
Skirmish at Kelly's Ford, Va.
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Skirmish at Zoar Church, Va.
Apl. 1, 1863.—Skirmish near the mouth of Broad Run, Loudoun County, Va.
2, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard supersedes Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz in command of the Eleventh Army Corps.
3- 6, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Piatt through Logan and Cabell Counties, W. Va., and skirmish (5th) at Mud River.
Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Middleburg, Va.
6- 7, 1863.—Skirmishes near Burlington, and at Purgitsville and Goings' Ford, W. Va.
8, 1863.—Skirmish on the Millwood Road, near Winchester, Va.
11-18, 1863.—Scout from Beverly to Franklin, W. Va.
12-13, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Winchester up Cedar Creek Valley, Va.
13, 1863.—Skirmish at Elk Run, Va.
Skirmish at Snicker's Ferry, Va.
14-15, 1863.—Operations at Rappahannock Bridge, and at Kelly's, Welford's, and Beverly Fords, Va.
17-18, 1863.—Expedition from Winchester to Stump's Tannery, Va.
18, 1863.—Affair near Johnstown, Harrison County, W. Va.
20, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Winchester toward Wardensville and Strasburg, Va., and skirmish.
20-23, 1863.—Expeditions from Belle Plain to Port Conway and Port Royal, Va.
20-May 14, 1863.—Imboden's expedition into West Virginia, including skirmishes (April 24) at Beverly, (May 5) Janelew, and (May 12) near Summerville.
21-May 21, 1863.—Jones' raid on the Northwestern (Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad.
22, 1863.—Skirmish at Point Pleasant, W. Va.
22-24, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain to Port Conway and Port Royal, Va.
22-May 16, 1863.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.
24, 1863.—Skirmish in Gilmer County, W. Va.
26, 1863.—Skirmish at Burlington, W. Va.
Skirmish at Portland, W. Va.
Skirmish at Oak Grove, Va.
27-May 6, 1863.—The Chancellorsville Campaign.
29-May 7, 1863.—The Stoneman Raid.
May 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Lewisburg, W. Va.
Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, temporarily assigned to command of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
3, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton Junction, Va.
6, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
Skirmish at Warrenton, Va.
8, 1863.—Skirmish near Grove Church, Va.
11, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton, Va.
12-14, 1863.—Operations about Buck's and Front Royal Fords, Va.
Scout from Snicker's Ferry, and skirmish (13th) at Upperville, Va.
14, 1863.—Skirmish at Marsteller's Place, near Warrenton Junction, Va.
15-22, 1863.—Scout from Parkersburg into Calhoun County, W. Va.
16, 1863.—Skirmish at Elizabeth Court-House, W. Va.
Skirmish at Ravenswood, W. Va.
17, 1863.—Skirmish near Dumfries, Va.
18-20, 1863.—Skirmishes at and about Fayetteville, W. Va.

May 20-26, 1863.—Operations in the Northern Neck and in Middlesex County, Va.
22, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Second Army Corps.
Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
23, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton, Va.
Skirmish at West Creek, W. Va.
27-29, 1863.—Scout from Snicker's Ferry to Aldie, Fairfax Court-House, and Leesburg, Va.
30, 1863.—Army of Northern Virginia reorganized into three army corps, Lieut. Gens. Richard S. Ewell and Ambrose P. Hill being assigned, respectively, to command of the Second and Third Corps; Lieutenant-General Longstreet retaining command of the First
Skirmish near Greenwich, Va.
31, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton, Va.
June 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Snicker's Gap, Va.
2, 1863.—Skirmish at Upperville, Va.
Skirmish at Strasburg, Va.
3, 1863.—Skirmish near Fayetteville, W. Va.

JANUARY 26, 1863.—Skirmish at Grove Church, near Morrisville, Va.

Reports of Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, *January* 26, 1863—7.45 p. m.

GENERAL: Colonel Di Cesnola sends the following report from Allcock's:

The various scouting parties I sent out this morning toward Elk Run, the Rappahannock fords, &c., have been attacked by the enemy this side of the river. I have re-enforced my men at all points, and have advised General Schurz, at Hartwood, of the state of affairs, and shall send further reports to him. Several of our men have been killed and wounded. I shall keep my whole force on the alert. My opinion is that, having heard of our daily foraging parties, the enemy has sent out forces to intercept them. In consequence of the want of forage, I am compelled to send out quite a force every day, but they are well armed and officered. Should the enemy appear in force, I will immediately report to General Schurz, as ordered.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff.*

(Repeated by Butterfield to Hooker, at Washington, January 27.)

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STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, *January* 28, 1863.

SIR: Colonel Di Cesnola reports that the troops of the enemy who crossed at Kelly's Ford consisted of 300 infantry, and that another party, 170 strong, came down from Bristersburg. After some skirmishing, these parties retired, the first toward Ellis' Ford, where they recrossed, and the other toward Catlett's. The enemy lost 3 in killed and several wounded. Three of our men were wounded, of whom one died. All quiet in that direction.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 26-27, 1863.—Skirmishes near Fairfax Court-House and at Middleburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
January 27, 1863.

SIR: Last night my pickets were driven in by some of Stuart's cavalry, wounding 1 and capturing 9. I then started with some 200 men in pursuit. Some 27 miles beyond my pickets, at Middleburg, I came up with them, and, after a short skirmish, captured 24 of them. I have just returned.

P. WYNDHAM.

Capt. CARROLL H. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.,
February 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I arrived in this neighborhood about one week ago. Since then I have been, despite the bad weather, quite actively engaged with the enemy. The result up to this time has been the capture of 28 Yankee cavalry, together with all their horses, arms, &c. The evidence of parole I forward with this. I have also paroled a number of deserters. Col. Sir Percy Wyndham, with over 200 cavalry, came up to Middleburg last week to punish me, as he said, for my raids on his picket line. I had a slight skirmish with him, in which my loss was 3 men, captured by the falling of their horses; the enemy's loss, 1 man and 3 horses captured. He set a very nice trap a few days ago to catch me in. I went into it, but, contrary to the colonel's expectations, brought the trap off with me, killing 1, capturing 12, the balance running. The extent of the annoyance I have been to the Yankees may be judged of by the fact that, baffled in their attempts to capture me, they threaten to retaliate on citizens for my acts.

I forward to you some correspondence I have had on the subject. The most of the infantry have left Fairfax and gone toward Fredericksburg. In Fairfax there are five or six regiments of cavalry; there are about 300 at Dranesville. They are so isolated from the rest of the command that nothing would be easier than their capture. I have harassed them so much that they do not keep their pickets over half a mile from camp. There is no artillery there. I start on another trip day after to-morrow.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 8, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded as additional proof of the prowess, daring, and efficiency of Mosby (without commission) and his band of a dozen chosen spirits.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General as evidence of merit of Captain Mosby.

R. E. LEE,
General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 16, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 2, 1863.—Reconnaissance of the Rappahannock fords, and skirmish at Rappahannock Station, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Stafford Court-House, Va., February 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the reconnoitering parties which have been sent to feel the different fords on the Rappahannock River returned late last evening, and report the following information about the enemy's position, and which was corroborated by a rebel prisoner made during the skirmish my cavalry had yesterday at the Rappahannock Station:

At the United States Ford there is a brigade of cavalry under General Hampton, composed of four regiments, viz: Second South Carolina, Fourth and Seventh [Fifth] North Carolina, and another regiment. The average strength of each regiment is about 600 men. At the Rappahannock Station is Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry, of about the same strength, and composed of the Fourth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Virginia, and Third North Carolina.

The small reconnoitering party which left Allcock's early yesterday morning was directed to take the Marsh road, then the Warrenton road, and, when arrived at Morrisville post-office, to divide the force in two, and proceed by two different roads to Mount Holly Church, and there joining together, halt and push down some scouts to Kellysville Ford. Hogan, a good scout, went with another scout down to the river, crossed the small bridge, and when arrived at the river saw some rebels, fired at them, and dismounted some men. Then the main force came down to

the river, and dividing again in two, one portion went along the river near enough to Rappahannock Station to discover distinctly a large pontoon bridge nearly finished (the prisoner says it was finished two days ago). They met a party of some 50 cavalry, chased them, dismounted some of them, capturing their horses and saddles and a rebel cavalryman belonging to the Fourth North Carolina. When the party arrived near the river, a sharp fire was opened upon them from rifle-pits on the opposite side, which was returned by our men, who had 3 horses killed. We made 1 prisoner and captured 4 horses.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Commanding Grand Reserve Division.

FEBRUARY 5–7, 1863.—Operations at Rappahannock Bridge and Grove Church, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 10, 1863.

GENERAL: In accordance with orders received from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated the 4th instant, requiring the sending of a cavalry force, supported by infantry, to the Rappahannock River, where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses it, for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge, I detailed three regiments of cavalry, under the command of Col. J. B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a battery of artillery, to execute the work required, and detailed the Second Division, Third Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. B. Carr, as the supporting force.

Notwithstanding it was late in the afternoon and evening of the 4th instant when the necessary instructions in detail were given, and the occurrence on the morning of the 5th of a violent snow storm, both commands were *en route* early in the morning, and the expedition successfully accomplished. All the discretionary orders to return were sent to Colonel McIntosh on the evening of the 5th instant.

I submit herewith the reports of Colonel McIntosh† and General Carr,† giving the details of the expedition, and have to express my sense of the energy and promptitude of these officers and their commands, who,

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* For orders, etc., relating to these operations, see "Correspondence, etc.," Part II, under date of February 4, 5, and 6.
† Not found.

notwithstanding the very severe storm and the exposure consequent thereon, cheerfully performed the duty assigned them, in a manner most satisfactory to me and creditable to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
[*Major-General.*]

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., THIRD CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., February 9, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, of the 7th instant, I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the late expedition.

In accordance with orders received on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, to be prepared to march on secret service at an early hour the next morning, with three days' cooked rations and sixty rounds of ammunition, I started my brigade at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, and marched in the direction of Hartwood Church, reaching there about 3 p. m. Resumed the march toward Grove Church, and bivouacked near Deep Run about 6 p. m.

Next morning one section of Dimick's battery reported to me, and the march was resumed at 8 o'clock; reached Grove Church about 10.30 a. m. Bivouacked my command in the woods near the church, and threw out strong pickets on the Ellis Ford road, the Marsh, and by-roads to Morrisville.

At 4 p. m. I sent the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Colonel Sewell, to occupy certain cross-roads near Morrisville.

At 6 p. m. orders were received to return to camp. I immediately started the artillery, and having called in the Fifth and Sixth New Jersey Volunteers and my pickets, I left Grove Church at 8 p. m., and marched to within about 1 mile of Hartwood Church, where I bivouacked for the night. Next morning, the 7th instant, I resumed the march, and reached camp about 3 p. m.

Owing to the inclement weather, starting in a severe snow-storm, which lasted all day, interspersed with hail and rain, raining all night and part of the next day, the next night being exceedingly cold, and on Saturday the sun coming out thawed the roads so that it was terrible marching, it may be called one of the most severe expeditions on the command that any troops have been called upon to perform. I am happy to say that it was performed without a murmur, and that I have no casualties to report.

Inclosed I forward regimental commanders' reports.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. LE GRAND BENEDICT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Third Army Corps.

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* Not found.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS,
February 7, 1863—9.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The enemy moved up in considerable force on the Marsh road yesterday and the day before. Three brigades (infantry) encamped near Grove Church, while a force of cavalry came to Kelly's Mills with one gun, and another party attacked my pickets at the railroad bridge. This latter force endeavored to destroy the bridge, but were foiled in their attempt. Just at dark a party got under the bridge on the opposite side of the river, behind the abutments, and cut a few of the posts, attempting to fire the timbers at the same time. In the meantime a vigorous attack was made on my pickets, who got into the rifle-pits, and held their ground resolutely. The enemy were driven off after some hours' fighting, and my loss was 1 man wounded.

The whole force of the enemy retired at 2 a. m. this morning. I regret that the condition of my horses did not allow me to follow them. The infantry have also fallen back.

My scouts have captured 25 prisoners in the last few days and killed 6 of the enemy. All is quiet along the lines to-night.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General [J. E. B.] STUART.

FEBRUARY 5–8, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt into Wyoming County, W. Va.

Report of Maj. John McMahan, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA., *February* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the result of my recent trip into Wyoming County, W. Va.:

In obedience to your orders, I marched with 70 men, in a blinding snow storm, on the morning of the 5th instant; crossed Big Coal River at Thompson's farm, striking Little Coal 12 miles above Boone Court-House, halting 10 miles above said point until 10 p. m.; thence marched by the way of Wyoming Court-House to Charles Stewart's, on the Laurel Fork of Guyandotte River, 4 miles from said Court-House. Remained there until 1 p. m. on the 6th; thence proceeded to the headwaters of Laurel Creek, to John Farmer's, and remained there until 6 a. m. of the 7th; thence marched to the Marsh Fork of Big Coal River, down said river to Jacob Fetter's, where we arrived at 6 a. m. of the 8th; thence, by the way of Lum's Creek, to Camp Piatt, where we arrived at 7 p. m. on the 8th instant.

The weather was very severe, and my men and horses suffered very much. Some of my men had their feet frozen. We lost 4 horses from fatigue and exhaustion, and I impressed 3, one from old Mr. Cook, father of the rebel Captain Cook, 1 from a Mr. Fielding, and 1 from an unknown party, to enable me to bring my men into camp. The fourth man dismounted rode the horse of the guide, who remained at home.

From reliable information received, I am satisfied that the rebel Cap-

tain Henderson has not been in Wyoming County since Floyd's retreat. The rebel Captain Cook was heard of some two or three weeks since in said county, but had left some time since. I am satisfied also that there are no rebel forces in that county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McMAHAN,

Major Second West Va. Vol. Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Col. J. C. PAXTON, *Second West Virginia Vol. Cav.*

FEBRUARY 6, 1863.—Skirmish at or near Millwood, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES UPPER POTOMAC,
Harper's Ferry, Va., February 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that information has been received that the stage-coach running between Martinsburg and Winchester was captured on Friday evening last near Bunker Hill by 8 or 10 guerrillas, and several officers and citizens taken prisoners. They were, however, subsequently retaken at or near Millwood by a force sent out by General Milroy, which attacked the capturing party, killed 1, and took 1 prisoner. This information is derived from one of the passengers who was captured, and is reliable. General Milroy has made no report of the circumstances.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Baltimore, Md.*

FEBRUARY 6, 1863.—Skirmish at Wiggenton's Mills, Aquia Creek, Va.

Reports of Maj. Reuben Reinhold, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.†

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 1 o'clock Friday morning, the 6th, the picket post, consisting of 16 men, in command of Lieutenant English, at Wiggenton's Mills, was attacked by a force of about 35 men, 20 mounted and 15 dismounted; they killed 2 men, wounded Lieutenant English, and took 10 prisoners and 15 horses. Lieutenant English and 4 men effected their escape, aided by the darkness of the night and the thick undergrowth of pines adjoining the post. The following is a list of the killed and prisoners.‡

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

REUBEN REINHOLD,
Major, Commanding Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Major H. BALDWIN, Jr.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

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* See Milroy to Schenck, February 10, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.
† See Butterfield to Meade, February 6, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.
‡ List, omitted, shows 2 killed and 10 prisoners.

CAMP, *Aquia Church, Va., February* 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have carefully investigated the affair of the morning of February 6, 1863, concerning the capture of the pickets under command of Lieutenant English, and can really find no grounds on which to base charges against him.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

REUBEN REINHOLD,
Major Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Brigadier-General STAHEL.

FEBRUARY 9, 1863.—Skirmish near Somerville, Va.

Report of Maj. Charles McLean Knox, Ninth New York Cavalry, commanding brigade.

ALLCOCK'S, *February* 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I received information last night that a party of the Black Horse Cavalry were in the neighborhood of Morrisville post-office. I sent Captain Dickson, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, out at daybreak this morning in command of a reconnoitering party, with orders to proceed to Morrisville, thence to Somerville, and return by the Somerville road. When near Somerville, he came upon a party of rebels concealed in a thick wood. They charged upon the advance guard under charge of Scout Cook, when Captain Dickson rapidly advanced upon them, and, after several volleys were fired, the rebels gave way, and Captain Dickson pursued them and scattered them completely. We had 2 men wounded. Lieutenant Schwartz, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, accompanied him with a party of the Fourth New York Cavalry, and behaved with great coolness.

I shall proceed to Stafford as soon as the wagons return. I may not be able to get very far to-day, as the roads are in a terrible condition, and the horses of our teams very much worn out, but I hope to get a couple of miles beyond Hartwood Church. I shall send out patrols and throw out strong pickets to-night if I halt, and be in constant readiness for any emergency.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES McLEAN KNOX,
Major, Commanding Brigade.

Brigadier-General STAHEL, *Comdg. First Div., 11th Army Corps.*

FEBRUARY 10–12, 1863.—Expedition from Beverly into Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Augustus Moor, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN BRIGADE,
Buckhannon, Va., February 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant I started an expedition from Beverly, consisting of 60 cavalry and 75 infantry, commanded by Captain [Chatham T.] Ewing, Second Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, to capture rebel recruiting parties and stores in Pocahontas County.

Captain Ewing was instructed to proceed with the mounted men that

night to the summit of Cheat Mountain, the infantry to go as far as Huttonsville; the mounted men to proceed to Greenbank the next day, and the infantry to follow as a reserve to Greenbrier River, and there to await the return of the mounted men.

Captain Ewing, minding instructions, succeeded in surprising everything. He secured 13 prisoners from the Thirty-first and Third Virginia (rebel) regiments, 152 head of cattle, 15 horses and mules, and a large number of arms, which he had to destroy for want of transportation, without any loss or accident on our side.

Captain Ewing deserves praise for his perseverance. He put a damper on the rebel rejoicing over the disgraceful conduct of Major [Henry C.] Flesher.

I also received reliable information that, as soon as the condition of the roads permit, two more regiments from Staunton will join Imboden, to invade loyal counties of West Virginia, and take all the horses out, after driving in our outposts; therefore I ought to have more cavalry and one battery in the brigade, in time to be ready to meet any force at any place along my front. The uncertainty as to what forces really belong to my command is a great embarrassment to me. I hope soon to be relieved of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MOOR,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for the information of the General-in-Chief, and his attention invited to the remarks regarding the embarrassment arising from the uncertainty as to whom the command of certain regiments belongs. As before recommended, this question should be definitely settled, though I have no doubt those regiments properly belong to the West Virginia force, and not to the present command of General Kelley.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

FEBRUARY 10–16, 1863.—Operations in Westmoreland and Richmond Counties, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. William H. Medill, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. Craig W. Wadsworth, Aide-de-Camp.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. William H. Medill, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

ON PICKET, *Near Edge Hill, Va., February* 13, 1863.

COLONEL: The practical results of my three days' scout into Westmoreland and Richmond Counties are briefly these:

I reached Westmoreland Court-House on Tuesday [10th] at 10 a. m.; ascertained that I was too late, the meeting that I was sent to preside

* See also Hooker to Kelton, February 19, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

at having transacted the principal portion of its business on Monday, and was, therefore, ready to adjourn. We failed to get the papers or the inspectors, but caught 2 cavalrymen, 2 conscripts (the latter I paroled), and several horses. The other cavalry and the board made their escape on fresher horses. We also captured near the court-house a quantity of smuggled tobacco, sugar, and coffee, some saltpeter, and nearly fifty barrels of villainous whisky. The saltpeter and whisky I destroyed, and the other articles were divided to my command.

I encamped near Westmoreland Court-House on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday I visited Warsaw, the court-house town of Richmond County, where I picked up 2 infantry belonging to the Fortieth Virginia, Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough. The colonel, as I supposed would be the case, had taken his departure. I found in a building bearing the title of the Fleetwood Academy the papers and order-book I send with the bearer,* containing a list of names of those persons subject to conscription, and I also discovered a post-office in full blast. The letters, papers, &c., I sent you last night were taken therefrom. The mail-bags, keys, &c., I destroyed, and suspended the office in the name of the United States. The postmaster had fled. In town I also picked up a couple of horses belonging to some conscripts, who hid themselves on our approach. The distance from Westmoreland Court-House to Warsaw was over 15 miles, and finding it impossible to go any farther that day, and appearances indicating a long rain, our horses being wearied, rations becoming short, I returned to Westmoreland, encamped over night, and on Thursday returned to Edge Hill, to my camp.

During my absence I discovered the following facts in regard to matters down the Neck: There is a very large trade in contraband goods of every description carried on between Maryland and Virginia, the principal depot being at a place called Union, in Richmond County, and the principal port of entry at a place called, in Lloyd's military map, the Hague, on the Potomac shore. There are probably 500 Confederate soldiers at home in the counties below this one on furloughs and deserters. At no one time do the rebels send more than from 20 to 30 cavalry across the river to gather up deserters and stragglers, these cavalry being generally called partisan rangers, or, in other words, guerrillas; and, finally, that there are a great many good Union families in those counties, who gladly furnish information when approached properly. I would refer to two families named Swisher, another named Conde, and Rev. G. H. Norton. The roads are good and forage sufficient to supply a large force of cavalry; but horses are scarce, and healthy men few and far between, there having been four drafts made upon the horses and men previous to this one.

I gave Captain Wadsworth, of General Reynolds' staff, the particulars as to where to visit, the roads to follow, and the people to call upon.

In accordance with an order received last night, I relieved the two squadrons of the Eighth New York, and turned over to Captain [Caleb] Moore your order. He did not get off until 3 o'clock this morning, however, owing to Captain [Benjamin F.] Foote being unwell and being slow in reporting his squadron to Captain Moore.

Hoping, colonel, that what I have done will meet your approval, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. MEDILL,
Major Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE, *Commanding Picket.*

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* Not found.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Craig W. Wadsworth, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Near Belle Plain, Va., February 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of verbal instructions from the major-general commanding, I proceeded to the Northern Neck with two squadrons of the Eighth New York Cavalry, under command of Captain Moore, on the 13th instant.

We reached Westmoreland Court-House at 12 m. Learning that a mail was received at Warsaw Court-House from Richmond every Tuesday and Friday evenings, and that it was quite a rendezvous for smugglers, I pushed on to that place, arriving there at dusk. As we were entering the town, I arrested a citizen of Maryland, who was returning from Hague in a sulky, and had with him several hundred yards of dress stuffs. He came from Maryland about the 1st instant with two other citizens. They brought with them three wagon-loads of goods, which they took to Richmond. He has also been in the habit of carrying the mail between the two rivers. At Warsaw* I got a Richmond mail, which was brought across the river that afternoon. I searched several of the houses, and also the hotel, which was used as a depot, but found that everything had been removed two days before. William E. Callahan, the postmaster, and the proprietor of the hotel, both escaped into the woods. I found there was a regular line between this place and Hague, and that a large amount of goods had been brought through during the last month. They have two large boats and several small ones at the ferry, which is about 3 miles from Warsaw. They can bring over 16 horses at a time on the large boats.

General F. Lee's brigade of cavalry is stationed in Essex County, opposite Richmond and Westmoreland Counties.

We left Warsaw at 11 p. m., and went 6 miles in the direction of Hague, where we bivouacked.

On the morning of the 14th we went to Hague. There were quite a number of citizens and several soldiers in the village as we came in. We took 4 prisoners, 1 belonging to the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, 2 to the Fortieth Virginia Infantry, and the other to the Signal Corps. The latter was on duty, watching the Potomac River; the other three were on furlough.

The afternoon of the 14th was spent in searching the houses and country in the vicinity of Machodoc Creek. A large quantity of contraband matter had been landed at this point and sent forward to Warsaw. Dr. [Samuel E.] Spalding, of Leonardtown, Md., had crossed the Potomac the night previous. The doctor is the wealthiest and largest trader on the Neck.

On the 15th instant we came back as far as Millersville, and on the 16th returned to camp. I took for the United States Government 17 horses and 1 mule. Turned over to Captain Moore, Eighth New York Cavalry, 13 horses and the mule, and the other 3 horses to Captain [Myron H.] Mandeville, quartermaster First Division of this corps. Four of the horses were taken from Mr. Newton's farm, at Hague. Mr. [W. Willoughby] Newton is a member of Congress in the so-called Confederate States. Five were taken with the prisoners and the balance from farms of citizens who were in the army or had sons there.

* See Expedition to Mattox Creek, Va., etc., p. 15, and to Heathsville, Va., p. 16.

A great deal of stock, bacon, and grain has been and is now being sent across the Rappahannock from the upper counties. There is still a large quantity on hand, especially bacon and grain. I understand but little has been sent from the lower counties.

The enemy are in the habit of sending small parties of cavalry across two or three times a week to patrol the counties. They are granting a great many furloughs, and there are a large number of soldiers home on the Neck.

A conscription is advertised at Warsaw Court-House on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.—Skirmishes near Smithfield and Charlestown, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
February 13, 1863—2.40 p. m.

I have received the following dispatch from Brigadier General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *February* 13, 1863.

Yesterday about 1 p. m. a squad of [R. W.] Baylor's rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Kearneysville, of 12 men, near Smithfield, killing 1, wounding 2, and capturing 4 men and several horses. About 4 p. m. my scouts from here fell in with the same party a few miles south of Charlestown, and, after a running fight of several miles, recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieutenant [George] Baylor, two of his men, and several horses.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FEBRUARY 12–14, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain to Mattox Creek, Currioman and Nomini Bays, Va.

Report of Col. James Gavin, Seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from corps headquarters, I embarked 350 men of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers on board the steamer Edwin Lewis, on the evening of the 12th instant.

Arrived near the mouth of Mattox Creek on the morning of the 13th, about daylight. Found no landing or wharf near that place, except

the landing and wharf 2 miles from the mouth of the creek. The boat was unable to get up to this landing for two reasons: First, she drew 5 feet water, while the channel was but 4 feet deep; secondly, the channel is intricate, and can only be followed by an experienced pilot. The pilot placed on board the boat by the quartermaster knew nothing of the landings, or how to get to them. The whole of the 13th instant was spent trying to find the channel and effect a landing, but without success. The boat was grounded about 3 p. m., and the captain was unable to get her off of the bar until 8 p. m. I then ordered the captain to proceed at once to Nomini Bay. Arrived in the neighborhood during the night, and anchored until morning.

The pilot was entirely unacquainted with the entrance to either Currioman or Nomini Bays. The forenoon of the 14th was spent in taking soundings and finding the channel. By going ashore, I learned that the wharf at Currioman Bay had been destroyed, and that at Nomini Bay there was no landing, and thus being unable to land at either place, it was impossible to accomplish the objects of the expedition.

By landing (in a small yawl), I ascertained that there are large quantities of corn, wheat, and hay near these two bays and up Mattox Creek. Some horses and mules might be obtained for the United States if an expedition is properly fitted out for that purpose.

There are only a few contrabands in this section of country, and they are generally old and valueless. The valuable slaves have nearly all been sent south. The country is rich and productive.

On the afternoon of the 14th instant, after consultation with Major [William R.] Sterling, of General Hooker's staff, I ordered the boat to return to Belle Plain; reached the landing about 5 p. m., and disembarked the troops.

The expedition failed in accomplishing its intended objects for the following reasons: 1st. The pilot in charge of the boat knew nothing about the landings in the creeks and bays where my orders required me to go. 2d. No lighter or small boats accompanied the steamer by which my troops could be landed, or forage or other articles brought off to the steamer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GAVIN,

Colonel Seventh Indiana Vols., Comdg. Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr., *A. A. G., First Army Corps.*

FEBRUARY 12–14, 1863.—Expedition from Pratt's Landing to Heathsville, Va

*Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Infantry.**

BELLE PLAIN, VA., *February* 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders received from headquarters First Army Corps and from headquarters First Division, I embarked on board the steamer Alice Price, from the Lower Belle Plain Landing, Thursday, February 12, at 3 p. m., with about 250 men of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bragg, and 236 men of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers. Steamed down the Potomac River to Coan River, where

* See also Hooker to Kelton, February 19, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

we arrived at 10 a. m. On the 13th, disembarked and marched rapidly to Heathsville, arresting and detaining as prisoners all citizens living on the line of march, to prevent information of our approach reaching that place. The town was completely suprised. From all the information I could gain, I am convinced there is no depot of supplies in that neighborhood; none were found. I seized all mail-matter found in the place, which is herewith transmitted.

I seized 43 horses and mules, 28 of which I sent under charge of Lieutenant Dailey, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, with 27 men, by land, instructing him to seize any stock he could on the way, in accordance with general orders. Lieutenant Dailey will probably reach our lines to-day. Fifteen horses and mules I shipped on board the steamer. I seized about 10,000 pounds of bacon, 1 box of shoes, 1 bale of cotton, 1 part bale cotton, 2 anchors, 1 cable chain, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness. Having no transportation for any more property, I embarked my command on the 14th, steamed to Nomini Bay, and from there to Mattox River, looking after Colonel Gavin's expedition, to co-operate with him, but did not find him.

I arrested James Smith, of Coan River, on the charge of being engaged with persons in running the blockade. He acknowledged that he has hauled smuggled goods to the Rappahannock River. I think he can give valuable information as to the names of persons engaged in smuggling.

I arrested F. Downing, on the charge of being one of the leaders of a party who arrested and sent to Richmond 8 men from two coal-barges which went ashore near Cod River about the middle of November last. Both prisoners were delivered at your headquarters last evening.

In Coan River I destroyed three small vessels; in Cod River two—all sunken, but could be raised with little trouble. They had all run the blockade, and could have been raised again for the same purpose.

No considerable force of the enemy could be heard of.

The commissioners of conscription were to have met, as you will see by the poster herewith inclosed, but they were notified that our cavalry were marching in that direction, and fled on the evening of the 12th.

About 70 contrabands were given transportation on board of the steamer.

The officers and men behaved most excellently. Lieutenant-Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth, and Major Mansfield, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, rendered me valuable aid and assistance.

The property I will turn over to the quartermaster. Forage can be had in large quantities in the neighborhood of Heathsville, if gathered in from the plantations round about.

I arrived at Belle Plain, and disembarked at 5 p. m. on the 15th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Colonel Second Wisconsin Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, First Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. The mail has already been forwarded. Colonel Fairchild gives no reason why he did not continue his expedition up by land as far as Nomini Bay, but I presume the same reason governed him in this matter that prevented Colonel Gavin from landing.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[P. S.]—The poster alluded to was not inclosed.

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CAMP SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Belle Plain, Va., February 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the poster referred to in my report. It was overlooked. I do not think the pilots who were on board the Alice Price with me know much, if anything, about the landings about Nomini Bay. They did not know the channel in which I wished to land yesterday; consequently the boat was anchored outside.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Colonel Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
February 16, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. General Wadsworth is very anxious to get up another expedition to bring in the grain and bacon, of which there is represented to be considerable quantities scattered through the lower counties, and that he can find pilots and guides who can be relied upon.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

[P. S.]—I send a mail taken by the cavalry at Warsaw.

Respectfully forwarded. I have found here a negro who claims to be a competent pilot for Nomini Bay.

JAS. S. WADSWORTH,
Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY 14, 1863.—Affair near Union Mills, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Army.

UNION MILLS, *February* 13, 1863—2.30 p. m.

A captain and 45 men of the First Michigan Cavalry were attacked an hour ago about 3 miles in front of Union Mills, toward Brentsville, by the enemy's cavalry, who were lying in ambush. Killed, wounded, and missing, 1 lieutenant and 17 men, and 12 horses.

The general, with about 100 of the Michigan Cavalry, has left to look after the rebels. There are now, with the exception of the men on outpost, only 120 available infantry at this post.

By order of General Hays:

R. C. SHRIBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 14–16, 1863.—Affair on the Hillsborough Road, Loudoun County, and scout to Leesburg, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
February 16, 1863.

Following dispatch received from Brigadier-General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *February* 16, 1863.

Night before last, about 11 o'clock, our pickets on the Hillsborough road, about 4 miles out, were attacked by some of [E. V.] White's cavalry, 1 man badly wounded, and 1 captured. I sent out a strong cavalry scout, to scour the country thoroughly, with orders to go as far as Leesburg. The scout has returned, having carried out their orders fully. White had fallen back in the direction of Aldie. Two of his men were captured and brought in. I send them to Baltimore to-morrow. I send a strong cavalry scout to Snicker's Gap to-morrow.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FEBRUARY 16, 1863.—Affair near Romney, W. Va.

*Report of Col. James Washburn, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry.**

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
February 17, 1863—12.10 p. m.

Following dispatch just received:

ROMNEY, W. VA., *February* 17, 1863.

It is reported that 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry are at Moorefield. Through the negligence and carelessness of the officer in command, we had a forage train and guard captured yesterday by a body of rebel cavalry. I have officially reported to General Milroy. I have scouting parties out to learn the position of the enemy.

JAMES WASHBURN,
Colonel, Commanding.

General KELLEY.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.

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* See General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

FEBRUARY 21, 1863.—Attack on U. S. gunboats Freeborn and Dragon, at Ware's Point, Va.

*Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.**

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
February 23, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on Friday, 20th, two gunboats, one side-wheel and the other propeller, came up as far as Tappahannock.

I went immediately down to Ware's Point with two pieces (Napoleon and Blakely) Stuart Horse Artillery, Lieutenant [C. E.] Ford commanding; took a position in the old fortifications.

They came down on Saturday about 2 p. m. Lieutenant Ford, his men and guns being concealed, took them completely by surprise. For fifteen or twenty minutes he poured a deadly fire, damaging both boats, as well as could be ascertained, considerably.

They showed very little disposition to fight, but ran by as quickly as they could, firing as they passed, but doing no damage. Our range was three-quarters of a mile.

Colonel [J. L.] Davis, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, has been ordered to relieve Col. Williams C. Wickham, and will start to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I inclose a letter received from one of my scouts on the Potomac.†

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general.

The promptness, energy, and consummate skill on the part of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the coolness, daring, and intrepidity of young Ford and the section of his battery, deserve the highest commendation. Those two guns (the Napoleon and Blakely) of the Horse Artillery are already historic. The enterprise speaks well for the vigilance and efficiency of that brigade.‡

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

* For report of Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, U. S. Navy, see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 7, 1863.

† Not found.

‡ See General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

FEBRUARY 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Hartwood Church, Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
No. 2.—Col. Benajah P. Bailey, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
No. 4.—Itinerary of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, for February, 1863.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
February 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following information from Colonel Bailey, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, general officer of my outposts:

About 2 o'clock the enemy's cavalry in force drove in our vedettes, and approached within 20 yards of my infantry sentinels. Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, opened fire on the assailants, and drove them back with loss. The attack was not renewed. Considerable firing was heard on the right of Colonel Bailey. It was reported that a detachment of our cavalry, estimated from 60 to 100, was cut off by the enemy and made prisoners.

General Whipple informs me that Colonel Bailey has taken a prisoner who states that he belongs to Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, five regiments of which crossed the river this morning and made this attack. This man will be sent immediately to headquarters as soon as he arrives. Shall I go out with a brigade or so, to support my line?

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Benajah P. Bailey, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE PICKET,
February 25, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Our cavalry pickets at the Warrenton road were fired into at about 2 o'clock, the enemy being from 500 to 1,000 strong. Our cavalry passed through our lines, the enemy within 20 yards, firing with pistols at the

* See "Correspondence, etc.," February 25 and 26, Part II. See also General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

time. Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins opened fire upon them with our infantry picket and repulsed them. They skedaddled back in double-quick time. Lieutenant-Colonel Cummins says, if I will allow it, he will take his command and put the rebels across the river before night. This I cannot do without orders; neither would it be safe, as there has been considerable firing off to our right. The cavalry told Captain [Benjamin M.] Piatt that there had been 60 of their men cut off.

We had, on arriving here, about 1,356 men, and relieved about the same number. The cavalry on our right are asking for about 200 men (infantry), but I cannot spare them from the line. I have reported the same to General Whipple.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

B. P. BAILEY,
Acting Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brigade Picket.

Brigadier-General SICKLES,
Commanding Third Army Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *March* 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, in accordance with the following instructions:

The commanding general desires to have as soon as possible an exact report of the forces engaged in the recent expedition against the enemy, showing also the number of men killed, wounded, and missing; the number and description of horses, arms, and equipments of every kind lost and missing; the movements in full of each portion of your command, and the delay of any portion to execute promptly and completely the part assigned it, together with the reasons therefor.

On the afternoon of the 25th ultimo I received a dispatch from General Averell, informing me that the enemy was said to be in force in front of his line of cavalry vedettes and in the vicinity of Hartwood Church, but that he had sent to find out, and would let me know the result of his investigations. This information I forwarded to headquarters for the information of the general commanding.

Shortly afterward I was sent for to appear at headquarters. Arrived there, I found that General Averell had taken the precaution to send his information by telegraph to headquarters, and that he had received the necessary orders from thence. The operations of his command in detail will be found in his report and the reports of his subordinates, herewith inclosed.*

By direction of the commanding general, I directed the commanding officer of the First Division to hold his command in readiness at daylight to move at a moment's notice, and sent for the commanding officer of the Reserve Brigade, in order to give him the same instructions. Before he arrived, however, I was directed to have the whole available force in readiness to move at 1 a. m., and shortly afterward the order was changed to "Move at once," which was communicated to General Pleasonton, First Division, by telegraph, and to Captain [George C.] Cram, commanding Reserve Brigade, in person.

General Pleasonton was directed to move upon the Stafford Court-House and Dumfries road, at a point near Aquia Church, and Captain

* Not found.

Cram was directed to push his brigade on to Hartwood Church. The various reports that came in from the front appeared to indicate that the enemy was in considerable force, and that he was moving in the direction of Stafford and Dumfries. Under this impression, the cavalry force would be at daylight in the morning *en échelon*, the left advanced up the river as far possibly as Deep Run, thus effectually cutting off the retreat of the enemy by the route which he came, and his escape would have been very difficult, if not impossible. About midnight information was received from General Averell that he had arrived with his division at Hartwood Church, whereupon I sent orders to General Pleasonton to move at once for Morrisville, keeping south of Aquia Creek, and keeping a good lookout for any trails of the enemy going north.

Shortly afterward I left for Hartwood Church, accompanied by my aides-de-camp. At Falmouth I overtook the Reserve Brigade, and sent forward to direct the commanding officer to push on as fast as the state of the roads would permit, and to get through, if possible, to Hartwood before daylight, and, in case I should not be there, to report to General Averell. The head of the column arrived at 4.30 at a point in the vicinity of Hartwood, near which General Averell was in bivouac, and the rear closed up about daybreak. As soon as the rear was closed up, I directed the brigade to advance, the First Cavalry leading, followed by the Second. General Averell, with his division, joining, I turned over the advance to him, with directions to push on as fast as circumstances would permit. I remained at Hartwood myself, retaining a portion of the Reserve Brigade at that point. I sent a squadron to Richards' Ford, toward which I learned a party of the enemy had gone, and over which I learned, through Captain Callender, who accompanied this squadron, the party had recently passed by swimming the river.

Another squadron I sent on the road leading direct to Warrenton, with the view of ascertaining whether any parties had passed direct from Kelly's Ford toward Dumfries. This party, having gone beyond Spotted Tavern, returned without discovering any trail, a thing easily seen had the enemy passed that way, as the ground was then covered with snow. Three officers with small parties were sent out to intercept and communicate with General Pleasonton, supposing he had received and acted upon the orders sent him the night previous.

These officers had directions to order General Pleasonton to return to his camp, as I had learned from undoubted authority that the enemy had recrossed the river, and had been informed by Captain Callender that the river was swimming and rising fast; and I knew there was no hope of doing anything. The force with General Averell I intended, with the permission of the general commanding, to employ in the destruction of the Rappahannock railroad bridge, and for that purpose I had sent to General Couch for axes, which the general promptly forwarded to me. Before, however, the axes arrived, I received the following order, the first communication I received in writing:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1863—6.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Hooker directs that in the event of your inability to cut off the enemy's cavalry, you will follow them to their camp, and destroy them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

After no little thought and some misgivings upon the subject, I determined to move the whole of my available force down to the river that night, and at daylight the next morning push them at all hazards for the south bank of the Rappahannock, myself, of course, setting the example, a prospect anything but cheering.

In the meantime I had received notice from General Pleasonton of his arrival at Morrisville with his division and his junction with Averell, and I had pushed forward all the force with me but 500 men. At 4.45 p. m. I received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 26, 1863—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that in case the enemy has recrossed the Rappahannock and are on the other side, you will return with all your command to camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

This was communicated to Generals Pleasonton and Averell, with instructions to carry it into effect after it had been ascertained beyond a doubt that "the enemy had crossed the river and was on the other side;" and subsequently receiving a note from General Pleasonton assuring me that there was no doubt about the enemy having crossed over that morning, I ordered the whole force to return at once to camp.

The movements of General Averell, until I joined him near Hartwood, were made in accordance with instructions received from headquarters, and I presumed there was no delay.

The movements of Captain Cram, commanding Reserve Brigade, were extremely prompt and satisfactory. Those of General Pleasonton were delayed, as he reports, by the non-arrival of the telegram directing him to push forward, though the two previous telegrams reached him with dispatch.

The number of killed, wounded, and missing; the number and description of horses and equipments of every kind lost and missing, as also of the forces engaged in the recent expedition against the enemy, being all in, and from the Second Division, are set forth in the report of General Averell, commanding that division.

The requirements of your letter of February 27 having been complied with, and this report being already sufficiently lengthy, I am, very very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

No. 4.

Itinerary of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, for February, 1863.*

February 25.—The First Cavalry Brigade was organized; Col. A. N. Duffié, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, was appointed to command.

February 26.—In the evening, the pickets near Hartwood Church, in

* From "Record of Events," on return of the division.

skirmishing with the enemy, were supported by the First Rhode Island Regiment and First Massachusetts Cavalry, of this brigade. Loss in skirmish on February 26 and 27, 36 killed, wounded, and missing.

February 28.—The two above-named regiments returned to camp. No officers killed or wounded.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Culpeper Court-House, Va., February 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I crossed the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford on the 24th instant, on a reconnaissance, with 400 men of my command, consisting of detachments of the First, Second, and Third Regiments Virginia Cavalry, commanded, respectively, by Colonels [J. H.] Drake, [T. T.] Munford, and Lieutenant-Colonel [William R.] Carter.

On the 25th, I drove in the enemy's pickets near Hartwood Church, and attacked his reserve and main body. Routed them, and pursued them within 5 miles of Falmouth, to their infantry lines. Killed and wounded many of them. Captured 150 prisoners, including 5 commissioned officers, with all their horses, arms, and equipments. I then withdrew my command slowly, retiring by detachments. Encamped at Morrisville that night, and on the 26th recrossed the river, and returned to camp with my prisoners. The successive charges were splendidly executed. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 14.

I regret to report that Surgeon [W. B.] Davis and Lieutenant [E. W.] Horner, of the Second Regiment, were left in the enemy's lines, I fear mortally wounded. Lieutenant [J.] Alexander, also of the same regiment, was taken prisoner.

Lieutenants [G. W.] Dorsey and [R.] Cecil, of Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, and Adjutant [Lomax] Tayloe, Captain [T. B.] Holland, Lieutenants [William] Steptoe and [S. C.] Kirkpatrick, and Sergeant Fulks, Second Regiment Virginia Cavalry, are especially commended by their immediate commanders for good conduct in action.

As coming under my own observation, I mention the gallant conduct of Colonels Munford and Drake, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter; also Majors [W. A.] Morgan, of the First, and [C.] Breckinridge, of the Second Regiment.

Major [Robert F.] Mason, Surgeon [A. C.] Randolph, Captain [Thomas F.] Bowie, Lieutenants [H. C.] Lee and [G. M.] Ryals, of my staff, were of much assistance. The enemy's force was far superior to mine. I took prisoners from seven different regiments.

I have also to report that one of my men who was taken by the enemy, and afterward retaken by our men, reports that he was shot by the enemy when about to be recaptured. I inclose on a separate paper information obtained.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

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* Not found.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.	Left in the enemy's lines.	Taken prisoners.	Total loss.	Horses.			Prisoners captured.			
		Mortally.	Slightly.					Killed.	Wounded.	Lost.	Officers.	Non-com. officers.	Privates.	Aggregate.
1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry	....	....	2	2	1	1	6	2	4	4	....	....	.....	....
2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry	...	2	4	1	....	1	8	2	4	2	....	....	.....	...
3d Regiment Virginia Cavalry	...	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....
Total	....	2	6	3	1	2	14	4	8	7	5	10	135	150

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

This reconnaissance was ordered by telegraph on the evening of the 23d instant. With that brief notice, General Lee started early next morning from Culpeper. The commanding general is aware of the extraordinary obstacles and difficulties in the way of success—a swollen river, snow, mud, rain, and impracticable roads, together with distance.

The brief report shows how skillfully it was executed and how successfully it was terminated.

Special attention is called to the commendations of the officers and men mentioned, to which I desire to add my high appreciation of the ability and gallantry displayed by Brigadier-General Lee in his prompt performance of the important duty assigned him.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS, *March* 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department.

The commendation bestowed upon officers and men is heartily concurred in.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

MARCH 5, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for his information. The paper referred to in last paragraph not received at this office.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

FEBRUARY 25–26, 1863.—Skirmishes near Winchester, Strasburg, and Woodstock, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding division Eighth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Maj. Alonzo W. Adams, First New York Cavalry, of skirmish near Strasburg.
No. 3.—Col. James A. Gallagher, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of skirmishes near Strasburg.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District.
No. 5.—Col. R. H. Dulany, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, of skirmishes near Strasburg and Middletown.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, of skirmishes near Woodstock and Strasburg.
No. 7.—Maj. R. Brown, First Battalion Maryland Cavalry, of skirmishes near Winchester and Strasburg.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding division Eighth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., February 26, 1863.

GENERAL: At 4 o'clock this morning a small body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated from 40 to 150, approached by way of, and attacked my infantry picket on, the Cedar Creek road. This picket received and repulsed the enemy, capturing 1 and wounding 2 others. The rebel cavalry then passed out on the Valley pike, and captured 6 of my cavalry picket on that road, who were posted near Kernstown.

I received the intelligence of this cavalry dash about 4.30 this a. m., and immediately sent orders for the whole of the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and one company of the First New York Volunteer Cavalry to pursue the enemy with all possible speed, but it was 6 a. m. before they were fairly on the move. My cavalry force was in command of Major Byrne, of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assisted by Major Kerwin, of the same regiment. They pursued the enemy with energy, in pursuance of my orders, which were to go as far as the cavalry camp on Strawberry Hill, 2½ miles beyond Strasburg, and then to return, after learning as fully as possible the position and strength of the enemy.

At Strawberry Hill they found the enemy, attacked and drove them, rescuing my captured men and taking 11 prisoners from the enemy. With this the officer in command of my cavalry was not content, but imprudently, and in violation of orders, continued the pursuit of the fugitives to within 2 miles of Woodstock. At a distance of 2 miles beyond Strasburg, the New York company and one of the Pennsylvania companies took the road leading to the right, routed a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and returned to camp without any loss except 1 or 2 scouts. Whether these were captured or not is not yet known. The other portion of the force composing the expedition was suddenly attacked by re-enforcements from the enemy's cavalry, stationed near Woodstock. My force immediately began a hasty and confused retreat, which only became the more confounded the longer it was con-

tinued. The major commanding succeeding in rallying but once, and then only for a moment and to no purpose, though he and most of his subordinates used the utmost endeavors to quiet the men and give the enemy battle, which must have resulted favorably, as our force was the greater.

The conduct of my cavalry, except the New York and Pennsylvania companies that left the Valley road beyond Strasburg, was disgraceful and cowardly.

The casualties have not yet been learned, but are considerable, mostly in captures of men and horses. The enemy pursued my retreating force to Middletown. There they left off the pursuit, and returned. I had prepared, upon learning of the disaster, an ambuscade of one regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery for the enemy at Kernstown, but failed to draw them into it.

Sent a company of cavalry to Berry's Ferry to-day. They saw 15 of the enemy's cavalry on the opposite side of the river, and learned that 6 had been there on yesterday. I also sent a cavalry scout to Wardensville to-day. It will report on to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1863.

Respectfully returned through Brigadier-General Kelley to Brigadier-General Milroy, to be sent back whenever a more definite report can be furnished, stating particularly, as far as ascertained, the casualties and losses in officers, men, and horses.

The conduct of the companies of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were driven by the enemy, appears to the general commanding to have been disgraceful in the extreme, and should be censured as of this character in a general order by the commander of the division, and also, if, upon inquiry, it should be ascertained that any of the officers behaved with marked cowardice or other misconduct, they should be made the subject of proper punishment.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS MILROY'S DIVISION,
Winchester, Va., March 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I submit the following report of the affair of the 26th ultimo:

About 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, a rebel cavalry force, variously estimated as numbering from 50 to 100, approached our pickets at the junction of Cedar Run and Strasburg roads, with the manifest intention of forcing them and making a dash into town. The picket-guards fired a volley into them, unhorsing 1 (whom we captured) and severely wounding 2 others. The rebels then retreated precipitously on the Strasburg road, and fell in with one of my vedettes, of which they captured 6.

These facts were reported to me within thirty minutes of their occurrence. I immediately ordered Major Adams, commanding the First

New York Cavalry, to send a squadron of cavalry, and Colonel Gallagher, commanding the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, two battalions of cavalry, in pursuit of the rebels, instructing them specially not to push the pursuit farther than 3 miles beyond Strasburg.

I inclose to you copies of the official reports to me of these officers. I also give my version of the transaction referred to as gathered from these reports and from other sources.

The squadron of New York cavalry, which only numbered 45, rank and file, Lieutenant Passegger in command, and a company of the Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Captain Dewees, led the advance in the pursuit. This force, about 10 a. m., and about 3 miles beyond Strasburg, overtook the rebel force which had threatened my pickets, attacked and dispersed them, recapturing our men and capturing some 25 or 30 of the rebels and a corresponding number of horses. Captain Dewees, with a portion of his command, then returned with the prisoners in the direction of Strasburg, but the remainder of his command and the detachment of New York cavalry, under Lieutenant Passegger, continued the pursuit of the rebels in the direction of Woodstock, not on the regular pike, but by a road which turns to the right some 5 miles beyond Strasburg. I have no knowledge what occurred to these forces after leaving the regular pike, except that contained in the official report of Major Adams.

The First Battalion Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Kerwin commanding, arrived at the place where the New York cavalry had left the pike, turning to the right, at the same time that Captain Dewees reached there with the prisoners. This officer, upon being informed of the dispersion of the rebel force, their pursuit by Lieutenant Passegger, and that the rebels would probably re-enter the pike at a point about 4 miles this side of Woodstock, pushed forward his command to intercept them at that place. He arrived there too late, the rebels having re-entered the pike about half a mile in advance of him, but, notwithstanding, he continued the pursuit to within 3 miles of Woodstock. He then commenced to retreat, but had not proceeded over a mile when he met the Second Battalion Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Major Byrne commanding.

When these two columns met, they halted, and the commanders consulted for some time as to the propriety of dashing into Woodstock, Major Kerwin opposing and Major Byrne advocating the proposed movement. While they were consulting, the two columns fronting each other, they were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, estimated at from 300 to 400, fell into confusion, and commenced a disorderly and precipitate retreat, which they continued until their arrival at Middletown and until the rebels desisted from the pursuit.

It is due to Majors Kerwin and Byrne to state that they are by all accounts represented to have used every effort to restore order and discipline, and to have exhibited no lack of courage. I learned about 4.30 in the afternoon, from fugitives, of the disaster. I immediately ordered forward to the theater of action the First New York Cavalry, with directions to advance until they got in rear of our fugitives and in sight of the enemy, if the enemy were still pursuing. If the enemy were in formidable numbers, this regiment was instructed to fall back until it received the support of a regiment of infantry and a section of a battery, which I advanced simultaneously with it. The New York cavalry, Major Adams commanding, advanced until it gained the rear of our fugitives, and as far as 3 miles beyond Strasburg, when, observing nothing of the enemy, in pursuance of my orders it fell back.

From the above statement it will be seen that the disaster occurred in consequence of a gross violation of orders, more censurable in this particular instance from the fact that the enemy was known to be encamped in force between Woodstock and Edenburg. Considering the exigency of their position, the consultation (said to have occupied half an hour) which occurred between the majors in relation to a question not at all debatable, was ill-timed. They are blamable for having suffered their troops to have been attacked in such a position, the two battalions fronting each other.

Below is the official account of the loss of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; that of the New York cavalry is given in the inclosed report of Major Adams.

The loss of the Pennsylvania cavalry is nearly altogether in prisoners, and occurred in consequence of the exhaustion of the horses. Major Adams, who passed over the whole theater of the retreat, reports seeing only 2 dead Union soldiers.

Official report of loss of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers	2	11
Non-commissioned officers and privates	7	177

I am, general, very truly and respectfully, yours,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Defenses of the Upper Potomac.

ADDENDA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 13, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: I have just received General Milroy's report of the affair of the 26th ultimo, in which he says that the capture of our troops resulted from gross violation of his orders. You will investigate this matter, and report for dismissal the officer or officers chargeable with this loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Alonzo W. Adams, First New York Cavalry, of skirmish near Strasburg.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Winchester, Va., February 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the part taken by a detachment of the First New York Cavalry in the action of yesterday:

On the morning of the 26th, I received an order from you to send a squadron of this regiment to report at headquarters for scouting duty. I immediately dispatched Lieutenants Passegger and Weiss, with Companies G and L, numbering 45, rank and file, Lieutenant Passegger in command.

In accordance with his orders, he proceeded on the Strasburg road to a point some 3 miles from Strasburg, where he found the enemy's pickets, and, immediately charging on them, drove them back nearly 2 miles, to their reserve, a force estimated at 150 to 200. This force immediately formed, and made an attempt to surround Lieutenant Passegger's command. Seeing this, and re-enforcements coming to aid the rebels, Lieutenant Passegger boldly charged them, and cut his way through to a road running nearly parallel with the Strasburg pike, known as the Cedar Creek road, killing and wounding many and recapturing all of our men who had been taken prisoners that morning while on picket.

Having accomplished the object of the expedition, and seeing a vastly superior force forming on the hills beyond, he continued on down the Cedar Creek road, and by a circuitous route brought his men back to camp in good order, where he arrived at a late hour last night.

Our loss was Lieutenant Weiss (probably taken prisoner), Sergeant [William] Emmet, and 10 men.

At 5 p. m. I received an order from you to proceed with my available force, on the Strasburg road, to the assistance of the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, who had been repulsed by a superior force of the enemy. Within fifteen minutes I was on the road with my command. Along the road for 3 miles from Winchester small parties of the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry were met coming into town in complete disorder. I halted and turned them back, and, upon meeting the major commanding, I ordered him to rally his men and fall in my rear as a support. He made a partially successful attempt to do so, and followed me 2 or 3 miles, but finally turned back, in direct violation of my orders, on the plea that he could not keep up with the First New York.

I proceeded at a rapid pace up the pike, passing through Newtown, Middletown, and Strasburg, up the Woodstock road, beyond the scene of action, but not being able to overhaul the enemy, and being then near the main body of the rebel forces, I halted my command, where a few minutes after I received your order to return at once to Winchester, which I did in good order, arriving in camp at an early hour this morning.

The highest commendations are due Lieutenant Passegger for the ability and courage with which he engaged a far superior force and rescued the men taken from us in the morning. My whole command, both officers and men, behaved most admirably.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

A. W. ADAMS,
Major, Comdg. First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Commanding Division.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James A. Gallagher, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of skirmishes near Strasburg.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Winchester, Va., February 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of yesterday's action, according to your orders:

The two battalions, under command of Majs. M. J. Byrne and M.

Kerwin, started from Winchester as follows: The battalion under command of Major Kerwin about 7.30 a. m., and the battalion under command of Maj. M. J. Byrne about 9 a. m. We proceeded, according to your orders, as far as Strasburg, Va., without any interruption, where an orderly sergeant was in waiting, who reported that a battalion of the First New York Cavalry, and a company of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Capt. Jacob H. Dewees, had been attacked about 6 miles beyond Strasburg. We immediately went to their assistance, where we found, on our arrival at the place of the attack, that the rebels had fallen back along a by-road which struck the pike about 3 miles ahead. We moved up in order to intercept them, and found that we were too late, they having taken the turnpike and were about a mile ahead. We pursued but a short distance on account of the enemy being in force. We then fell back, and a running fight took place, which continued until we reached Strasburg, where we made a stand a little way this side of Strasburg, and then repulsed them. The exhausted condition of our horses rendered any pursuit unavailing.

Our whole force being apprehensive that the rebels were sustained by infantry and artillery, which had assailed us beyond Strasburg, the retreat was kept up, holding the enemy in check at several points. The superior number of the enemy and the scattered condition of our forces rendered further attempt to drive them back ineffectual. We fought, while in a retreating condition, until we reached Middletown, where the enemy stopped.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. GALLIGHER,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Commanding Milroy's Division.*

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District.*

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Edenburg, Va., February 26, 1863.

GENERAL: The First New York Cavalry and the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry attacked my pickets this morning and drove them into Woodstock. I fell on them with the Eleventh and the Seventh Virginia regiments of cavalry; cut them up badly. We have about 200 prisoners, and killed and wounded many more. We carried them at a charge of full speed from 5 miles below Woodstock to Newtown. Lieutenant-Colonel [O. R.] Funsten and his regiment behaved with conspicuous gallantry. If you will exercise your influence in having him promoted to the vacant colonelcy of his regiment, in my opinion you will do justice to the man and promote the public welfare. After a ride of 44 miles at rapid gait, to write you fully of our success to-day and other matters is a task to which I feel hardly adequate. I will write you fully to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.*

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* See General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department, in anticipation of a full report, and as an evidence of the merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten and his regiment.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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LACEY SPRING, VA.,
March 27, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed please find reports of Colonels Dulany and Funsten and Major Brown relative to the parts taken by their respective regiments in the affair of the 26th ultimo on the Valley pike, from Maurytown to Newtown. But for the participation of the Maryland troops, these, with my partial report already submitted, would suffice. Captain [F. A.] Bond, of Major Brown's battalion of Maryland cavalry, on picket near Strasburg, learned from a returning scout that the picket of the enemy near Kernstown could be surprised and captured. On his own responsibility, and without warning to headquarters, he went and was successful.

Five hundred hostile cavalry pursued him up the Valley, driving in my pickets, when Major Brown was near at hand with the remainder of his battalion going as a relief to the part that had been on duty. He sent me a courier, and followed with his command that part of the enemy's force, pursuing the pickets up the back road.

In the meantime the courier, passing the camp of the Maryland infantry, gave information, and Colonel [J. R.] Herbert and his noble men, without waiting for orders, seized their arms and flew to the protection of our trains in quest of forage about Woodstock. Their conduct on this occasion is worthy of the highest praise.

Major Brown, following up the enemy, fell in rear of the Eleventh and Seventh Regiments, which made the attack soon after the enemy returned from the back road to the pike. In his pursuit he captured 6 or 8 prisoners, making in all, including the picket taken in the morning, from 15 to 20 prisoners.

The promptness of the Eleventh and Seventh Regiments in moving to the scene of action, and the impetuosity of their attacks, are more fully set forth in the results than they could be in my words. The willingness of the men and the strength of the horses are a whole volume in praise of the sound judgment and untiring industry, during the past rigorous winter, of Colonels Funsten and Dulany, and on this occasion both gallantly led what they had so well prepared.

To my personal staff—Lieuts. W. M. Hopkins, aide-de-camp, A. E. Richards and J. N. Jones, volunteer aides-de-camp—my thanks are especially due. They were conspicuous in the front of the fight, seizing and using on the enemy his own small-arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

ADDENDA.

*Itinerary of Maryland troops commanded by Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, C. S. Army, for February, 1863.**

On the 14th and 16th, this command changed camp from the vicinity of New Market to within about 1 mile north of Edenburg; distance marched, about 17 miles.

On the 23d, Companies A and D [First Maryland Cavalry] were placed on picket near Strasburg.

On the 25th, detachments of these companies, under command of Capt. F. A. Bond, made a dash into the enemy's lines to within 1 mile of Winchester, charging and dispersing an infantry and capturing a cavalry picket of 7 men, besides killing and wounding several, and returning to their picket post about 8 o'clock.

On the morning of the 26th, the outposts were driven in by the enemy, who had pursued them from Winchester, and who then advanced up the turnpike as far as Maurytown, and to within 1 mile of Woodstock, by the back road. On being apprised of this movement, Companies B and C [First Maryland Cavalry] were ordered out, and the entire squadron pursued the enemy, on the back road, to Round Hill, where they took the turnpike and joined the other forces [Seventh and Eleventh Virginia Cavalry] in pursuit of the enemy to Middletown. The infantry [First Maryland] and the battery [Baltimore Light Artillery] were also ordered under arms, and advanced a short distance beyond Woodstock.

On the 28th, the enemy again drove in our pickets, and Companies A and D were immediately sent to the support of the other two companies. The infantry and artillery again advanced beyond Woodstock, but returned to camp at nightfall.

No. 5.

Report of Col. R. H. Dulany, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, of skirmishes near Strasburg and Middletown.

CAMP MYERS, VA., *March* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On returning to my camp from Edenburg, on February 26, I found my regiment had been ordered to mount and move down the Valley turnpike to meet the enemy, who were said to be near Woodstock in considerable force and coming up the pike. Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas] Marshall had taken command, and had left, with 220 men, about fifteen or twenty minutes before I returned. I immediately started to overtake the regiment, and, after a gallop of 12 miles, reached the head of the column, 4 miles below Woodstock. Here I met a courier from General Jones, ordering me to press forward, as he, with Colonel Funsten, had attacked the enemy, routed him, and was driving him toward Strasburg. After a forced march of 19 miles, we came up with General Jones and Colonel Funsten at Strasburg, where the Eleventh, or rather what remained of it—the larger portion of it having gone back with prisoners as they were captured—had halted from sheer exhaustion. General Jones here ordered me to move forward rapidly, as the Yankees had halted and reformed on the hill beyond the town. When

* From the monthly return.

we reached the high ground beyond Strasburg, we found the enemy had retired, and again formed about 300 yards south of Cedar Creek. About 130 had crossed the creek, and, as near as I could estimate, about 250 had formed to meet us. As we came in sight of each other, they seemed to advance slowly toward us, but when we got within 200 yards, our sabers drawn, and the charge ordered, their hearts failed them, and, wheeling in beautiful order, they went at full speed to the bridge, crossed, and again formed to receive us. As but 2 men could cross the bridge abreast, they could easily have prevented our crossing with their long-range guns, as their position was very strong and higher than the bridge. Changing the direction of our column, we crossed the creek at the ford, some 200 yards below the bridge. As soon as a portion of my command had crossed, the enemy again broke, not waiting for us to close with them. Having rested their horses some ten minutes, and the advantage of a start of a long and steep hill, we could not overtake them until near Middletown. The race now became truly exciting. It was a helter-skelter chase, the fastest horses in our column taking the lead. As we came up with the rear, not a man that I saw offered to surrender until driven back by the sabers of my men or shot. Some, finding we were overtaking them, slipped from their horses and sought refuge in the houses along the road, and many had thrown their pistols away when captured. We captured about 70 prisoners—5 of them were too nearly dead to move or parole, and 2 others were left on the roadside, being broken down and unable to travel—53 horses, and a large number of arms.

At 1½ miles beyond Middletown I had reluctantly to order a halt, as by far the larger number of our horses were nearly, and many completely, broken down, after a race of 26 miles.

Respectfully,

R. H. DULANY,
Colonel Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, of skirmishes near Woodstock and Strasburg.

MARCH 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part which this regiment took in the affair of the 26th ultimo, which I would have presented at an earlier day had you not witnessed it:

About 11.45 on the morning of the 26th ultimo, I received a dispatch from you, directing me to move my regiment at once toward Woodstock, where a body of the enemy's cavalry was supposed to be, and which was distant about 6 miles from camp. A large portion of the regiment being on detached service, and without taking time to collect a number who had permission to visit in the immediate neighborhood of camp, I marched, in a few minutes after receiving the order, with 120 men. Coming up with you about 2 miles below Woodstock, you informed me that the enemy were a short distance in front, and that, although their force was vastly superior, I might venture an attack. The enemy's position being ascertained by scouts, you directed

me to charge. I accordingly gave the order, and most gallantly was it responded to. The enemy were just beginning to retire, ignorant of our proximity. Led by you, we dashed past their rear guard, who occupied an eminence near the road, and charged the rear of the column. So sudden and impetuous was the attack that every attempt (of which there were several) made by their officers to rally and form a line was unavailing. We pressed them hotly, using both saber and revolver with good effect, to Cedar Creek Bridge, a distance of about 12 miles, where a part of them made a stand. I halted the front of the column to close up preparatory to renewing the charge, my command being greatly reduced by the capture and guarding of prisoners, of whom the number already taken was greater than that with which I made the attack. At this juncture, Colonel Dulany, commanding the veteran Seventh Cavalry, came up, and, on the advance being yielded to him, most gallantly charged the enemy and completed the victory.

The enemy's force consisted of parts of the First New York and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering in all about 500 men. Of these about 220 were killed, wounded, or captured. Most of their horses and equipments and all of their arms were taken.

Of the officers captured, a Major [Martin J.] Byrne, who was wounded, secured his parole by declaring himself a private, under the assumed name of Brown, Company K, Thirteenth Pennsylvania.

The casualties in my regiment were 2 killed and 2 wounded.

I cannot conclude this report without adding my high appreciation of the gallantry of both officers and men under my command.

It is always a delicate point to discriminate among those who have done their duty faithfully, but I cannot forbear to mention Captains [W. H.] Harness, [E. H.] McDonald, and [F. A.] Daingerfield as eminent for their gallantry.

Respectfully submitted.

O. R. FUNSTEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

General W. E. JONES,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. R. Brown, First Battalion Maryland Cavalry, of skirmishes near Winchester and Strasburg.

MARCH 27, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to make a brief statement of the participation of my command in the engagement with the enemy on February 27 [26] last.

On the 24th, two companies of my command (Company A, Captain Bond, and Company D, Lieutenant [William H. B.] Dorsey) were sent on picket near Strasburg.

On the evening of the 26th [25th], the men being anxious for some excitement, and having learned the exact position of the enemy's pickets, they determined to attack them. They started about 10 p. m.; 40 men from Company A, 20 from Company D, Lieutenant Dorsey; in all, 60 men, under Captain Bond. They arrived within 1½ miles of Winchester, on the Cedar Creek road, at daybreak, charged through an infantry picket, receiving only a few random shots. At the junction of the

Cedar Creek and Staunton roads they were met by a volley of musketry from a house, but it did not check them. They turned up the Staunton road toward home, riding down a third infantry picket. At Kernstown they found a cavalry picket of 15 men quietly warming themselves in a house. The house was instantly surrounded. They captured 7 men and 9 horses, and left several of the enemy dead or wounded in the house. They returned rapidly to Strasburg, bringing off their prisoners and captured horses with a loss of only 1 man missing. About 8 o'clock the outer pickets were driven in so rapidly and by such superior force that they had only time to get off their prisoners and make a hasty retreat up the back road, losing 1 man captured and 1 wounded. I had sent Company B, Captain [G. M.] Emack, and Company C, Lieutenant [T. J.] Smith, down that morning to relieve the companies on picket. They fell in with a party of Yankees on the turnpike; killed 1, captured 7, and 5 or 6 horses. Having heard that Captain Bond was being pursued on the back road, I immediately started to his support with what men I had in camp (about 30), and sent to the two companies that were on the turnpike to join me. I followed the Yankees rapidly on the back road, but only got in sight of them as I reached the turnpike, and found the Eleventh and Seventh Regiments ahead of me. I followed in pursuit, but had no further participation in the affair. We captured in all 14 prisoners, with a portion of their arms, and 14 horses, with equipments. Lost 1 man wounded and 2 missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BROWN,

Major, Commanding Maryland Cavalry.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 26, 1863.—Affair near Germantown, Va.

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., *February* 28, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant I attacked and routed, on the Ox road, in Fairfax, about 2 miles from Germantown, a cavalry outpost, consisting of a lieutenant and 50 men. The enemy's loss was 1 lieutenant and 3 men killed and 5 captured; number of wounded not known; also 39 horses, with all their accouterments, brought off. There were also 3 horses killed. I did not succeed in gaining the rear of the post, as I expected, having been discovered by a vedette when several hundred yards off, who fired and gave the alarm, which compelled me to charge them in front. In the terror and confusion occasioned by our terrific yells, the most of them saved themselves by taking refuge in a dense thicket, where the darkness effectually concealed them. There was also a reserve of 100 men half a mile off who might come to the rescue. Already encumbered with prisoners and horses, we were in no condition for fighting. I sustained no loss. The enemy made a small show of fight, but quickly yielded. They were in log-houses, with the chinking knocked out, and ought to have held it against a greatly superior force, as they all had carbines.

My men behaved very gallantly, although mostly raw recruits. I had only 27 men with me. I am still receiving additions to my numbers.

If you would let me have some of the dismounted men of the First Cavalry, I would undertake to mount them. I desire some written instructions from you with reference to exportation of products within the enemy's lines. I wish the bearer of this to bring back some ammunition, also some large-size envelopes and blank paroles.

I have failed to mention the fact that the enemy pursued me as far as Middleburg without accomplishing anything.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

FEBRUARY 27-28, 1863.—Scout from Centreville to Falmouth, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.—Col. George Gray, Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *March* 3, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, according to orders received from headquarters Department of Washington, I marched from Centreville at 6 a. m., February 27, having been detained the day previous awaiting the arrival of the Michigan cavalry and by the bridge over Bull Run being partially destroyed.

The orders I received were to move toward Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations, for the purpose of intercepting the enemy; but the flooded state of the streams obliged me to go around by Warrenton, where I met a small squad of the enemy's cavalry, who dispersed after exchanging a few shots with my advance.

From Warrenton I took the Post road toward Falmouth, and encamped for the night on the line of railway at Licking Creek, which was so high as to prevent our fording it. Shortly after halting at the above place, I noticed squads and vedettes of the enemy on the opposite side of the creek.

On the morning of the 28th, the water having fallen, and having obtained information that there was a force of the enemy at Elk Run and Spottedville, I marched immediately in that direction. I learned on the road that the main force of the enemy had already crossed the Rappahannock, taking with them 100 prisoners.

My forage having given out, the Michigan cavalry not having brought any with them, and being a short distance from Falmouth, I thought it advisable to go there to supply my command.

I captured 7 prisoners, and, from all information gained, I learned that it had been the intention of Stuart of making a raid with a large force in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, but the river having been so high, only a portion of his command, between 600 and 800 men, crossed, under command of Fitzhugh Lee.

I arrived in Falmouth at 2 p. m., with my command in good condition, having marched 80 miles in thirty-one hours.

On the 1st of March I remained in Falmouth to allow my horses to recruit their strength. On the 2d of March I marched to Maple Valley, by way of Stafford Court-House.

This morning I crossed the Occoquan, at Wolf Run Shoals, and arrived at this place at 1 p. m. At the request of Colonel Gray, I allowed the Michigan cavalry to continue its march to Washington.

Had Stuart crossed the river, this movement would have been very successful, in conjunction with the cavalry of General Stoneman.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Washington.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George Gray, Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

MERIDIAN HILL, D. C., *March* 4, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in obedience to orders from your headquarters, dated February 25, 1863, I reported with six companies of this regiment to Col. R. Butler Price, at Fort Scott, where we were soon after joined by the Fifth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, under command of Colonel Norvell. I was there ordered by Colonel Price to take command of both regiments, and proceed to Fairfax Court-House, there to report to Col. Percy Wyndham. We left Colonel Price's headquarters a little before 9 a. m., and arrived at Fairfax Court-House at 3 p. m., when Colonel Wyndham, by one of his aides, ordered us to proceed to Centreville, where we halted for the night.

Next morning, about 7 o'clock, with a detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, we left Centreville by the Warrenton road, and, having crossed Bull Run, the command was formed into a column of squadrons, in mass, to the right of the road, and in that order awaited the arrival of detachments of the First Virginia and the Fifth New York Cavalry. On the arrival of the troops last mentioned, the Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania cavalry were formed into one brigade, designated the First, the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry constituting another, and designated the Second Brigade.

At 10 o'clock the march was resumed, we being in the rear. We arrived at Warrenton about 3.30 in the afternoon, and rapidly left the town by the road leading to Falmouth and Fredericksburg, from which we deviated to our right, coming upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad about 4 miles southeast of Warrenton Junction. We followed the course of this railroad to the southeast about 1 mile, where we camped for the night.

Saturday, the 28th of February, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the march was resumed; the brigade of which I was in command being again ordered to take the rear. We proceeded to Falmouth Station, where the head of the column arrived at about 2 p. m. Here we remained until Monday.

During the march from Centreville to Falmouth Station, we made frequent deviations from the direct road. The distance thus marched

was said to be 96 miles. The time occupied was less than thirty hours, allowing for the halt at Bull Run Friday morning, and including about twelve hours' halt on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Friday night.

The road, after leaving Warrenton, was in the worst possible condition. A very heavy snow, which had fallen previous to our march, was disappearing, saturating the ground. Frequent rains contributed to make the roads bad and the march laborious, notwithstanding which, the march from Warrenton to Falmouth Station was made with as great rapidity as over any other portion of the route. On Saturday morning we marched 25 miles without any halt.

Soon after our arrival at Falmouth Station, the command of the entire force was turned over to me temporarily by Colonel Wyndham, but not until he had arranged to supply the command with rations and forage.

On Sunday, I received a written communication from Colonel Wyndham, dated "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 1, 1863," informing me that his resignation having been accepted, I was in command of the force. At midnight, I received another note from Colonel Wyndham, stating that the order accepting his resignation was revoked, and that he resumed command, and ordering me to be in readiness to march at 6.30 next morning. This note was accompanied by an official copy of the order of Major-General Heintzelman, revoking the acceptance of Colonel Wyndham's resignation.

On Monday morning, about 7.30, the march was resumed, under command of Colonel Wyndham, we again in the rear. We proceeded to Stafford Court-House, and there halted and fed our horses. Thence we marched by a circuitous route to a point about 4 miles south of Wolf Run Shoals, where we encamped. The route traveled this day was exceedingly bad and difficult, and in many places for miles together almost impassable.

Next morning we marched leisurely to Fairfax Court-House, where Colonel Wyndham remained, and the First Brigade left us. After a halt of somewhat more than three hours, we (the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry) resumed the march for Washington, crossing Long Bridge about 9 o'clock in the evening, where the command separated for their respective camps.

I regret to have further to report that, in consequence of the extraordinary condition of the roads and the rapidity of the march from Bull Run to the camp near the Wolf Run Shoals, the brigade has sustained great loss. Not only were many of the men and horses compelled to be left behind, to come up when they hereafter can, but also many horses were left dead by the way. It will be many days before large numbers of the horses which reached camp can be used, and several, I fear, are rendered wholly unfit for future service.

Not having any knowledge of the object of the expedition, I am, of course, unable to say whether or not it was accomplished.

We did not see the enemy, and our march from his supposed direction was generally at least as rapid as toward him. A few stragglers were captured, and some horses taken, but what disposition was made of either I have not learned.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. GRAY,
Colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. R. BAYLIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Copeland's Cavalry Brigade.

MARCH 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Aldie, Va.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone, Fifth New York Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
March 2, 1863.

SIR: Fifty men of the First Vermont Cavalry, from Companies H and M, under Captains Huntoon and Woodward, were surprised in Aldie while feeding their horses by about 70 of the enemy. Both captains captured and about 15 men. They saw no enemy but the attacking party.

Major Gilmer has returned with the scouting party that left last night. They were to Middleburg, and saw but 1 rebel. I have anticipated the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Krepps, now in command, which will be forwarded in probably one hour.

ROBT. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 3, 1863.

SIR: * * * By order of Col. R. B. Price, I directed, on the night of the 1st instant, a reconnaissance to go in direction of Aldie.

The officer who commanded this reconnaissance was Maj. Joseph Gilmer, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He had 200 men. The orders to him were to proceed carefully, and send back couriers through the night with information whether they saw any enemy or not. This last order was disobeyed. They were not to cross Cub Run until daylight, and then try and gain all information possible by flankers and small detached scouting parties.

Major Gilmer went to Middleburg, and, while returning, the vedettes of the First Vermont Cavalry noticed a part of his advance, and prepared to skirmish. The advance fell back toward Aldie. Major Gilmer, instead of throwing out a party to reconnoiter, turned off with nearly the whole of his command in the direction of Groveton, to gain Centreville. The horses returned, exhausted from being run at full speed for miles. A few of Major Gilmer's men left his command, and went along the Little River turnpike toward the Vermont detachment. They reported that the men seen were a part of a scouting party under Major Gilmer, and that no enemy were in Aldie. Captain Huntoon then entered the town, and halted to have the horses fed near a mill. Immediately beyond was a rising ground, which hid the guerrillas. While the horses were unbridled and feeding, the surprise occurred. As both the officers have been captured, and as the detachment was not under my command and is not attached to this brigade, I have no means of receiving any official or exact report from them, nor is there any one belonging to that detachment here. All men belonging to this detachment seem to have fought well; the enemy did not pursue them; they fell back in good order.

Major Gilmer, when he returned, was unable to make a report to Lieu-

tenant-Colonel [John S.] Krepps, who, during the time I was confined from sickness, had charge of the camp.

I ordered Major Gilmer under arrest early this morning, and have sent to Col. R. B. Price charges, of which the annexed is a copy.*

Major Gilmer lost but 1 man, belonging to the Fifth New York Cavalry, who was mortally wounded by the enemy and afterward robbed. He was away from the command and on this side of Aldie, his horse having given out. The enemy seem to have been concealed along the line of march, and murdered this man, when returning, without provocation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 4, 1863.—Skirmish at Independent Hill, Prince William County, Va.

Report of Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade and post.

DUMFRIES, VA.,
March 5, 1863.

COLONEL: There was a sharp skirmish occurred last night with the Eighth New York Cavalry, on picket at Independent Hill, about 8 or 9 miles from this place, with a loss of 15 men captured, 1 wounded, and 2 killed.

This has just been reported to us by our scout. The commanding officer did not report to us at all. There should be some order to let us know when these things occur, in order that we may know what we are doing.

I wish you would call the attention of General Slocum to this. There is no unison of action at all in regard to this. Another thing, our scout, who is an enlisted man, who has been under the charge of General Sigel, but since we have been here has rendered very efficient service to us, is now ordered to his company. He can be of ten times more service in his present position than going to his company. His name is James Clifford, Company E, Ninth New York Cavalry. If the general could get him detailed for service with us, he could be invaluable to us here, and afterward to the corps and the service.

Heavy firing was heard this morning in the direction of Gainesville. We could not define what it was, but think it was a skirmish with some of the forces from Centreville.

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade and Post.

Lieut. Col. H. C. ROGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

(Sent to Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, for information of the commanding general.)

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* He was dismissed July 23, 1863.

MARCH 9, 1863.—Affair at Fairfax Court-House, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Lawrence L. O'Connor, Provost-Marshal.
No. 2.—Capt. William H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Lawrence L. O'Connor, Provost-Marshal.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 9, 1863—3.30 a. m.

Captain Mosby, with his command, entered this town this morning at 2 a. m. They captured my patrols, horses, &c. They took Brigadier-General Stoughton and horses, and all his men detached from his brigade. They took every horse that could be found, public and private, and the commanding officer of the post, Colonel Johnstone, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, made his escape from them in a nude state by accident. They searched for me in every direction, but being on the Vienna road, visiting outposts, I made my escape.

L. L. O'CONNOR,
Lieutenant, Provost-Marshal.

P. S.—All our available cavalry forces are in pursuit of them.

Maj. L. HUNT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Heintzelman's Headquarters.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. William H. Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CASEY'S DIVISION,
Fairfax Station, Va., March 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this morning about 3 a. m. a squadron of Stuart's cavalry entered this place. As far as I can learn, they captured all our guards and vedettes along the road, and surrounded these headquarters, where they captured Brig. Gen. E. H. Stoughton, as well as some of his servants. Five mounted orderlies, detailed here, were also captured, together with all horses, both public and private. The report is that they came into our lines with the countersign, so that no obstruction was offered to their entrance. The officer commanding the party first went to the telegraph office, and captured the operator, and afterward the general. One of his aides was also captured, but escaped. They left about 4 o'clock, taking all the prisoners with them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, commanding Cavalry Brigade, is in pursuit, but no report of his success in coming up with the enemy has yet been received.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army.**

CULPEPER, VA., *March* 10, 1863.

Captain Mosby has just returned from a scout, having captured Brigadier-General Stoughton, 1 captain, and 30 privates. He entered Fairfax Court-House and took them from their beds—General Stoughton, and the adjutant-general to Percy Wyndham, who was sleeping in Wyndham's bed. Wyndham is in Washington.

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General S. COOPER.

MARCH 12–16, 1863.—Scout from Camp Piatt through Boone, Wyoming, and Logan Counties, W. Va.

Report of Maj. John McMahan, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA., *March* 17, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the result of my recent trip through Boone, Wyoming, and Logan Counties:

Left Camp Piatt with 140 men on the night of the 12th instant, crossed Kanawha River, and made as far as Thompson's, at the mouth of Spruce Fork of Little Coal, 16 miles.

On the 13th, traveled 30 miles to Gano's, on Pond Fork of Little Coal.

On the 14th, marched to Wyoming Court-House, a distance of 17 miles, arriving there at 12 m., meeting no rebels and hearing nothing from them. Crossed over the mountains, down Huff's Creek to Guyandotte River, a distance of 16 miles, and halted for the night. I sent Captain Davidson, of Company E, with 25 men, up Guyandotte River, to ascertain if the report was true that 13 rebels were encamped at the house of a Mr. Christian, 6 miles above.

On the way up, he discovered 8 rebels (mounted) on the opposite side of the river; passed them without being noticed; forded the river and got in their rear, and succeeded in capturing 5 horses and equipments, 1 lieutenant and 3 privates; 4 others took to the mountains, and escaped in the darkness. Their saddle-bags contained some 400 rounds of ammunition, which, with their guns, were turned over to the home guards who accompanied the expedition. One little negro, belonging to the lieutenant, was brought into camp. Quite a number of Floyd's old command, living in these counties, are making their way home, singly and in squads, all armed and equipped for bushwhacking, &c.

On the 15th, marched up Buffalo Creek on the mountains on to Pond Creek; thence to camp on the 16th, with the loss of but one horse, abandoned from fatigue.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN McMAHAN,
Major Second West Virginia Cavalry.

Col. JOHN C. PAXTON.

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* See Mosby to Stuart, March 16, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

MARCH 15, 1863.—Scout from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of the Upper Potomac.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *March* 18, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the general commanding that in the snow-storm of Sunday I detached 200 of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry at 10 at night for the surprise of Leesburg and the capture of bushwhackers who have recently ambuscaded and fired upon pickets, and by surprise of a few men captured and wounded, as is supposed, mortally 1. Colonel [James N.] Schoonmaker commanded the party, and at 4 in the morning had reached and surrounded the town; he found no Confederates in or about it. On returning, he captured 5 bushwhackers, of White's band, as they allege. One of the five was riding the horse of one of the two pickets captured a week since by being drawn into a dwelling away from their post to eat supper. He also burned the house where this act of treason was committed.

The prisoner sent to-day, showing a paper purporting to be a leave of absence of eight days from his command, to visit Loudoun County to procure a servant and to recruit, as well as the 4 sent yesterday by my provost-marshal, should not be treated as prisoners of war. They are bushwhackers and outlaws in every sense of the word.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.

MARCH 15, 1863.—Affair near Dumfries, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 2.—Capt. John M. Southworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 16, 1863.

The patrol of the Eighth Illinois was captured at night between Dumfries and Occoquan. Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin had written orders not to send a less number than a platoon on this patrol. He will be arrested and charges preferred accordingly.

It is recommended that the rebel partisans and bushwhackers be cleared out from the vicinity of Occoquan and Brentsville by a command from this division. One brigade and a couple of guns would be sufficient. It is reported the enemy have one or two guns at Brentsville.

[A. PLEASONTON.]

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1863.

Respectfully returned.

If there are any of the male portion of the community operating as bushwhackers or guerrillas against our troops, and the facts can be proven, let them be arrested and brought in. The commanding general cannot understand why our cavalry cannot operate where the enemy's cavalry prove so active. These papers to be returned.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John M. Southworth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 17, 1863.

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find report from General Pleasonton in regard to the capture of a patrol; also telegram from Captain Southworth in regard to the same affair. These annoyances will continue until some stringent measures are taken to clear that section of country of every male inhabitant, either by shooting, hanging, banishment, or incarceration. I had a party organized some time ago to do this, but the commanding general did not at that time think it advisable to send it out. A great portion of the country is of such a nature that it is impossible for cavalry to operate in it, and to perform the duty properly will require the co-operation of an infantry force. The country is infested by a set of bushwhacking thieves and smugglers who should be eradicated, root and branch.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Dumfries, Va., March 16, 1863—12 m.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that the patrol sent to look for the patrol sent from here at 4 p. m. yesterday have returned, and report that the patrol left Occoquan Village to return at 8 p. m. last evening, and at daylight this morning they found tracks and marks in the road about 3½ miles from here, which indicated capture by a party of 20 or 25 men on foot, lying in a marsh on both sides of a deep ravine through which they had to pass. Three sabers were found in the woods near by, which would indicate that the men tried to escape on foot. The captured party consisted of a corporal and 6 men.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. SOUTHWORTH,
Captain Company H, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

MARCH 17, 1863.—Engagement at Kelly's Ford (Kellysville), Va.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
No. 2.—Report of Lieut. George Browne, jr., Sixth New York Battery.
No. 3.—Report of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 4.—Report of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 5.—Report of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, with orders.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, with orders.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions received from you, I left the main body of this army on the 16th instant, for the purpose of crossing the Rappahannock River and attacking the cavalry forces of the enemy, reported to be in the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee. My orders were to attack and rout or destroy him. To execute these orders, I was directed to take a force of 3,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. Accompanying the orders were several reports containing information of the operations of rebel cavalry north of the river, in the vicinity of Brentsville, the force of which was reported from 250 to 1,000, with at least one piece of artillery, and I was directed to take every precaution to insure the success of my expedition. As a precautionary measure, I requested that a regiment of cavalry be sent to Catlett's Station, which is the key-point to the middle fords of the Rappahannock, to throw out from thence pickets in the direction of Warrenton, Greenwich, and Brentsville. My request was not granted, and I was obliged to detach about 900 men from my force to guard the fords and look out for the force alluded to in the information.

The battery ordered from near Aquia Creek made a march of 32 miles on the 16th, and joined my command at Morrisville at 11 o'clock that night, with horses in poor condition for the expedition. Small parties of my cavalry had been sent, two to four hours in advance, on all the roads and to the fords, to mask the approach of my main body from the enemy's scouts.

On the night of the 16th, the fires of a camp of the enemy were seen from Mount Holly Church by my scouts, between Ellis' and Kelly's Fords, and the drums, beating retreat and tattoo, were heard from their camps near Rappahannock Station. Rebel cavalry appeared in front of my pickets on the roads leading west during the evening of the 16th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, First Massachusetts Cavalry, was left at Morrisville to take charge of all my cavalry pickets north of the Rap-

* See Stanton to Hooker, March 19, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

pahannock, who directed Lieutenant-Colonel Doster, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 290 men, to start from Mount Holly Church at 4 a. m. on the 17th instant, and drive the enemy's pickets toward Rappahannock Station; to go thence to Bealeton, and, finally, to station himself at Morgansburg and communicate with a picket which would be established at Elk Run and with Curtis' force at Morrisville. These orders were executed, and the enemy driven out of that section.

At 4 a. m. I set out from Morrisville with a command of about 2,100 men, made up as follows: From the First Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Duffie, 775; from the Second Brigade, Second Division, Colonel McIntosh, 565; from the Reserve Brigade, Captain Reno, 760, and the Sixth Independent New York Battery, Lieutenant Browne commanding. Kelly's Ford was selected for the crossing, because the opposite country was better known to me than that beyond any other ford, and it afforded the shortest route to the enemy's camp.

The head of my column arrived at the ford at 8 a. m. The crossing was found obstructed by fallen trees, forming an abatis upon both banks, which, defended by 80 sharpshooters, covered by rifle-pits and houses on the opposite bank, rendered the crossing difficult. Two squadrons were dismounted and advanced under shelter of an empty mill-race or canal, which runs near the bank of the river, whence a a brisk fire was at once opened, under which an attempt was made to cross by the advance, which failed. Two subsequent attempts of the pioneers met with the same fate. During this time a crossing was attempted one-fourth of a mile below, but it was found impracticable, owing to the depth of the stream and the precipitous character of the banks. After half an hour had passed in endeavors to cross, my chief of staff, Maj. S. E. Chamberlain, who had immediate charge of the operations at the crossing, selected a party of 20 men, and placed them under the command of Lieutenant Brown, First Rhode Island Cavalry, with orders to cross the river and not return. Lieutenant Brown obeyed his orders; the abatis was passed, and 25 of the enemy were captured.

Two pieces of the battery had been unlimbered, but I hesitated to open them until all other means should fail, as I did not care to give the enemy sufficient warning of my advance to bring him to attack me while astride the stream.

The First Brigade was immediately crossed and placed in position, followed by two pieces; then the Second Brigade, the remainder of the battery, and the reserve. The stream has a very rapid current at the ford, and was about 4 feet 5 inches deep. The ammunition was taken out of the limbers and carried over in nose-bags by the cavalry.

The crossing was not effected without loss. My chief of staff, Major Chamberlain, fell with a dangerous wound in the head; Lieutenant [John P.] Domingo, Fourth New York Cavalry, was seriously wounded, and Lieutenant [Henry L.] Nicolai, First Rhode Island Cavalry, killed; 2 men killed, and 5 wounded; 15 horses killed and wounded.

My command was drawn up so as to meet the enemy in every direction as fast as it crossed, and pickets pushed out on the roads running from the ford.

From what I had learned of Lee's position, and from what I knew personally of his character, I expected him to meet me on the road to his camp, and I could not object to such a proceeding, as it would not make it necessary for me to march so far to a fight. My horses would be fresher and the chances of battle be more nearly equalized.

The horses of my command were watered by squadrons, and at 12 m. I moved on, with the First Brigade in advance. Looking toward

the west from the ford, one sees half a mile in advance a skirt of woods on higher ground, around the right of which may be seen an open field. It is about one-fourth of a mile through the woods. When the head of my column reached the western edge of this timber, the enemy were discovered rapidly advancing in line, with skirmishers in front. I immediately ordered the Fourth New York to the right, to form front into line and advance to the edge of the woods and use carbines; the Fourth Pennsylvania to the left, with the same orders, and a section of artillery to the front to open fire. Sent to McIntosh to form line of battle on the right of the woods; Reno to send three squadrons to act as a reserve to the right, and one squadron up the road to support the center, and one section to the right with McIntosh.

The Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth New York, I regret to say, did not come up to the mark at first, and it required some personal exertions on the part of myself and staff to bring them under the enemy's fire, which was now sweeping the woods. They soon regained their firmness, and opened with effect with their carbines. At this moment I observed two or three columns of the enemy moving at a trot toward my right. I immediately went to the threatened point, and found that it was a question which should obtain possession of a house and outbuildings situated there. McIntosh soon decided it by establishing some dismounted men of the Sixteenth thereabouts, and the section of artillery soon opened with splendid effect. The right was then advanced into the open field beyond the house, and the enemy's left attacked by McIntosh and Gregg. Duffié in the meantime had formed the First Rhode Island, Fourth Pennsylvania, and Sixth Ohio in front of the left, and the enemy were advancing to charge him.

Perceiving his want of support, I called to Reno for three squadrons, and we went to the left at a gallop, while Duffié advanced in splendid order and charged the enemy. The gallantry of Duffié had, perhaps, made him forget to leave any portion of his command as a support, excepting the Fourth New York. Two squadrons of the Fifth United States rushed across the field, while McIntosh came in on the left flank of a fresh rebel column, and the enemy were torn to pieces and driven from the field in magnificent style. Had it been possible to reach the enemy's flank when Duffié charged with the Fifth United States or Third Pennsylvania, 300 to 500 prisoners might have been captured, but the distance was too great for the time, the ground was very heavy, and the charge was made three minutes too soon, and without any prearranged support.

A little reorganization was requisite before advancing farther. It was necessary to form my line again and get stragglers from the Fourth New York and other regiments out of the woods behind, to assemble the sections of the battery, bring up the reserve, and give orders with regard to the wounded and prisoners. These duties occupied me half an hour or more. In advancing from the field we had won, I found the ground impracticable on the left of the road, by reason of its marshy condition. My left was, therefore, rested on the road, and the advance given to a squadron of the Fifth, under Lieutenant Sweatman. After advancing in line of battle three-quarters of a mile, driving the enemy before us through the woods, with the artillery supported by a column upon the road, we found ourselves through the woods and in the face of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle on both sides of the road half a mile in front. It became necessary to extend my line to the left as soon as possible.

The enemy opened two field-pieces upon the road with precision, and

advanced upon both flanks with great steadiness. They were at once repulsed on the right. The squadrons to form the left were shifted from the right of the road under a terrific fire of shot, shell, and small-arms, and the enemy in superior numbers bore down on my left flank, arriving within 400 yards of the battery while it was unlimbering. Lieutenant Browne, commanding the battery, assisted by my aide, Lieutenant Rumsey, soon got two or three pieces playing upon them with damaging effect, and a general cavalry fight ensued on the left. We never lost a foot of ground, but kept steadily advancing until we arrived at a stubble-field, which the enemy set on fire to the windward, to burn us out. My men rushed forward, and beat it out with their overcoats. Here the enemy opened three pieces, two 10-pounder Parrotts and one 6-pounder gun from the side of the hill directly in front of my left. No horses could be discovered about these guns, and from the manner in which they were served it was evident that they were covered by earth-works. It was also obvious that our artillery could not hurt them. Our ammunition was of miserable quality and nearly exhausted. There were 18 shells in one section that would not fit the pieces, the fuses were unreliable, 5-second fuses would explode in two seconds, and many would not explode at all. Theirs, on the contrary, was exceedingly annoying. Firing at a single company or squadron in line, they would knock a man out of ranks very frequently. As soon as the enemy's heavy guns were opened, his cavalry advanced again on my right, strongly re-enforced. They were repulsed with severe loss by Walker, of the Fifth, and McIntosh. McIntosh and Gregg pushed on to their left flank until they came to the rifle-pits, which could not easily be turned. Their skirmishers again threatened my left, and it was reported to me that infantry had been seen at a distance to my right, moving toward my rear, and the cars could be heard running on the road in rear of the enemy, probably bringing re-enforcements.

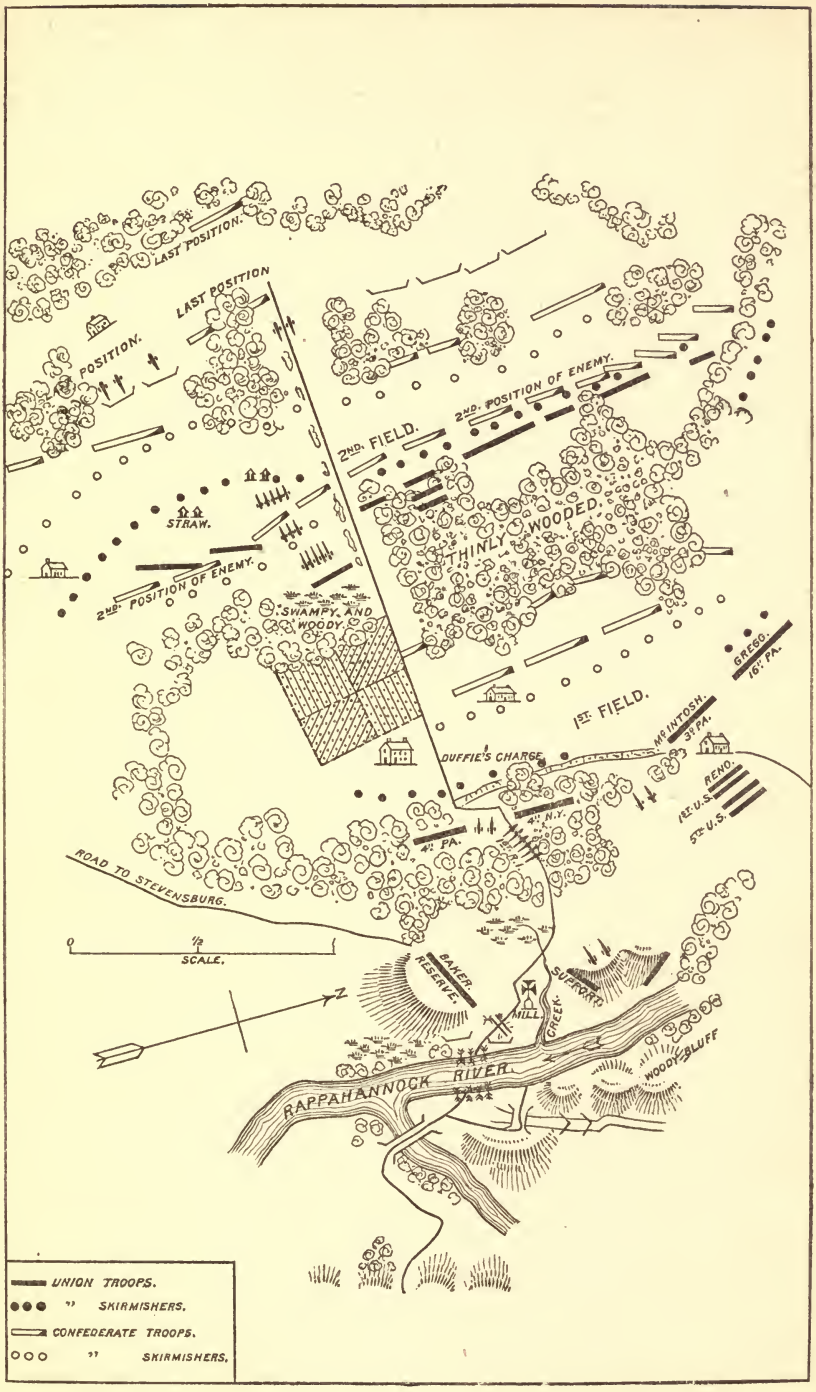
It was 5.30 p. m., and it was necessary to advance my cavalry upon their intrenched positions, to make a direct and desperate attack, or to withdraw across the river. Either operation would be attended with imminent hazard. My horses were very much exhausted. We had been successful thus far. I deemed it proper to withdraw. The reserve was advanced in front and deployed to mask the battery, which was withdrawn, and the regiments retired in succession until the ford was reached and crossed without the loss of a man in the operation.

The country in which these operations were conducted is level and open, and had the ground been firm would have been eminently fitted for a cavalry fight.

The principal result achieved by this expedition has been that our cavalry has been brought to feel their superiority in battle; they have learned the value of discipline and the use of their arms. At the first view, I must confess that two regiments wavered, but they did not lose their senses, and a few energetic remarks brought them to a sense of their duty. After that the feeling became stronger throughout the day that it was our fight, and the maneuvers were performed with a precision which the enemy did not fail to observe.

The enemy's first attack was vigorous and fierce, and it took about an hour to convince him on the first field that it was necessary for him to abandon it. Between his first grand advance and his final effort there were several small charges and counter-charges which filled up the time.

I ought to mention that in front of the first wood there is a deep, broad ditch, along which runs a heavy stone wall, which served as a


LAST POSITION.
LAST POSITION
POSITION.
2ND. POSITION OF ENEMY.
2ND. FIELD.
STRAW.
THINLY WOODED.
2ND. POSITION OF ENEMY.
SWAMPY AND WOODY.
GREGG.
16th PA.
1ST. FIELD.
McINTOSH.
3d PA.
DUFFIE'S CHARGE.
RENO.
1ST. U.S.
5TH. U.S.
4th N.Y.
4th PA.
ROAD TO STEVENSBURG.
0
1/2
1
SCALE.
N
BAKER.
RESERVE.
SUPPORT.
MILL.
CREEK.
WOODY BLUFF
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.
UNION TROOPS.
" SKIRMISHERS.
CONFEDERATE TROOPS.
" SKIRMISHERS.

cover for my carbineers, but which was impassable for cavalry except around the right flank and where it was broken down in the center, and this impeded my operations somewhat. In the second field the enemy's cavalry force was superior to mine, but it was constantly repulsed, and when I withdrew my command it was with unabated confidence in our strength as against cavalry. I hoped that they would advance, but they made no demonstration worthy of notice, even while I was withdrawing my command.

The officers and men of the battery performed their arduous duties with alacrity.

Whatever of success may have attended this expedition, I am greatly indebted to the vigorous and untiring efforts of my staff, Maj. S. E. Chamberlain, First Massachusetts; Captains [Philip] Pollard and [Alexander] Moore, of General Hooker's staff, and Lieutenants [Charles F.] Trowbridge and [William] Rumsey; but to those officers and men of the command who exhibited the unflinching courage which attends a settled purpose, my thanks are especially due. For distinguished gallantry I beg leave to call your attention to the names of Maj. S. E. Chamberlain, my chief of staff, and Second Lieut. Simeon A. Brown, First Rhode Island Cavalry, who first reached the opposite bank. Colonel Duffié was conspicuous for his gallantry; his horse was shot under him. Colonel McIntosh, who had been left ill in camp, joined me at 1 a. m., at Morrisville, and showed during the day that he possessed the highest qualities of a brigade commander. Captain Reno, whose horse was wounded under him, handled his men gallantly and steadily. Lieutenant Walker, of the Fifth, by his readiness and resolution, did much to repulse the enemy on our left in the second field, when the battery was threatened.

To avoid repetition, I would respectfully call your attention to the names of the killed and wounded, officers and men, in the inclosed list,* as deserving of especial notice for distinguished gallantry. Several others had their horses shot under them, and nearly all performed their duty in a manner which cannot be surpassed for coolness and daring.

I inclose list of casualties, of which the aggregate killed, wounded, and missing is 80.†

Of the enemy, his force was reported by the prisoners first taken as five regiments, commanded by Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Subsequently prisoners reported that he had been re-enforced, and that Major General Stuart was present. His equipments were inferior, but his horses good. Many of his sabers were manufactured in Richmond. From all the sources, I can estimate the enemy must have left 2 officers and 68 men killed and seriously wounded on the field. If twice as many slightly wounded escaped, his loss in killed and wounded must have been over 200, and his loss in horses must be certainly as great as that of men. I think the above may be an overestimate, but it is made by combining carefully the reports of officers who were in different parts of the field, and who report from observation. The enemy's loss in prisoners was 47; 15 more are reported, but as yet I am unable to account for them.

I inclose a list of paroled prisoners, who are included in the 47.* I inclose also tabular statements of losses of my command and of the enemy.* I am compelled to believe that the reports of some officers respecting their losses have been carelessly made out, and that they may have been guided in their statement of numbers by the amounts for which they are accountable.

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* Omitted.

† But see revised statement, p. 53.

I believe it is the universal desire of the officers and men of my division to meet the enemy again as soon as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in the Union forces engaged at Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. ALFRED N. DUFFIÉ.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
4th New York	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4
6th Ohio	.....	.....	2	5	.....	1	8
1st Rhode Island	1	2	4	17	2	16	42
Total	1	2	8	24	2	18	55
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.							
3d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
4th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6
16th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	9
Reserve Brigade.							
Capt. MARCUS A. RENO.							
1st U. S. Cavalry	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
5th U. S. Cavalry	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	6
Total	.....	2	.....	8	.....	2	12
Artillery.							
New York Light, 6th Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Second Division	1	5	12	38	2	20	78

OFFICERS KILLED.—Lieut. Henry L. Nicolai, First Rhode Island Cavalry.
MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Lieuts. Nathaniel Bowditch, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and John P. Domingo, Fourth New York Cavalry.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. George Browne, jr., Sixth New York Battery.

CAMP OF FIRST BRIGADE, HORSE BATTERIES,
Near Aquia Creek, Va., March 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I beg to submit the following report of the participation of my battery in the recent expeditionary movement commanded by Brigadier-General Averell:

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Cavalry Corps, dated March 15, 1863, my battery took up its march from camp near Aquia Creek at daybreak on the morning of the 16th instant, but owing to the fact of the guide having mistaken the road, I did not reach Hartwood Church until 4 p. m.

Upon my arrival there, I reported to Colonel Curtis, and received an escort to Morrisville, which place I reached at 11 p. m.

We halted, fed the horses, and moved forward with the column at 4.30 a. m. of the 17th instant, arriving at Kelly's Ford at about 6.30 a. m.

Upon arriving at the ford, skirmishing commenced between the cavalry pickets of the enemy and our advance. The enemy here making a very stubborn resistance to our crossing, I was ordered to advance one piece into position, with a view to cover the axmen who were employed in removing the obstructions to the ford, which being accomplished, our cavalry advanced to the ford. After one or two attempts, a crossing was effected and the enemy driven in all directions, some 30 prisoners being taken, together with horses and equipments.

At this time I brought one more piece into position, to cover the crossing of the main column, which, being effected, my battery went forward, piece by piece, over the ford, one squadron of cavalry carrying over the ammunition by hand, which was necessitated by the depth of the water. We then moved forward, and our advance came up with the enemy about half a mile from the ford.

At this time my right section was ordered forward, and, after advancing a short distance, the cavalry became engaged with the enemy, who were in force. Owing, however, to the narrow and extremely muddy and impracticable condition of the road, I could bring but one piece into battery, sending the others to the rear. The enemy now appeared in such force as to momentarily check the advance of our cavalry, which, however, soon rallied, and drove them from the woods, their left flank being turned by our cavalry on the right, with which was posted two of my pieces, commanded by Lieutenant Clark, and which did good execution. The enemy were driven across the plain in the greatest confusion.

At this time I received an order from Lieutenant Rumsey to bring my whole battery into position into the open field from which the enemy had been driven. This order I executed at once, calling in the two pieces which were posted with the cavalry on the right, as also the two pieces which were with the reserve. I formed my battery in line, and moved forward with the cavalry to the woods at the farther extremity of the plain, where we formed in battery to receive the enemy, who was expected to make a charge. At this point, by command of Lieutenant Rumsey, I left two of my pieces with the reserve, their ammunition being nearly exhausted.

After a brief delay, we again moved forward in column of pieces, with the cavalry skirmishing as they advanced for about a mile, and came into battery of four pieces in a large open plain on the left of the road. At this point we received from the enemy the first intimation that our

farther advance would be opposed by artillery. They opened a fire with shot and shell upon our column as it came up the road, having three pieces in position commanding the road, consisting of two 10-pounder rifles and one 6-pounder gun. On their extreme right was posted another section of their artillery, which was not used, being probably held in reserve to check our farther advance.

Having already expended one-half of my ammunition, I had remaining 150 rounds when I entered this field, and could only fire, therefore, at long intervals, deeming it prudent to reserve my fire for the opposing columns of cavalry, and at long and uncertain ranges upon the enemy's artillery, as it was evident they intended to charge us at once.

In this conclusion we were not at fault, for the enemy soon appeared in force in our immediate front, extending from the right to the left of the road, with the evident object of driving in the supports on either flank of the battery. As I observed this, I opened upon them with shell at about 1,500 yards, and at a distance of, say, 1,000 yards with spherical case, continuing it until they arrived at about 400 yards, when, obliquing my sections to both flanks, I opened on them with double-shotted canister with great effect. Our cavalry at this moment charged the lines of the enemy, driving them back in confusion, when I immediately changed the direction of my fire to the enemy's artillery. It now became evident, both from the statements of wounded prisoners and other sources, that the enemy were being largely re-enforced both by artillery and cavalry. We, however, maintained our position for about an hour, replying at intervals to their artillery, which was most advantageously posted and commanded every approach by the front and flank, their cavalry being at the same time masked by the woods on either flank of their batteries, which kept up a constant and harassing fire upon us, to which, however, I could only reply occasionally, thinking it prudent to reserve a supply to cover the recrossing, should it be necessary to do so. Upon receiving an order from General Averell to fall back, I limbered up, recrossed the ford, and placed two pieces in position on the opposite bank to cover the crossing of the remaining columns, sending the balance to Morrisville with a regiment of cavalry, the First Rhode Island. The recrossing having been effected without loss, in conformity with orders I proceeded to Morrisville, where the column halted until daybreak, when we returned to camp via Hartwood Church.

As regards the loss of the enemy, I have no means of determining, but from my own observation I should say that it far exceeded ours, their prisoners saying also that they suffered very heavily.

As to the effect of this affair upon the *morale* of our cavalry, it only strengthens my belief in their superiority and efficiency over that of the enemy, as was clearly demonstrated in each encounter.

I beg to tender my acknowledgments to the staff and officers of General Averell's command for the courtesy and consideration shown to me and my command, it being the first occasion on which my battery has ever had the opportunity to maneuver with cavalry, and they were, therefore, perhaps in some respects deficient in the requirements of this branch of the service.

I have to report the following casualties: One man (Private Richard Paxton) and 2 horses killed; 2 sets of horse equipments unavoidably lost; 1 wheel for 6-pounder carriage badly damaged; 1 sponge-bucket and 2 handspikes lost; 6 sponge-staffs broken; 3 felling axes loaned to cavalry and not returned.

Ammunition expended:	Rounds.
Hotchkiss canister	32
Schenkl percussion shell	90
Hotchkiss shrapnel	100
Hotchkiss shell	25
Total	247

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BROWNE, JR.,

First Lieut., Comdg. Sixth Independent N. Y. Horse Battery.

First Lieut. C. F. TROWBRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. John B. McIntosh, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAV. BRIG., *March* 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade, consisting of ——— men, left camp at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, and encamped that night with the division at Morrisville.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant I started with my brigade for Kelly's Ford, and reached there by 6 a. m. The enemy was strongly posted on the southwest bank, and for a short time offered a stubborn resistance. It was at this juncture I detailed all the axmen from my brigade, under command of Lieutenant Gillmore, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, who crossed with the advance guard, and cut away the trees the enemy had felled in order to obstruct the exit from the ford. After my brigade had crossed the river, and shortly after 12 m., the enemy made a sharp attack on the First Brigade, then advancing slowly through the woods. In obedience to the orders of the general, I deployed my brigade to the right, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania being on the extreme right. The enemy made an attempt to gain the cover of some houses on my right, when I immediately ordered Colonel Gregg to dismount a part of his command and throw them behind the houses, which he successfully accomplished, and, by a few well-directed volleys, caused them to retreat rapidly. I then formed my squadrons *en échelon*, and advanced slowly, driving the enemy completely from my front by well-directed volleys.

The enemy made no attempt to charge my brigade, nor did they appear in my front in any locality where I had an opportunity to charge them.

The loss of the brigade in killed, wounded, and missing is as follows :*

Third Pennsylvania Cavalry:	
Officer wounded	1
Enlisted man wounded	1
Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry:	
Officers wounded	2
Enlisted men wounded	4
Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:	
Enlisted man wounded	1

[J. B. MCINTOSH,

Col. Third Pa. Cav., Comdg. Second Brig., Second Div.]

Lieut. C. F. TROWBRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cav. Div.

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* Nominal list omitted.

No. 4.

Report of Col. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
March 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the cavalry action near Kelly's Ford on the 17th instant:

On arriving at the ford, I received an order to send forward all the axes in my regiment, and immediately dispatched 20 men, under command of First Lieut. A. J. Snyder. The party bore itself gallantly, and did good service in removing the blockade at the fording, and crossed with the First Rhode Island men. I desire to recommend to the favorable notice of the colonel commanding Sergeant [Samuel] McGowan, of Company H, Private [Edward] Claffrey, Company A, and Saddler F. J. Canman, Company I. These men have had charges preferred against them, and I trust their behavior in the late engagement will be taken into account in making up their sentence.

The position occupied by my regiment was the extreme right of the line, with my right resting on the river, with my skirmishers thrown forward and deployed at a distance of 300 yards, and concealed from view by a wood of cedar trees and outbuildings. Shortly after the attack commenced on the left and center, I observed a large force of the enemy moving rapidly toward our right, evidently with a view of outflanking us, and asked for and obtained permission to dismount a portion of my command and occupy the buildings immediately in my front. This was not done a moment too soon, as the enemy were already entering the outer gate, when a volley from behind the houses drove them back. They soon rallied from behind some trees and out of carbine range, and, supposing from the maneuvers that it was their intention to dismount a portion of their men and gain our rear under cover of the bushes which lined the bank of the river, I dismounted the balance of my command, and threw my entire force some 300 yards in advance of the houses, under cover of a stone wall, and drove the enemy from the position. A charge of 30 men, led by Major Fry, drove a squadron of the enemy from the woods immediately in my front. Finding that the enemy did not approach, I mounted my command, and took up a position on the right of the line, and moved forward until farther progress was arrested by a dense woods, where I again dismounted my command, and threw it forward on the enemy's left flank, obliging him to move his position three times.

I am happy to state that I did not lose a single officer or man from my command, and had but 1 man, Private George Derlin, slightly wounded.

Major Fry, Captains Kennedy and Alexander, Lieutenants Snyder and Young, as well as all the men under my command, deserve great credit for the promptness with which they advanced under fire.

I am not able to give an accurate account of the enemy's killed and wounded. Fourteen dead bodies were counted on the right, and several others were seen to fall from their horses, apparently dead. The number of wounded must have been in the same proportion, as quite a large number of sabers were scattered over the ground. I apprehend that 30 killed and wounded from the effects of my fire is a very moderate estimate. The officers immediately in command of the dismounted men

estimate a much larger number. I have also to report the following captured property:

Pistols	7
Sabers	9
Bridles	4
Carbines	1
Saddles	2
Horses	2

There were many sabers lying on the field, but being of so many patterns, and without scabbards, I did not deem them worth picking up. Horses captured will be carried on the company report; the other property is in the hands of the men who captured it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. J. B. MCINTOSH,
Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, with orders.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith the very graphic report of Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, of the battle of Kellysville (March 17), between his brigade and a division of the enemy's cavalry. There is little to be said in addition. The dispositions made for meeting this anticipated raid were sufficient to have prevented, or very much retarded, the crossing of the Rappahannock at Kellysville. The report shows wherein these dispositions failed of their object. The brigade, however, under its noble chief, so redeemed the day by an exhibition of the most extraordinary heroism that we are half disposed to lose sight of the picket failure in the outset.

Being charged by the commanding general specially with "preparations to meet Stoneman," I was present on this occasion, because of the responsibility which would necessarily attach to me for what was done; but having approved of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's plans, I determined not to interfere with his command of the brigade as long as it was commanded so entirely to my satisfaction, and I took special pride in witnessing its gallant conduct under its accomplished leader.

The defeat was decided, and the enemy, broken and demoralized, retired under cover of darkness to his place of refuge (the main army), having abandoned in defeat an expedition undertaken with boasting and vainglorious demonstration.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of congratulatory orders from division and brigade headquarters, and an order announcing to the division the death of the lamented and noble Pelham. I was especially indebted to him for his usual gallant services, and to Capt. Harry [W.] Gilmor, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who accompanied me as volunteer staff [officer]; Maj. Lewis F. Terrell (the court-martial to which he belonged having taken a recess) buckled on his sword with commendable zeal, and came to the field, where he acquitted himself with credit, both as an artillery and as a staff officer.

I cordially concur with the brigadier-general commanding in the high praise he bestows on Col. T. L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, who, though severely wounded at 2 p. m., remained in command at the head of his regiment until the day was won, and night put an end to further operations; on Col. James H. Drake, First Virginia Cavalry, who led his regiment in a brilliant charge upon the enemy's flank, routing and pursuing him to his stronghold; on the lamented [Maj. John W.] Puller and his comrades fallen; on Lieut. [Bernard] Hill Carter, jr., Third Virginia Cavalry, and [Adjutant] Peter Fontaine, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, whose individual prowess attracted my personal attention and remark, the latter receiving a severe wound; on the very efficient staff of General Lee, enumerated in his report, and the many others to whom the 17th of March will ever be the proudest of days.

Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee exhibited, in the operations antecedent to and consequent upon the enemy's crossing, the sagacity of a successful general, and under the blessing of Divine Providence we are indebted to his prompt and vigorous action and the determined bravery of his men for this signal victory, which, when the odds are considered, was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war, General Lee's command in action being less than 800.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF N. VA., *March* 18, 1863.

The series of fierce contests in which Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's brigade was engaged on the 17th instant, with an enemy greatly superior in numbers, resulting in entire success to us, reflects the highest credit on its commander, its officers, and its men. On no occasion have I seen more instances of individual prowess—never such heroic firmness in the presence of danger the most appalling. The enemy, afraid to contest the palm as cavalry, preferred to rely upon his artillery, ensconcing his cavalry, dismounted, behind stone fences and other barriers, which alone saved him from capture or annihilation, thus converting the long-vaunted raid, which was "to break the backbone of the rebellion," with preparations complete for an extensive expedition, into a feeble advance and a defensive operation. The serious disaster inflicted upon this insolent foe, in which he was driven, broken and discomfited, across the Rappahannock—leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field—was not without loss to us. The gallant Pelham—so noble, so true—will be mourned by the nation. The brave [Major John W.] Puller, the intrepid Harris, and our fallen heroes in the ranks have left a legacy of imperishable renown, and the memory of their fate will give a keener edge to vengeance in the next conflict.

Commanders will take care to record while fresh in their memories the instances of personal heroism for future use, and the brigade will have the [battle] of Kellysville inscribed on its banner as its greatest achievement.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF N. VA., *March* 20, 1863.

The major-general commanding approaches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the division its irreparable loss in the death of Maj. John Pelham, commanding the Horse Artillery. He fell mortally wounded in the battle of Kellysville, March 17, with the battle-cry on his lips and the light of victory beaming from his eye. To you, his comrades, it is needless to dwell upon what you have so often witnessed, his prowess in action, already proverbial. You well know how, though young in years, a mere stripling in appearance, remarkable for his genuine modesty of deportment, he yet disclosed on the battle-field the conduct of a veteran, and displayed in his handsome person the most imperturbable coolness in danger. His eye had glanced over every battle-field of this army from the first Manassas to the moment of his death, and he was, with a single exception, a brilliant actor in all. The memory of "the gallant Pelham," his many manly virtues, his noble nature and purity of character, are enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him. His record has been bright and spotless, his career brilliant and successful. He fell the noblest of sacrifices on the altar of his country, to whose glorious service he had dedicated his life from the beginning of the war. In token of respect for his cherished memory, the Horse Artillery and division staff will wear the military badge of mourning for thirty days, and the senior officer of staff, Major [Heros] Von Borcke, will place his remains in the possession of his bereaved family, to whom is tendered in behalf of the division the assurance of heartfelt sympathy in this deep tribulation. In mourning his departure from his accustomed post of honor on the field, let us strive to imitate his virtues, and trust that what is loss to us may be more than gain to him.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart:

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *March* 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department. I feel deeply the loss of the noble dead, and heartily concur in the commendation of the living.*

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, with orders.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an encounter on the 17th instant between my brigade and a division of enemy's cavalry, certainly not less than 3,000 mounted men, with a battery of artillery. My first intimation of their approach was in a telegram received at 11 a. m. on 16th, from headquarters Army of Northern Virginia. At

* See Lee to Stuart, March 27, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

6 p. m. scouts reported them at Morrisville, a little place 6 miles from Kelly's Ford. At 1 a. m. another report informed me that the enemy had encamped at that place, coming from three different directions.

I that night re-enforced my picket of 20 sharpshooters by 40 more. I regret to say that only about 11 or 12 of them got into the rifle-pits in time for the attack of the enemy (owing to an unnecessary delay in carrying their horses to the rear), which commenced about 5 a. m. The force in the pits, under Capt. James Breckinridge, of the Second, behaved very gallantly, holding in check a large force of the enemy, mounted and dismounted, for an hour and a half, killing and wounding 30 or 40 of them. I also ordered the remaining sharpshooters of the brigade, under that very efficient officer, Major [W. A.] Morgan, First Virginia, to move from their camps by daybreak to a point on the railroad where the road turns to Kelly's, half a mile from the railroad bridge and 3½ from Kelly's, and the rest of the command was ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice. At that time a force was reported to be at Bealeton, supposed to be their advance guard, and it was uncertain whether they would attempt to cross at Kelly's, the railroad bridge, or move on toward Warrenton.

The report that enemy's attack was made at Kelly's never reached me; and the first intimation I received from that point was at 7.30 a. m., to the effect that they had succeeded in crossing, capturing 25 of my sharpshooters, who were unable to reach their horses. I moved my command at once down the railroad, taking up a position to await their approach, ordering my baggage wagons and disabled horses to the rear, toward Rapidan Station. Some time elapsing, and they not advancing, I determined to move upon them, and marched immediately for Kelly's. First met the enemy half a mile this side of ford, and at once charged them. Their position was a very strong one, sheltered by woods and a long, high stone fence running perpendicular to my advance. My men, unable to cross the fence and ditch in their front, wheeled about, delivering their fire almost in the faces of the enemy, and reformed again, facing about under a heavy fire from their artillery and small-arms. The Third in this charge was in front, and First Lieut. [Bernard] Hill Carter, jr., was very conspicuous in his behavior. From that time it was a succession of gallant charges by the various regiments, and once by the whole brigade in line, whenever the enemy would show their mounted men, they invariably falling back upon their artillery and sheltered dismounted skirmishers. Their total advance was 2 miles from the ford. At that time my artillery arrived, and they were driven back, recrossing the river about 7.30 p. m., with us in close pursuit.

My whole command acted nobly; sabers were frequently crossed and fences charged up to, the leading men dismounting and pulling them down, under a heavy fire of canister, grape, and carbine balls. Had I my command in the order it arrived in this enervating section of country, and not weakened by the absence of four squadrons on picket, guarding a line stretching from Griffinsburg, on the Sperryville turnpike, to Richard's Ford, and by the large number of horses unfit for duty by exposure to the severe winter, with a very limited supply of forage, I feel confident the defeat of the enemy would have been changed into a disorderly rout, and the whole brigade resupplied with horses, saddles, and bridles.

Commanding officers of the detachments from the various regiments engaged mention in their reports as deserving especial attention—

In the Fifth: Private William J. Haynes, Company F (badly wounded); Private A. R. Harwood, Company E; Private Henry Wooding, Company

C (especially commended; seized the colors when the horse of the color-bearer was shot, and carried them bravely through the fight); Sergeants [John W.] Morecocke and [George B.] Ratcliffe, and Private George [W. E.] James, Company H.

In the Fourth: Captains [W. B.] Newton and [Charles] Old, Lieutenant [J. D.] Hobson, and Adjutant [Peter] Fontaine (seriously wounded). Sergeant [W. J.] Kimborough, of Company G, deserves particular notice; wounded early in the day, he refused to leave the field. In the last charge he was the first to spring to the ground to open the fence; then dashing on at the head of the column, he was twice sabered over the head, his arm shattered by a bullet, captured and carried over the river, when he escaped, and walked back 12 miles to his camp. Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Payne, commanding, also mentions Privates Joseph Gilman, J. R. Gilman, Poindexter, Redd, Sydnor, Terry, and N. Priddy.

In the Third: Captain [William] Collins, Company H; Lieuts. [Bernard] Hill Carter, jr., and John Lamb, of Company D; Lieutenant [H. W.] Stamper, of Company F; Lieut. R. T. Hubbard, jr., Company G, and First Lieutenant [J. W.] Hall, of Company C (was twice wounded before he desisted from the charge, and when retiring received a third and still more severe wound, and was unable to leave the field). Adjt. H. B. McClellan is also particularly commended for his gallantry; also Acting Sergt. Maj. E. W. Price, Company K; Private [C. A.] Keech, Company I, and Bugler Drilling. Sergeant [G. M.] Betts, of Company C; Privates [W. W.] Young, Company B; [F. S.] Fowler, Company G, and [J. T.] Wilkins, of Company C, died as became brave men—in the front of the charge, at the head of the column.

In the Second, the commanding officer reports that where so many behaved themselves with so much gallantry he does not like to discriminate.

In the First: Captain [C. F.] Jordan, Company C, and Lieutenant [R.] Cecil, Company K, specially commended for reckless daring without a parallel.

As coming under my own observation, I particularly noticed Col. T. L. Rosser, of the Fifth, with his habitual coolness and daring, charging at the head of his regiment; Col. James [H.] Drake, of the First, always ready at the right time and place; Col. T. H. Owen, of the Third, begging to be allowed to charge again and again; Lieut. Col. W. H. Payne, of the Fourth, unmindful of his former dreadful wound, using his saber with effect in a hand-to-hand conflict, and the imperturbable, self-possessed Major Breckinridge, of the Second, whose boldness led him so far that he was captured, his horse being shot. Col. T. T. Munford, of the Second, I regret to say, was president of a court-martial in Culpeper Court-House, and did not know of the action in time to join his command until the fight was nearly over. I also commend for their behavior Captain [W. W.] Tebbs, of the Second, and Captain [C. T.] Litchfield and Lieutenant [G. W.] Dorsey, of the First; also Maj. W. A. Morgan, of the First.

My personal staff—Major [R. F.] Mason, Captains [J. D.] Ferguson and [S.] Bolling, Dr. J. B. Fontaine, and Lieutenants [H. C.] Lee, [G. M.] Ryals, and [Charles] Minnigerode—rendered great service by their accurate and quick transmission of orders and by their conduct under fire. Surgeon Fontaine's horse was killed under him, and my own was also shot, but through the generosity of Private John H. Owings, Company K, First Virginia Cavalry, attached to my headquarters, was quickly replaced by his.

The conduct of Couriers Owings, Lee, Nightengale, and Henry Shackelford deserves the highest praise.

The enemy's loss was heavy. Besides leaving a number of his dead and wounded on the field, he carried off a large number on horses and in ambulances. We captured 29 prisoners—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 26 privates. My own loss was 11 killed, 88 wounded, and 34 taken prisoners, making an aggregate of 133. In horses, 71 killed, 87 wounded, 12 captured, making aggregate loss of horses 170.

Among the killed I deeply regret to report Major [J. W.] Puller, of the Fifth, and Lieutenant [C. S.] Harris, of the Fourth, both gallant and highly efficient officers—a heavy loss to their regiments and country.

In conclusion, I desire especially to state that Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart joined me before the fight commenced; was on the field the whole day; assisted immensely by his sagacious counsels, large experience, and by his usual daring and conspicuous example in turning the fortunes of the day in our favor. We share with him the anguish and deep grief felt at the loss of the noble Pelham, of his staff, an officer of the brightest promise for the future.

Major [Lewis F.] Terrell, of General Stuart's staff, beside being active on the field, assisted the gallant [Captain James] Breathed in the management of the artillery. Captain [Harry W.] Gilmor, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, a volunteer for the occasion on the major-general's staff, I also commend for his marked bravery and cool courage. I append a recapitulation of my loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

Recapitulation of the loss of Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's Cavalry Brigade in the engagement near Kellysville, Va., March 17, 1863.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Taken prisoners.		Aggregate loss.	Horses.			Aggregate loss of horses.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Killed.	Wounded.	Taken by enemy.	
Field and staff	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2
1st Regiment Virginia Cavalry	....	1	....	7	....	....	8	7	13	1	21
2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry	....	1	2	16	1	14	34	6	20	....	26
3d Regiment Virginia Cavalry	....	4	6	31	....	3	44	26	24	1	51
4th Regiment Virginia Cavalry	1	1	1	16	....	16	35	15	16	10	41
5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry	1	1	2	7	....	....	11	16	13	....	29
Battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3	8	11	77	1	33	133	71	87	12	170

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Culpeper Court-House, Va., March 26, 1863.

[General R. H. CHILTON:]

SIR: I find in looking over a retained copy I have of the fight near Kelly's Ford, the latter portion of one of the sentences reads, "and a long, high stone fence, running perpendicular to my advance." Be kind

enough to substitute in the copy sent you for the word "perpendicular" "at right angles." I think it is the more correct form of expression. Will you also be kind enough to add in a recent letter I wrote concerning the justice of paying soldiers for horses permanently disabled by wounds, &c., the words "and unavoidably captured by the enemy?"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 28, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to General Cooper, with the request that he will cause the desired alterations to be made. The papers alluded to were forwarded yesterday and to-day.

By order of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, *March* 21, 1863.

The general commanding the brigade announces to his command his high gratification and proud appreciation of their heroic achievements upon the ever-memorable 17th instant. The enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford with a force of certainly not less than 3,000 cavalry and a battery of artillery. Confident in numbers and equipments, it was their purpose to penetrate the interior, to destroy our railroads, to burn, rob, and devastate, and to commit their customary depredations upon the property of our peaceful citizens. Soldiers of the brigade! you have been taught a lesson, and the enemy have also profited. Rebel cavalry have been taught that Yankee (would-be) horsemen, notwithstanding their numbers, can be confronted and hurled back, and their infamous purposes, however well planned in security, in the open, fair field frustrated. Rebel cavalry have been taught that a determined rush upon the foe is the part of sound policy as it is the part of true courage. Rebel cavalry have taught an insolent enemy that, notwithstanding they may possess advantages of chosen position, superiority in numbers and weapons, they cannot overwhelm soldiers fighting for the holiest cause that ever nerved the arm of a freeman or fired the breast of a patriot. You have taught certain sneerers in our army that placing a Southern soldier on horseback does not convert him into a coward; and, last and not least, you have confirmed Abolition cavalry in their notions of running. You have repeatedly charged an enemy sheltered by stone fences and impassable ditches, in the face of his artillery and volleys from thousands of his carbines. You checked his triumphant advance, and caused a precipitate retreat, with the legacy of his dead and wounded. Captain Breathed and his brave artillerists have my sincere thanks. They behaved, as they always do, with great gallantry. To the noble spirits who have fallen we pay the mournful homage of silent grief. The blood of such men as Pelham, Puller, Harris, and other kindred souls is a libation to our liberty. Virginia witnesses their sacrifice upon the holy altar of her independence.

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MARCH 17, 1863.—Skirmish at Bealeton Station, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Greely S. Curtis, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
March 19, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that during the 17th instant I was ordered by the general commanding to hold the roads to Rappahannock and Kelly's Fords, coming from the north. There was no attack made, save by a small party of guerrillas at Bealeton Station, who were soon driven off.

Second Lieut. Frank W. Hayden was captured by guerrillas while going from the outpost to the reserve of pickets near Elk Run. Besides this there is nothing worthy of report.

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Massachusetts Cavalry.

Lieut. WILL. RUMSEY,
Aide-de-Camp.

MARCH 17, 1863.—Affair at Herndon Station, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Charles F. Taggart, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Charles F. Taggart, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DRANESVILLE, VA., *March* 24, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., the reserve picket post at Herndon Station, consisting of 25 men under command of Second Lieut. Alexander G. Watson, Company L, First Vermont Cavalry, was surprised by Captain Mosby with a force of 42 men, and 21 of our men, together with Maj. William Wells, Capt. Robert Scofield, Company F, Second Lieut. Alexander G. Watson, Company L, and Perley C. J. Cheney, Company C (second lieutenant), captured, all of First Vermont Cavalry; the first three were visiting the post.

The surprise was so complete that the men made but little or no resistance. The enemy were led on by citizens, and entered on foot by a bridle-path in rear of the post, capturing the vedette stationed on the road before he was able to give the alarm. Every effort was made by me on receipt of the intelligence to capture the party, but without avail. Had Second Lieut. Edwin H. Higley, Company K, First Vermont Cavalry, who had started with the relief for the post, consisting of 40 men, together with 10 of the old guard, who joined him, performed his duty, the whole party could and would have been taken.

I cannot too strongly urge that orders may be given that all citizens near outposts must remove beyond the lines. Such occurrences are

exceedingly discreditable, but sometimes unavoidable; not only calculated to embolden the enemy, but dispirit our men.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. TAGGART,
Major, Commanding Post.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

NEAR PIEDMONT, VA.,
March 18, 1863.

GENERAL: Yesterday I attacked a body of the enemy's cavalry at Herndon Station, in Fairfax County, completely routing them. I brought off 25 prisoners—a major (Wells), 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 21 men, all their arms, 26 horses and equipments. One, severely wounded, was left on the ground. The enemy pursued me in force, but were checked by my rear guard, and gave up the pursuit. My loss was nothing.

The enemy have moved their cavalry from Germantown back of Fairfax Court-House, on the Alexandria pike.

In this affair my officers and men behaved splendidly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 20, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. Such performances need no comment. The soldiers were paroled. The officers will be sent to Richmond.

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, and attention called to this latest achievement of Captain Mosby.

In absence of General Stuart, and by command.

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department, and as an evidence of the merit and continued success of Captain Mosby.

R. E. LEE,
General.

MARCH 22, 1863.—Affairs at Selecman's Ford and Mrs. Violett's, near Occoquan, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. William P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC,
March 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I send you copies of dispatches received to-day from Accotink and the Occoquan.* I did not send them to you when first received, as Captain Brinton reports the enemy as having crossed to the other side of the Occoquan, and being a force composed of citizens. On receipt of the first, I immediately telegraphed to Colonel [Peter] Stagg, at Union Mills, that he might send a party in pursuit. I also telegraphed to Fairfax.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—Since writing the above, a messenger sent by me to Accotink has returned, and reports the whole number missing at 19; no officers among them.

[Inclosure.]

PICKET POST NO. 9,
Sunday, March 22, 1863—1 p. m.

COLONEL: Captain Brinton started at daylight, the moment that the news arrived, with a considerable force.

There are now in camp about 40 men as a reserve. No apprehension is felt concerning this point. The rebels went off over Selecman's Ford, but I don't know how they got into the reserve post. None of the officers were captured, but a number of the men were taken at the reserve post. The moment Captain Brinton communicates, you shall be informed. Three wounded privates have been sent in.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS M. CHASTEAU,
Lieut. and Acting R. Q. M., Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE,
Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

A more circumstantial report will be forwarded when received from Captain Brinton.

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

* See Captain Brinton's report, p. 68.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
March 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The order of the major-general commanding, directing me to forward to headquarters Department of Washington a written report of the capture of our pickets at Selecman's Ford and part of the reserves at Mrs. Violett's, is received. I have the honor to state in reply that I have directed Capt. William P. Brinton, Company D, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding the post, to send me the required report, which I expect to receive to-day, and will immediately forward it when received. There is a mistake entertained at headquarters in reference to the picket at Selecman's Ford. There was not a man captured there. The sergeant and 4 men posted there emptied their carbines and revolvers, wounding some of the rebels, and then fell back without loss.

In reference to the reserves at Mrs. Violett's (being without the report in detail), I can only state that they fought well, but were overpowered by superior numbers. Richard S. Farrow, of the Black Horse Cavalry (Fourth Virginia), was captured, severely and supposed mortally wounded. He commanded the party, and was yesterday sent to Washington. Two of their privates were left on the other side of the Occoquan, too seriously wounded to be moved. We had 3 men wounded, one of whom has since died. He was shot after he had surrendered and given up his arms. Of the other two, one is severely, the other slightly, wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Capt. William P. Brinton, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ACCOTINK, VA.,
March 22, 1863—5 a. m.

COLONEL: I have just received information that our reserve picket at Mrs. Violett's house has been attacked and captured, including Lieutenants Biles, See, and Bacon. How many of the pickets have been taken, I know not. I go at once with my force here to their assistance. There is no doubt about it being a success on the part of the rebels.

Your obedient servant,

WM. P. BRINTON,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE.

MRS. VIOLETT'S FARM—7.30 a. m.

COLONEL: We have arrived, and find officers safe; some of the men escaped. The enemy surrounded these headquarters, dismounted, horses secreted in the woods, at 3 a. m. Supposed to be from 80 to 100. Reserve here consisted of 25 men, balance being on post. Reserve made

all the resistance possible. Three men wounded, 1 dangerously. The attacking party retreated toward Selecman's Ford. I have sent two companies in pursuit. I am under the impression it was a guerrilla force, led by citizens, who will be re-enforced on the opposite side of the stream. I know nothing of the force on the other side. Had a scouting party there yesterday; could discover nothing of the enemy. I am in doubt about crossing, and if we do will move cautiously. Companies B, F, and L were on duty here, most of which have been captured. We must be re-enforced, if possible, to-day, in order to re-establish safely our picket lines.

Your obedient servant,

WM. P. BRINTON,
Captain, Commanding.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE.

7.45 A. M.

The enemy have crossed at Selecman's Ford.

HEADQUARTERS PICKET RESERVE,
Mrs. Violett's Farm, near Occoquan, Va., March 22, 1863.

COLONEL: Immediately after writing the dispatch upon my arrival here, I crossed Selecman's Ford with about 100 men, and followed the trail of the rebels to near Maple Valley, about 5 miles south of Occoquan stream. Finding that they were at least two hours in advance of us, and our horses being jaded, I thought it imprudent to go farther. I, however, sent Lieut. Edwin Mattson, with 10 good men, to endeavor to find out where they are encamped. My impression is that they have gone to Brentsville. We have not lost more than 15 men in all, 3 of whom are wounded. We have 1 prisoner badly wounded, supposed to be an officer. There were 27 men of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and the balance citizens. I have established the regular picket line and increased the reserve at this place. I will make a full report this evening.

Your obedient servant,

WM. P. BRINTON,
Captain Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE,
Commanding Cavalry South of Potomac, Dept. of Washington.

ACCOTINK, VA., *March 26, 1863.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Sunday, the 22d instant, at 3 a. m., the reserve of our Occoquan picket, consisting of 25 men, stationed on the Telegraph road, at Mrs. Violett's, and commanded by Lieut. Clement R. See, Company F, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, was attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry, together with citizens, numbering in all from 60 to 80 men. The enemy did not cross Occoquan stream at any of the regular fords, but between two of our picket posts, at a point where they could not be seen from either. They secreted their horses in the woods, and came stealthily, dismounted, and surrounded the reserve. The sentinel on post challenged the advance in the usual manner, and, receiving an evasive answer, fired immediately and wounded dangerously the leader of the

band, supposed to be Richard S. Farrow (whom we now have as a prisoner). Rapid succession of shots were exchanged, which resulted in 3 of our men being wounded, 1 fatally. I cannot say what loss the enemy sustained, as they carried their wounded away with them, with the exception of Richard S. Farrow, whom they left at a house on this side of the Occoquan. Our men were overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, which resulted in 20 of them being taken prisoners, the balance escaping with the officers. They captured about as many horses as men, and made a hasty retreat to Selecman's Ford, at which place we had 2 non-commissioned officers and 6 men, who bravely disputed their crossing, and had a sharp skirmish with them, wounding 2 or 3. Our men sustained no loss at this point, but, of course, had to retire, but continued to fire on them all the time they were crossing. I received information of the attack just after daybreak, and immediately went in pursuit. I took 100 men, and scouted the country south of Occoquan stream in front of our line of pickets a distance of over 5 miles in almost every direction. We traced the enemy as far as Bacon Race Church, supposing we must have been pressing them closely, as we found carbines, sabers, and pistols which had been left by the way. We afterward ascertained that they were at least two hours in advance of us, and had gone to Brentsville, at which point our prisoner told us that they would be re-enforced, and, as our horses were then much jaded, I did not think it prudent to pursue them farther.

I would respectfully suggest that I think it almost impossible to picket well the Occoquan stream with cavalry, as brave men can cross it at any point where the banks on either side are not too abrupt. Our force is only sufficient to guard the regular fordings, and the banks of the stream are of such a character as to prevent us from patroling from one ford to the other.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

WM. P. BRINTON,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE,
Commanding Cavalry South of Potomac.

MARCH 23, 1863.—Skirmish on the Little River Turnpike, near Chantilly, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone, Fifth New York Cavalry.

No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 3.—Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry, including operations March 16-April 1.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Johnstone, Fifth New York Cavalry.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *March* 23, 1863.

SIR: At 5 p. m. our picket in front of Chantilly was attacked. The vedettes were on the alert, and gave the alarm. The reserve of about 70 men were immediately under arms, and charged the enemy, who fled for 2 miles along the Little River turnpike. Between Saunders' toll-

gate and Cub Run there is a strip of woods about half a mile wide through which the road runs. Within the woods, and about a quarter of a mile apart, are two barricades of fallen trees; our troops pursued the enemy between these barricades. Behind the latter some of the enemy were concealed. The head of the column was here stopped by a fire of carbines and pistols, and also by a fire upon the flank from the woods. The column broke and was pursued by the enemy 1½ miles. It was then rallied by the exertions of Majors Bacon and White. Captains McGuinn and Hasbrouck, when they heard of the alarm, proceeded on a gallop from Frying Pan, and, joining Major White's command, pursued the enemy for 8 miles. Night coming on, and the enemy being more numerous than we were, and our horses exhausted, the column halted and returned to Chantilly. The line of pickets is now re-established.

Our loss is, killed, Corporal [Charles] Gilleo, Company H, Fifth New York Cavalry; James Doyle, Company C; John Harris, Company K. Mortally wounded, Sergeant [William] Leahey, Company C. Lieutenant Merritt taken prisoner.

I have ordered returns to be sent in at once, but as the line of picket is very extensive, I will not be able to give you the list of prisoners and missing for some hours.

ROBT. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. R. BUTLER PRICE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 26, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 25th [23d ?] instant Capt. John S. Mosby attacked and routed a body of the enemy's cavalry on the Little River turnpike, near Chantilly. He reports 10 killed and wounded, and a lieutenant and 30 men, with their horses, arms, and equipments captured. He sustained no loss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry, including operations March 16–*April* 1.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., *April* 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the cavalry under my command since rendering my last report:

On Monday, March 16, I proceeded down the Little River pike to capture two outposts of the enemy, each numbering 60 or 70 men. I did not succeed in gaining their rear, as I expected, and only captured

4 or 5 vedettes. It being late in the evening, and our horses very much jaded, I concluded to return. I had gone not over a mile back when we saw a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which, according to their own reports, numbered 200 men, rapidly pursuing. I feigned a retreat, desiring to draw them off from their camps. At a point where the enemy had blockaded the road with fallen trees I formed to receive them, for with my knowledge of the Yankee character I knew they would imagine themselves fallen into an ambuscade. When they had come within 100 yards of me, I ordered a charge, to which my men responded with a vim that swept everything before them. The Yankees broke when we got within 75 yards of them, and it was more of a chase than a fight for 4 or 5 miles. We killed 5, wounded a considerable number, and brought off 1 lieutenant and 35 men prisoners. I did not have over 50 men with me, some having gone back with the prisoners and others having gone on ahead when we started back, not anticipating any pursuit.

On Monday, March 31, I went down in the direction of Dranesville to capture several strong outposts in the vicinity of that place. On reaching there, I discovered that they had fallen back about 10 miles down the Alexandria pike. I then returned 6 or 8 miles back, and stopped about 10 o'clock at night at a point about 2 miles from the pike.

Early the next morning one of my men, whom I had left over on the Leesburg pike, came dashing in, and announced the rapid approach of the enemy. But he had scarcely given us the information when the enemy appeared a few hundred yards off, coming up at a gallop. At this time our horses were eating; all had their bridles off, and some even their saddles; they were all tied in a barn-yard. Throwing open the gate, I ordered a counter-charge, to which the men promptly responded. The Yankees, never dreaming of our assuming the offensive, terrified at the yells of the men as they dashed on, broke and fled in every direction. We drove them in confusion 7 or 8 miles down the pike. We left on the field 9 of them killed, among them a captain and lieutenant, and about 15 too badly wounded for removal; in this lot 2 lieutenants. We brought off 82 prisoners, many of these also wounded.

I have since visited the scene of the fight. The enemy sent up a flag of truce for their dead and wounded, but many of them being severely wounded, they established a hospital on the ground. The surgeon who attended them informs me that a great number of those who escaped were wounded.

The force of the enemy was six companies of the First Vermont Cavalry, one of their oldest and best regiments, and the prisoners inform me that they had every available man with them. There were certainly not less than 200; the prisoners say it was more than that. I had about 65 men in this affair. In addition to the prisoners, we took all their arms and about 100 horses and equipments.

Privates Hart, Hurst, Keyes, and Davis were wounded. The latter has since died. Both on this and several other occasions they have borne themselves with conspicuous gallantry. In addition to those mentioned above, I desire to place on record the names of several others, whose promptitude and boldness in closing in with the enemy contributed much to the success of the fight; they are Lieutenant [William H.] Chapman (late of Dixie Artillery), Sergeant Hunter, and Privates Wellington and Harry Hatcher, Turner, Wild, Sowers, Ames, and Sibert. There are many others, I have no doubt, deserving of honorable mention, but the above are only those who came under my personal observation.

I confess that on this occasion I had not taken sufficient precautions to guard against surprise. It was 10 [o'clock] at night when I reached the place where the fight came off on the succeeding day. We had ridden through snow and mud upward of 40 miles, and both men and horses were nearly broken down; besides, the enemy had fallen back a distance of about 18 miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 11, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, as in perfect keeping with his other brilliant achievements. Recommended for promotion.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 13, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department. Telegraphic reports already sent in.

R. E. LEE,
General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 18, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 22, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL: Nominate as major if it has not been previously done.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary.

MARCH 25–29, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain into Westmoreland County, Va.

Abstract from "Record of Events," Fourth Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding.

In compliance with orders from General Wadsworth, commanding First Division, an expedition, composed of nearly the available strength of the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, to wit, 26 commissioned officers and 241 enlisted men, with a squad of 20 cavalry, all under the command of Colonel Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin, embarked on board the steamer W. W. Frasier, at Belle Plain Landing, at 4 p. m. of March 25.

Steamed down the Potomac about 60 miles, and came to anchor at daylight of the 26th. Disembarked the troops in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Remained near the place of debarkation about three hours,

to give a chance for the cavalry party to reconnoiter, and then marched 3½ miles to Lower Machodoc Creek, where the steamer soon arrived. Remained in that vicinity, seizing and loading on transports such articles of subsistence and forage as could be readily gathered, until the morning of the 28th.

The expedition seized and brought back 15 horses and mules, 300 pounds of bacon, 230 bushels of wheat, 25 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of beans, 3,000 bushels of corn, 3 pairs of harness, 2 anchors, and 1 chain-cable, which were taken from a rebel schooner found in the creek, which, after being dismantled, was burned.

On the morning of the 28th, the cavalry, with 23 infantry volunteers, started for camp overland, under command of Captain [James D.] Wood, assistant adjutant-general, which party arrived on the 29th, bringing 48 confiscated horses and mules.

The expedition returned to Belle Plain at 8 p. m. of the 28th, after having successfully accomplished its mission without loss or mishap of any kind, bringing, in addition to the above, four citizens of, and refugees from, Richmond County, Virginia; one Everett, a rebel soldier, was accompanied by his wife and child, and another lady and child, a refugee bound north; also about 30 contrabands.

MARCH 29, 1863.—Affair near Dumfries, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.
No. 2.—Capt. Charles D. Follett, Eighth New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding brigade.

DUMFRIES, VA., *March* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: Patrols on Telegraph road attacked by about 100 cavalry, 5 miles from here, since noon. Eight of the patrols missing; supposed to have been captured. One of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, C. S. Army, surrendered himself as a deserter. Left the Rapidan crossing of railroad, where they are fortifying; have several large guns in position. It is believed by the men in their army that they will fall back from Rappahannock Bridge and Culpeper to that point. Great many of the Southern troops deserting; no pay, no clothing, and only one-fourth pound of meat per day. I send you the story as I received it from the man.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

General H. W. SLOCUM.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Charles D. Follett, Eighth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. PICKETS OF FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
March 29, 1863—6.30 p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the inclosed hasty and imperfect report of a disaster which has befallen the patrol between Dumfries and

Occoquan, which is all the information I have at present upon the matter. I have directed Captain Follett to send out a few men as scouts to see if they can gain any information, and to let me know at once where and when the attack was made, as I am ignorant of these points, and have but 50 men in camp, 30 of whom have just returned from a long scout. I shall not send out until the a. m., it being dark now. Captain Barry, with 30 men, has just returned, having been out toward and within 6 miles of Brentsville, and thence via Independent Hill to Dumfries and camp. Will forward you full particulars as soon as they can be obtained in regard to the attack on our patrol. If you have been over our present picket and patrol line you will appreciate the difficulty of protecting ourselves and the almost impossibility of preventing passage through our lines by dismounted men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. POPE,
Major Eighth New York Cavalry, Commanding Pickets.

Lieut. E. B. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MARCH 29, 1863.

SIR: Things have turned out as I expected. My lieutenant and 11 out of 17 men are gone. They were attacked by, as near as I can learn, 100 of the enemy, in a place where there was no chance except for attack. Six have got back. Will you please send me orders? It would be folly for me to chase them with my few men.

Yours, truly,

C. D. FOLLETT,
Captain.

Major POPE.

MARCH 30, 1863.—Skirmish at Point Pleasant, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Department.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Department.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 30, 1863—8.45 p. m.

Telegram from General Cox, at Marietta, informs that the enemy has taken Point Pleasant. His last telegram, dated 2 p. m., says:

The company at Point Pleasant was, at 11 a. m., still in the court-house, and hoped to hold it till night. I have directed the commander at Gallipolis to raise volunteers of the citizens there, and endeavor to relieve the garrison. Have also a boat to go down from Gallipolis for a regiment, Fifth Virginia, lately at Ceredo, and bring it, unless it has its hands full there. I have also telegraphed General Burnside to send some aid from below, if possible. I have warned Kelley and all in Northwestern Virginia. Am still confident Scammon will be able to hold his position in the upper valley, and detach force enough to reopen his communication.

I have instructed General Kelley to look to the west, on the railroad, in anticipation of the rebels pushing farther north; also to co-operate with and support General Roberts, who will concentrate his forces, now principally at Beverly, Buckhannon, and Bulltown, as far as practicable on some point farther westward. I think the movement is a raid that must necessarily come and go soon. What we most feel the need of, to meet it, is cavalry.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 31, 1863—12.30 a. m.

Governor Peirpoint telegraphs from Point Pleasant:

We are fighting, and trying to retake the place. We are driving them.

General Cox telegraphs from Point Pleasant at 5 p. m.; says rebels were repulsed and have retired. No further particulars. I hope that part of Scammon's force is within reach of them also from above.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

BALTIMORE, MD., *April* 4, 1863.

I have now, through Brigadier-General Scammon, Captain [John D.] Carter's account of the Point Pleasant affair.* Captain Carter had 60 men. He reports 2 killed, 3 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners, making our total loss 11. The rebels lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 72, and so their raid, with their largely superior numbers, was handsomely repulsed. Under the orders given by General Scammon, I hope to hear that the enemy has been intercepted, and something more than hurried in his retreat.

R. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *March* 30, 1863.

The news of last night from the Lower Kanawha is that the rebel cavalry, estimated at 400, had temporarily cut the communication with General Scammon. If the telegraph line from Clarksburg to Gauley is working, you will, no doubt, hear from him by that route, as I do not

* Not found.

think the rebels will cross the Kanawha for lack of force and of boats. I have ordered the commandant of post at Point Pleasant to send a detachment to reconnoiter and reopen communication with Scammon, if possible. There are about 250 men in post at Point Pleasant. General Scammon was taking steps to protect his communication day before yesterday, and, unless the rebels are much greater than reported, will take care of them without withdrawing much from the Upper Kanawha.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *March* 30, 1863.

The force at Point Pleasant is weaker than I supposed. General Scammon had ordered most of it to sustain the post at Hurricane Bridge, and only one company is left there. I have ordered steps taken to move all stores to Gallipolis. If any of General Burnside's troops are passing through, it would be well to detain a few *en route* at mouth of Kanawha a day or two.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH.

APRIL 1, 1863.—Skirmish near the mouth of Broad Run, Loudoun County, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington.

No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS STAHEL'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., April 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, which is, however, made up from verbal information received from Colonel Price, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, and Major Taggart. I will forward the written report as soon as it is received, and shall take all possible means to ascertain the true state of the case.

It appears that on the evening of the 31st ultimo, Major Taggart, at Union Church, 2 miles above Peach Grove, received information that Mosby, with about 65 men, was near Dranesville. He immediately dispatched Captain Flint, with 150 men of the First Vermont, to rout or capture Mosby and his force.

Captain Flint followed the Leesburg and Alexandria road to the road which branches off to the right, just this side of Broad Run. Turning to the right, they followed up the Broad Run toward the Potomac, to a

place marked "J. Mesed." Here, at a house, they came on to Mosby, who was completely surprised and wholly unprepared for an attack from our forces. Had a proper disposition been made of our troops, Mosby could not by any possible means have escaped. It seems that around this house was a high board fence and a stone wall, between which and the road was also another fence and ordinary farm gate. Captain Flint took his men through the gate, and, at a distance from the house, fired a volley at Mosby and his men, who were assembled about the house, doing but slight damage to them. He then ordered a saber charge, which was also ineffectual on account of the fence which intervened. Mosby waited until the men were checked by the fence, and then opened his fire upon them, killing and wounding several. The men here became panic-stricken, and fled precipitately toward this gate, through which to make their escape. The opening was small, and they got wedged together, and a fearful state of confusion followed, while Mosby's men followed them up and poured into the crowd a severe fire. Here, while endeavoring to rally his men, Captain Flint was killed and Lieutenant Grout, of the same company, mortally wounded (will probably die to-day).* Mosby's men followed in pursuit and sabered several of our men on the road. Mosby, during his pursuit, is supposed to have received a saber wound across the face, which unhorsed him. The rebels took some prisoners and a number of horses and fell back in great haste. In comparison to the number engaged, our loss was very heavy.

As soon as Major Taggart received the report, he sent Major Hall in pursuit of Mosby, and to bring in our killed and wounded. Upon receiving the first intelligence, I immediately sent out Colonel Price, with a detachment of the Sixth and Seventh Michigan and First Virginia Cavalry, who searched in every direction, but no trace could be found of Mosby or his men, as information reached me too late.

I regret to be obliged to inform the commanding general that the forces sent out by Major Taggart missed so good an opportunity of capturing this rebel guerrilla. It is only to be ascribed to the bad management on the part of the officers and the cowardice of the men. I have ordered Colonel Price to make a thorough investigation of this matter, and shall recommend those officers who are guilty to be stricken from the rolls.

The list of killed and wounded will be forwarded as soon as received.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.

No. 2.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fred's, April 4, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: Maj. John S. Mosby reports† that he was attacked early on the morning of the 2d [1st] instant, near Dranesville, by about

* Captain Flint and Lieut. Charles A. Woodbury were the officers killed. Lieut. Josiah Grout, jr., was discharged (as captain) October 1, 1863.

† See skirmish on the Little River Turnpike, &c., March 23, p. 70.

200 Vermont cavalry. He promptly repulsed them, leaving on the field 25 killed and wounded, including 3 officers, and brought off 82 prisoners, with their horses, arms, and equipments. His force consisted of 65 men, and his loss was 4 wounded.

The enemy has evacuated Dranesville.

I had the pleasure to send by return courier to Major Mosby his commission of major of Partisan Rangers, for which I am obliged to Your Excellency.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va.

APRIL 3-6, 1863.—Expedition from Camp Piatt through Logan and Cabell Counties, W. Va., and skirmish (5th) at Mud River.

Report of Capt. David Dove, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP PIATT, W. VA., *April* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the result of my late expedition through the counties of Logan and Cabell:

In obedience to your orders, I marched on the evening of the 3d instant, with detachments of Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, in all 6 commissioned officers and 135 enlisted men, from Camp Piatt to Red House, on Coal River, where I arrived at 12 o'clock, and encamped for the remainder of the night, resuming the march at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and arrived at Chapmanville, on Guyandotte River, at 11 a. m. Here we captured 1 captain and 2 privates, stragglers from [A. G.] Jenkins' command. After resting for two hours, I started down the river, with the expectation of meeting Jenkins, learning that he had not passed up, picking up 1 or 2 men every few miles, but could ascertain nothing definite as to his whereabouts until arriving at the mouth of Hart Creek, 12 miles below Chapmanville. I learned that Jenkins had left the river at this point and marched toward Big Sandy River, and as he had some fifteen hours the start of me, and the river was not fordable at any point near, I thought it unadvisable to pursue him, but continued down the river until 6 o'clock, when I made a halt at the mouth of Ugly Creek, remaining here until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, and again started down the river. On arriving at the falls, I learned that a part of [James W.] Sweeney's battalion, commanded by Captain [P. M.] Carpenter, had encamped the night before 4 miles below. I immediately started in pursuit of him, and, upon arriving where he had encamped, I learned that he had marched in the direction of Mud River, leaving the Guyandotte road. Not having a guide, I had to follow his trail through one of the wildest sections of country in Western Virginia.

About 3 o'clock I struck the Mud River road and traveled up it 1 mile to where the trail again left the road, and crossed the river and ascended a very steep and rough hill, covered by a thick woods. When the advance was about half way down the hill, on the opposite side, it came upon the enemy in a very deep ravine, into which it was almost impossible to force the horses. After a sharp skirmish, we drove them

from their position, when a very exciting and hazardous chase ensued, the enemy scattering in every direction. During the engagement the enemy lost 1 man killed and 15 prisoners, 15 horses, and 50 stand of arms, which we destroyed. After resting an hour, I started for Hurricane Bridge, arriving there at 8 o'clock, and remained there during the night.

From thence marched, on the 6th, to Camp Piatt, leaving the prisoners at Charleston, for whom you will herein find a receipt.*

The result of the expedition was: Killed, 1; captured, 3 commissioned officers and 31 enlisted men and 30 horses, and destroyed between 75 and 100 stand of arms. No one hurt on our side.

I cannot close this report without saying that all the officers and men acted nobly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. DOVE,
Captain Second West Virginia Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

Col. J. C. PAXTON,
Commanding Second Regiment West Virginia Cavalry.

APRIL 3-6, 1863.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Middleburg, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Department of Washington.

HDQRS. STAHEL'S CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF WASHINGTON,
Fairfax Court-House, April 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report with regard to the reconnaissance under command of Brig. Gen. J. F. Copeland, which left this place on the 3d day of April, and returned here early on the morning of the 6th instant, that it proceeded as far as Middleburg, and searched diligently through that whole section of country without meeting any enemy in force, or ascertaining definitely the whereabouts of Mosby. Small detachments of rebels, however, were occasionally seen, but scattered on the approach of our troops.

On the 4th instant, early in the morning, in front of Middleburg, a collision occurred between one of his pickets and some of the enemy's, resulting in the death of one and the wounding of another on each side. During the expedition there were captured and arrested 61 prisoners, citizens and soldiers, 53 horses, 2 mules, a quantity of wheat, 3 wagons, saddles, bridles, guns, sabers, &c., all of which were turned over to the provost-marshal of this place, and by him to Colonel [Lafayette C.] Baker, Washington, a copy of whose receipt is inclosed within.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.

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* Not found.

APRIL 6–7, 1863.—Skirmishes near Burlington, and at Purgitsville and Goings' Ford, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Eighth Army Corps.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA.,
April 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I herewith inclose you copy of Col. J. M. Campbell's report of skirmish in Hampshire County, Virginia. You will perceive that the trouble was caused, as usual, by carelessness or disobedience of orders of a foraging party. I trust more care will be taken in future by this command to avoid a repetition of this affair. Colonels Campbell and Mulligan have been ordered to keep a sharp lookout for Imboden's force in the valley of the South Branch, and, if they come within their reach, to attack them at once and capture or disperse them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Jacob M. Campbell, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

MECHANICSBURG GAP,
April 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Upon learning that on the morning of the 6th instant a foraging party of the Ringgold Battalion, with a squad of 40 men, under command of Lieutenant Speer, of the Lafayette Cavalry, had started out, I immediately ordered Lieutenant Myers, with 50 men, to re-enforce the guard, but before Lieutenant Myers came up, Lieutenant Speer was attacked near Burlington by a largely superior force of rebel cavalry, under Captain [John H.] McNeill, who succeeded in capturing Lieutenant Speer, with 11 of his men and 5 teams. Learning that Speer had been attacked, I promptly dispatched all my available cavalry, under command of Captain Work, out on the Moorefield road, followed by 400 of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and 200 of the First Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and one section of the Upshur Battery, Captain Moore, all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Linton, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Near Purgitsville, about 15 miles from this post, Captain Work met

Lieutenant Myers, falling back before a force of about 300 of the enemy's cavalry, who were rapidly advancing. Captain Work concealed the main body of his men off from, but near, the road, and as they advanced along the road charged upon them, throwing them in confusion, killing 3, capturing 3, and wounding 14. Three of our men were wounded, but not dangerously, in the gallant charge, the enemy being fully two to one of our men.

The rebels beat a hasty retreat in the direction of Moorefield. The infantry and artillery came up as rapidly as possible, but the rebels were in full retreat before they arrived, and it being by this time quite dark, the whole force encamped for the night.

At daybreak the next morning the command started toward Moorefield. A short distance beyond Goings' Ford they found about 200 of the enemy encamped on the opposite side of the river, but at a point where it could not be forded. Captain Moore immediately brought up his section, and sent a few well-directed shells into their camp, causing the rebels to leave precipitately, leaving behind in their flight a quantity of stores, grain, and forage, with the wagons they had captured from Lieutenant Speer.

A small force of the cavalry and 150 infantry crossed the river, the infantry crossing in small boats, and totally destroyed the rebel camp with all their stores, and the wagons, which they could not bring off.

As the infantry could not be made available in a farther pursuit of the enemy, and it not being deemed prudent to go farther with the cavalry alone, the whole command returned to camp, where they arrived during the same night.

Our loss is as follows: In the affair at Burlington we lost 1 lieutenant and 11 men captured, 5 wagons (which were subsequently recaptured and burned by us), and 25 horses. At Purgitsville we had 3 men wounded.

The enemy lost at Purgitsville: Killed, 3; wounded, 14; captured, 1 officer and 2 men and 4 horses.

It is to be regretted that Captain Work, in command of our cavalry, did not permit the enemy to pass him when in pursuit of Lieutenant Myers, so as to place the enemy between him and the infantry, which was rapidly coming up, and within less than 2 miles of him at the time. Had Captain Work restrained his men for a short time, the whole rebel force would have been captured, as escape would have been impossible. It is due Captain Work, however, to say that he alleges his men charged on the enemy without his orders, he being unable to restrain them. And in this connection I feel it due myself to say that the foraging party under Lieutenant Speer left camp without my knowledge, and, in direct violation of a standing order, divided his force, and hence he, with part of his men, fell an easy prey to the enemy.

I have information, which I deem reliable, that the rebels, about 800 strong, 500 cavalry and 300 infantry, are now encamped about 15 miles above Moorefield, on the south fork of the South Branch.

The force that came in contact with us was composed of two companies of the Seventh, two companies of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, three companies of Imboden's force, and McNeill's command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry.

APRIL 11–18, 1863.—Scout from Beverly to Franklin, W. Va.

Report of Col. George R. Latham, Second West Virginia Infantry.

BEVERLY, [W. VA.,] *April* 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The expedition which went toward Franklin has returned. They took Franklin by surprise, and penetrated 5 miles beyond, but found no enemy; 5 prisoners were brought in, whom I forward this morning. We had 2 men wounded, 1 of whom was a member of the Swamper's Home Guards from Seneca. Will forward written report as soon as prepared.

G. R. LATHAM.

JOSEPH MCC. BELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 14–15, 1863.—Operations at Rappahannock Bridge, and at Kelly's, Welford's, and Beverly Fords, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—First Lieut. Samuel S. Elder, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations at Kelly's Ford.

No. 2.—First Lieut. Robert Clarke, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations at Rappahannock Bridge.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Stuart's Division, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 4.—Capt. J. W. Strange, Second North Carolina Cavalry.

No. 5.—Col. R. L. T. Beale, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 6.—Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 7.—Capt. Marcellus N. Moorman, Stuart Horse Artillery.

No. 8.—Lieut. C. E. Ford, Stuart Horse Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of First Lieut. Samuel S. Elder, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations at Kelly's Ford.

RESERVE BRIGADE, REGULAR CAVALRY,
Camp near Bealeton, Va., April 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after having, in compliance with your instructions at Hartwood Church on the 13th instant, reported to General Buford, commanding Reserve Brigade, regular cavalry, I proceeded with the battery to Morrisville the same day, and encamped with his command.

On the morning of the 14th, I proceeded with the brigade to Kelly's Ford, taking with me only the pieces. Some time after our arrival at the ford, the enemy opened sharply on the cavalry from two field pieces (rifled), on an elevation on the opposite side of the river, at a distance of about 2,000 yards. I immediately placed my guns in battery at a point indicated by the general commanding, and in less than ten minutes silenced the enemy's fire and drove him from the field. The projectile used was chiefly Schenkl percussion shell, and worked excellently.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which my chiefs of sections, Second Lieut. John Egan, First Artillery, and Second Lieut. W. W. Williams, Fifth Artillery, discharged their duties, firing very deliberately and with wonderful accuracy. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the battery, each and every one, performed his whole duty with gallantry and coolness.

I expended in the engagement 12 rounds of ammunition, 10 Schenkl percussion shells, and 2 Hotchkiss time fuse-shells. The enemy did not again open, and in the evening the battery returned to Morrisville.

On the morning of the 15th, the battery marched to Rappahannock Station, and remained in camp at that point until the 18th, when it marched with the brigade to its present encampment.

I take pleasure in adding that I have no casualties to report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. S. ELDER,
First. Lieut. First Art., Comdg. Horse Bat. E, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Horse Artillery.

No. 2.

Report of First Lieut. Robert Clarke, Second U. S. Artillery, of operations at Rappahannock Bridge.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
April 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on arriving at Bealeton Station, on the 14th instant, I was ordered by you to report with my battery to General Gregg. Upon arriving at or near his headquarters, I was ordered to detach a section and send it forward to the railroad bridge which crosses the Rappahannock River, and engage the enemy, who were posted on the range of hills on the opposite side of the river, and who also occupied a block-house near the bridge, from which they were constantly annoying our skirmishers. I took my position in rear of an old earthwork, and about 300 yards from the block-house. While placing my pieces in position, the enemy opened with two pieces of artillery from my right and front, about 1,500 yards distant; also with two from my left and front, thus having a concentrated fire, which was very precise and rapid. I was ordered to drive them from their position, if possible, and, if not successful in that, to do the best I could, and to protect the troops of Colonel Kilpatrick. I succeeded in silencing all their guns, as well as in driving them from the block-house before mentioned.

I fired in all 78 rounds; the Schenkl percussion in all cases having the desired effect, but the Schenkl combination fuse worked imperfectly. First Lieutenant Woodruff having charge of the right piece and I the left, we were very particular to see that the fuse was properly prepared, but from some unknown cause there were several premature explosions, and out of every five but three could be relied upon to burst. My loss was 2 horses wounded, 1 severely.

Lieutenant Woodruff conducted himself in the most commendable manner; also the men. I was engaged about one hour and a half.

Having received orders, I withdrew my section and rejoined the re-

maining two sections of my battery, then in park and about 2 miles to the rear, near the headquarters of General Gregg.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. CLARKE,

First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Commanding Light Company M.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Stuart's division, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Culpeper Court-House, Va., April 17, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor, agreeably to instructions from division headquarters, to forward a report of the operations of my brigade on the 14th and 15th instant.

During the night of the 13th, I received information from Lieutenant [Alex. D.] Payne, commanding Black Horse scout, that the enemy's cavalry and artillery, in heavy force, were moving up from Fredericksburg, in the direction of Kelly's Ford. I immediately sent Captain [S.] Bolling, Company G, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with his company of sharpshooters, to re-enforce the picket at that place. He arrived before day, and placed his men in the rifle-pits. About day he reports that, with a regiment dismounted as sharpshooters lining the banks, the enemy's cavalry made a dash at the ford. They dashed back at the first volley from our sharpshooters. Captain Bolling's command consisted of about 150 men.

During the morning of the 14th, they forced their way across the river at Rappahannock Station, the sharpshooters posted to protect the bridge giving way and leaving the rifle-pits exposed to a flank fire. On the appearance of re-enforcements, they immediately recrossed, and the Horse Artillery, superintended by Major [R. F.] Beckham, engaged the enemy's batteries. Firing was kept up by the artillery and sharpshooters most of the day.

On the 15th, their cavalry forced a crossing at Welford's Ford, driving the few pickets off, and made a dash at Lieutenant-Colonel [M.] Lewis, at Beverly Ford, driving him away. As soon as the brigade could be brought forward, I proceeded at once to Beverly Ford, and, with Colonel Chambliss' Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, drove their rear guard, consisting of about two squadrons, into the river, drowning a number of them, capturing 14 prisoners, horses, &c.

I cannot speak too highly of Colonel Chambliss and his command. He had with him only about one good squadron. Lieutenant [J. V.] Nash, adjutant of Thirteenth Regiment, and Private Freeman, the colonel's orderly, were conspicuous for their gallantry. The regiment charged through a creek, the water up to their saddle-skirts. Colonel Beale had crossed with the head of his regiment, but was recalled. He captured 1 lieutenant and 10 privates and horses.

Major Beckham, with his artillery, rendered valuable aid, and he and his officers deserve much praise for the admirable manner in which their guns were served.

In closing this, I take pleasure in making special mention of Captain Bolling. His conduct on this, as on all former occasions in battle, was marked for coolness and gallantry.

I have the honor herewith to transmit reports from the commandants of the respective regiments and batteries; also to append a summary of the casualties and captures of the two days.

CASUALTIES.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Prisoners.		Horses.		
	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.
Staff*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
9th Virginia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	†1	.....	.....	2	1	12
13th Virginia	.....	.....	‡1	1	.....	†1	.....	.....	3	1	.....
2d North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	5	3	12

NOTE.—Referring to the horses captured from my command, I have to say that, owing to the smallness of my force (two regiments being detached), my picket at Welford's Ford was small. When the enemy dashed upon Colonel Lewis, they were separated some distance from their horses, and, being partially surprised, they had to make their escape without their horses, as they were in great danger of themselves being captured.

Captured [*from the enemy*].—By Ninth Virginia Cavalry, 1 lieutenant and 10 privates. By Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, 14 privates, 16 horses and equipments.

It is needless to state that the major-general of cavalry was on the field most of the time, and that his presence gave confidence and stability to the command.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Maj. R. CHANNING PRICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 20, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. The conduct of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, his untiring zeal, ceaseless vigilance, and intrepidity, united to fine military judgment displayed in his disposition, deserves the special commendation of the commanding general. His brigade was for days confronted with two divisions of the enemy's cavalry. His report will show how small his force was. Colonel [J. R.] Chambliss, jr., and Colonel Beale and Adjutant Nash, as well as the gallant men who followed their heroic lead, deserve the highest praise for their distinguished bravery under circumstances of great personal peril. A notice of the conduct of my staff is appended.§

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Assistant Adjutant-General's horse's leg broken.
† Private missing, supposed to be a prisoner.
‡ Lieutenant [W. T.] Gary, of the Thirteenth, slightly wounded.
§ Not found.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 22, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department, concurring in the commendation of the men and officers by General Stuart.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. J. W. Strange, Second North Carolina Cavalry.

NEAR BRANDY STATION, VA., *April* 16, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that during the operations of the brigade on the 14th instant my command, consisting of 116 mounted men, was held as a protection to the Whitworth gun stationed on the road about a mile beyond Brandy Station, where we remained without any active duty until relieved by your order about 7 p. m., and returned to camp.

On the morning of the 15th instant, 20 men, under command of Lieutenant Joseph Baker, Company D, were detached and sent to the blockhouse at Rappahannock Bridge to protect it, and I with the rest of my command were held as a protection to two guns of Captain Moorman's battery, stationed near the bridge. These dispositions remained unchanged until about 2 p. m., when I received orders to proceed, in company with Captain Moorman's guns, to Beverly Ford, and there protect them in their operations against the enemy. We saw no active duty during the skirmish, and after the enemy were repulsed returned with the brigade to our present camp. During these two days the dismounted men (143 rank and file) that had been distributed at the different fords as sharpshooters had several encounters with the enemy. Those stationed at Welford's Ford, under command of Lieutenant [W. A.] Luckey, Company B, were driven off, and Privates Robert H. Sumrow, Company B; A. D. Clark, Company D; J. H. Ray, Company A; John Kelly, Company A, were captured. These were the only casualties that occurred in my regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. STRANGE,
Captain Company D, Commanding Regiment.

General W. H. F. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 5.

Report of Col. R. L. T. Beale, Ninth Virginia Cavalry.

APRIL 11, 1863.

I submit report of the part taken by this command in the skirmishing on the Rappahannock on the 14th and 15th instant, together with casualties and captures.

On the 14th, one company, under command of Capt. Stith Bolling, held the ford at Kelly's Mills, and repulsed with some loss to the enemy an attempt to cross with a force of two or more regiments. Another company, under immediate command of Capt. John W. Hungerford, under Lieutenant-Colonel [M.] Lewis, held the ford at Beverly Mills.

The balance were engaged in watching the enemy at Rappahannock Bridge and re-establishing the pickets driven out in the morning.

On the 15th, the enemy having crossed in large force at a ford above, flanked that portion of the command under Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, and came down upon them by surprise. The coolness and admirable maneuvering of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis and Lieut. G. W. Beale, in command of sharpshooters (dismounted), alone saved this little band. By boldly charging the advance, the dismounted men were successfully extricated from a position of great danger. The whole command in the evening supported Colonel [J. R.] Chambliss [jr.] in a charge upon the retreating foe. We captured 1 first lieutenant of the Third Indiana Cavalry, also 10 privates, 10 horses, 10 carbines, and 7 pistols. Our casualties were—1 private, Company A, killed; 1 private, Company K, missing (supposed to be captured); 2 horses killed and 1 wounded, and 12 horses captured. The conduct of officers and men merits the highest commendation.

R. L. T. BEALE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

No. 6.

Report of Col. John R. Chambliss, jr., Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.

APRIL 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report the operations of my regiment with the enemy on the 14th and 15th instant.

On the 14th, under the direction of the general commanding brigade, my regiment was posted at Kelly's Ford, supporting sharpshooters in the rifle-pits, Lieutenant [W. T.] Gary, Company D, having been previously sent to the Rappahannock Bridge with 20 sharpshooters, to take position in the rifle-pits. During the day he had been driven out of his position, and I called upon him for an explanation. He states that the block-house was occupied by a few men of another regiment, posted to prevent the crossing of the bridge, [who] allowed the enemy to come over without firing a shot, and thereby exposed his flank; that he was fired into from that direction while a body of the enemy's mounted men were attempting to cross the ford. These he gave a volley and retired, on account of what has just been stated. He left the pits with his men, but soon, however, took position in the block-house, under sharp fire of the enemy. Lieutenant Gary was wounded. No other casualties occurred during the day.

On the 15th, I received orders, and moved with my command toward Welford's Ford, as the enemy was reported to have crossed in large force. Owing to heavy details, I had only 50 men in camp, and came upon the rear guard of the enemy near Beverly Ford, where we charged them and drove them pell-mell into the river, capturing 14 prisoners, and drowning several. The only casualties were 1 man wounded and 1 missing.

All the men and officers behaved well, and charged under heavy fire through a rocky and swollen stream. It is useless to say more, as this occurred under the immediate eyes of the general, but I cannot close this report without mentioning the energy and cool bravery displayed by my adjutant (Lieutenant [J. V.] Nash) on the occasion alluded to.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. CHAMBLISS, JR.,
Colonel Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. W. T. ROBINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Marcellus N. Moorman, Stuart Horse Artillery.

APRIL 16, 1863.

SIR: Pursuant to order, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my battery during the engagement of the 14th and 15th:

Upon the 14th my battery moved from camp near brigade headquarters, following the Ninth Cavalry. Upon reaching a high hill some 1½ miles below Brandy Station, I was ordered by Major [R. F.] Beckham to send one piece (rifled) forward to Kelly's Ford, where, under the command of Lieutenant [J. J.] Shoemaker, it fired repeatedly upon the enemy across the river, with what effect not ascertained. The remainder of my battery (two guns) I moved, by order of General Stuart, to Rappahannock Bridge, and there opened fire, dispersing different squads of the enemy. During the afternoon a section of the enemy's guns were put in position behind earthworks, and engaged my guns for probably forty minutes, and then retired.

I am happy to report no casualties during the day.

On the 15th, my battery was again called out and held in position near the old church, upon the road (I believe to Beverly Ford). From thence it returned to camp, not being called upon.

Respectfully submitted.

M. N. MOORMAN,
Captain, Commanding Battery, Stuart Horse Artillery.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. C. E. Ford, Stuart Horse Artillery.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
April 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I was ordered on the morning of the 14th to move a section of my battery near Rappahannock Bridge. Lieutenant [J. Wilmer] Brown's section, consisting of a Napoleon and a Blakely rifled gun, went. We took position with the Blakely about three-quarters of a mile from the river, and shelled the enemy's sharpshooters, who had occupied the hills opposite. After dispersing them, I moved the section on the hill immediately overlooking the river, and there exchanged shots for about half an hour with a section of the enemy's artillery, which was well protected by a redoubt. We sustained no injury. I am not certain whether we punished our opponents or not. The redoubt was struck repeatedly.

About 12 o'clock the next day (15th) was ordered hurriedly to Welford's Ford, in the midst of a drenching rain. Arrived there, sharpshooters were again dispersed.

We returned to camp this morning, having expended about 100 rounds of ammunition, and having no casualty to report. Lieutenant [Robert P.] Burwell was with us also.

Officers and men behaved well; and notwithstanding the rain was calculated to produce discontent, nothing of the kind was manifested.

I remain, your obedient servant,

C. E. FORD,
Lieutenant Stuart Horse Artillery.

Capt. W. T. ROBINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 18, 1863.—Affair near Johnstown, Harrison County, W. Va.

Report of Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, commanding brigade.

CLARKSBURG, [W. VA.,] *April* 19, 1863.

GENERAL: We captured rebel Major [Thomas D.] Armesy last night about Johnstown. Our force was too small to follow up others, who are hid on headwaters of Hacker's Creek.

If you could send a squad there, and get Jacob Staucher for a guide, some of them might be caught.

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS,
Buckhannon.

APRIL 20, 1863.—Reconnaissance from Winchester toward Wardensville and Strasburg, Va., and skirmish.

Extract from "Record of Events," First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.*

April 20.—Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott, with the First Brigade and a detachment of the Second Brigade, Second Division, made a reconnaissance toward Wardensville and Strasburg, and had a brisk skirmish with the rebels, losing 7 killed, 6 wounded, and 14 prisoners.

APRIL 20–MAY 14, 1863.—Imboden's Expedition into West Virginia, including skirmishes (April 24) at Beverly, (May 5) Janelew, and (May 12) near Summerville.

REPORTS.†

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. Army, of operations April 24–May 5.
No. 2.—Col. George R. Latham, Second West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Beverly.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. John J. Polsley, Eighth West Virginia Infantry, of operations April 24–26.
No. 4.—Capt. Frank Smith, Third Independent Company Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish at Beverly.
No. 5.—Lieut. Timothy F. Roane, Third West Virginia Cavalry, of operations April 25–May 14, including skirmishes near the mouth of Simpson's Creek and at Janelew.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. Army, of operations April 24–May 5.

HDQRS. INDEPENDENT DIVISION, MIDDLE DEPT.,
Weston, W. Va., May 21, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general of the Middle Department, that on Friday, April 24,

* From return of Eighth Army Corps, month of April, 1863.
† See also correspondence of Cox, Curtin, Halleck, Kelley, Lincoln, Milroy, Peirpoint, Schenck, Tod, and others, Part II.

the Confederate forces of Generals Imboden and Jackson attacked the post at Beverly with about 4,000 troops, constituted mainly of infantry, perhaps 500 cavalry, and about 500 mounted infantry, and a battery of seven pieces.

The parts of my brigade garrisoned at Beverly made an effective force of less than 900 men, 150 of cavalry, one section of artillery (two 10-pounder Parrott guns), and parts of the Second and Eighth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, about 700 strong.

My first intimation of the attack was by telegram from Colonel Latham, received at 2 p. m., that the enemy in large force had driven in his pickets and was advancing on the post in two directions. He asked for orders, and I replied by telegram to hold his position, if possible; if not, to keep his communication with me open, and to fall back, if overpowered. He soon replied that the enemy had already got on to the Buckhannon road with artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and cut off that connection, but that he could fall back on Philippi. I replied:

If overpowered, destroy your stores, and fall back on Philippi.

The superior forces of the enemy soon compelled Colonel Latham to fall back on the Philippi road. He destroyed such stores as he could not bring off in the regimental train at the post, and very handsomely repulsed repeated attempts of large forces of the enemy's cavalry in his rear.

Colonel Latham's report, herewith inclosed, gives casualties.

This command reached Buckhannon on the 26th. On learning Imboden's and Jackson's real strength, I ordered the forces at Birch, Sutton, and Bulltown to send all wagons and supplies that could be removed, by the direction of Weston, to Clarksburg, and the troops, by forced marches, with three days' cooked rations, to join me.

On Monday morning [April 27], all these detached forces had reached Buckhannon, making in all arms an effective strength of 2,800 men, constituted as follows: Captain Ewing's infantry company, acting as artillery, four pieces: Captains Smith's, Bowen's, and Hagan's, and Lieutenant Jaehne's skeleton companies of cavalry, 200 strong; the Second, Third, and Eighth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, making 2,500 bayonets.

On Saturday, I telegraphed Colonel Mulligan, at Grafton, Va., to push his forces to Philippi and hold that place, where I knew Colonel Latham was falling back.

On Sunday, Colonel Mulligan held the enemy in check there all day, but learning that General [W. E.] Jones' cavalry was threatening Grafton, he fell back to Grafton in the night, and reached that point in time to repulse the enemy, whose advance was, in fact, already at the place. On Sunday night, I sent instructions to Colonel Mulligan, by 3 mounted couriers, that I should move on Beverly, by the Buckhannon road, to attack the enemy in that direction, while he would make a diversion by the Philippi road; but two of the couriers were captured by the enemy, and the one bearing my dispatches barely escaped by the speed of his horse. I then knew that Colonel Mulligan had been driven from Philippi, or had withdrawn, and that Grafton, Webster, and Clarksburg were exposed, and my communications and supplies would be cut off unless by rapid marching I could reach Clarksburg by the Janelew road before the enemy could attack the place from the direction of Philippi and Bridgeport.

While hastening to effect this march, on Monday, I received from Colonel Wilkinson, commanding at Clarksburg, a telegram that Grafton

and Webster were captured, and that he was preparing to evacuate Clarksburg in two hours; that he expected to be attacked by Jones' forces in that time. I replied to the colonel that I would reach him the next day at noon; to hold on, if possible, but, if compelled to retreat, to run the railroad stock and supplies to Parkersburg, destroy such as could not be secured, and to fall back to Parkersburg or Weston.

These telegrams left in my mind no doubt that Grafton, Webster, and Clarksburg were all in the hands of the enemy when I moved my forces from Buckhannon at 4 p. m. on Monday. My last telegram to Colonel Wilkinson directed him, in case he destroyed the stores at Clarksburg, to save those at Weston, as they would be my only resource, but, on reaching that place in the night, I found all the subsistence had been that afternoon destroyed. I now learned that Colonel Wilkinson still held Clarksburg, and again I assured him that I would force my march on to his relief by 2 p. m. Tuesday, and to hold on, if possible. I pushed on without any rest to my men to Clarksburg, and my cavalry reached that place before 2 p. m. My command arrived in the night. I had barely time to place my troops in position before Jones' forces, from Fairmont, and Imboden's and Jackson's, from Philippi, invested the place. Jones' and Imboden's forces, as I am informed by captured letters, had failed to communicate with each other and were to have met at Clarksburg. The forced marches of my troops disappointed this expectation, and when Jones ascertained that I was between him and Imboden, he left his work of destruction on the trestle east of Clarksburg, and made a rapid retreat toward Imboden, in camp near Philippi. Captain Bowen's cavalry fell on his rear guard, 7 miles from Clarksburg, on the Shinnston road, and by a saber charge routed their entire rear forces, and pursued them over 2 miles. He captured 12 prisoners, 4 badly sabered; killed 8 or more, as he is confident. The charge was daring and successful.

Imboden's and Jackson's forces, having effected a junction with Jones, advanced by the Janelew and Rush Run routes to attack Clarksburg, but the arrival of General Kenly's forces and the militia from Wheeling gave me such strength at Clarksburg that the attempt to take it was abandoned, and as rapid a retreat as the condition of the roads permitted was effected by the rebels. Jones threw a large force of his cavalry from Weston toward Salem and West Union, but I re-enforced the Home Guards at those places by Colonel Latham's regiment, and that officer handsomely repulsed all attempts on West Union. A cavalry force, however, got between him and Salem, and destroyed two unimportant railroad bridges. They also passed round west to Cornwallis, and in that region destroyed a few bridges and attempted to destroy one of the tunnels.

I regret to report that my forces and my means made it impossible for me to adopt offensive operations against the enemy. I had no effective cavalry, no means of transportation, and, in fact, barely supplies to feed the men at Clarksburg until the rapid retreat of the enemy put it out of my power to follow him. The roads were literally impassable to loaded wagons. I have never seen anything in the nature of roads so bad. They remain so yet. My 200 cavalry were broken down when I reached Clarksburg. The enemy had about 5,000, and they left in all directions their jaded horses, seizing all the best and fresh horses in the country as they passed through it. The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (twelve companies) reached me at Clarksburg after the retreat of the enemy. This regiment of twelve companies had but 300 men in the saddle and only 320 total strength. Their horses were

so broken down that 200 could not be mounted until I impressed all the horses that could be seized to remount for the field.

My infantry did all it was possible for foot forces to accomplish. I pushed Colonel Thompson forward to Janelew, with the Third [West] Virginia Volunteers, a section of a battery, and about 60 cavalry, on the 5th, to meet the advance at Clarksburg. He made a vigorous attack, and defeated them without any loss on his part, killing 2 or more, wounding 5, and capturing 7 prisoners.

The constant movements of my troops have prevented the officers from making detailed reports of casualties, and they will be furnished as soon as I can get them in. The captures exceed 50 prisoners, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded are about 30.

I have had the hearty co-operation of all the officers and men of my command, and the cheerfulness they have expressed in the endurance of the hardest marching I have ever known, during ten or more consecutive days of rain and snow, without shelter of any kind, entitles them to my thanks and the gratitude of the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.

No. 2.

Report of Col. George R. Latham, Second West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Beverly.

HDQRS. SECOND VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Weston, Va., May 17, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that on April 24, about 9 a. m., I received notice at Beverly, Va. (being in command there), that the enemy was in force at Huttonsville, 11 miles distant, and advancing. I immediately proceeded to the front with two companies of cavalry, advancing on both roads leading up the valley toward Huttonsville. Having proceeded about 5 miles, we met their advance guard on both roads. The morning was very foggy, and the enemy's cavalry far outnumbering ours, we were pressed back without being able to obtain any satisfactory view of their other forces, infantry and artillery. We fell back slowly, worrying and impeding the progress of the enemy wherever an advantage could be gained.

At 12 m., the enemy being within 2½ miles of Beverly, I repaired to the town to see that the troops were properly disposed the most successfully to meet the attack, as I was satisfied, from their steady and determined advance, and the rumbling of artillery in the rear, that they were in very considerable force, though, from the thick fog, an estimate was yet impossible.

About 1 p. m. the fog cleared away, and five regiments of infantry, at least two of cavalry, and one battery of six guns, were discovered, amounting in all to at least 4,500 men.

My force consisted of seven companies of the Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, numbering for duty 400 men; five companies of the Eighth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, numbering 289 men; Captain Frank Smith's Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry,

numbering 98 men; Captain Hagan's Company A, First [West] Virginia Cavalry, numbering 59 men, and one section (consisting of one 10-pounder Parrott gun and a 6-pounder brass smooth-bore) of Ewing's battery, numbering 32 men; making a total of 878 men, rank and file.

I took a strong position on the south side of the town, commanding the entire valley and the Staunton turnpike above, but flanked by back roads on each side. In this position I placed the Parrott gun and the detachment of the Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, holding the detachment of the Eighth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry and the brass gun in reserve to watch the flanks.

About 2 p. m. the action was opened with artillery and infantry, skirmishing at long range. A large force of the enemy's cavalry and part of his artillery was now seen advancing on the back road west of the valley, toward the road leading from Beverly to Buckhannon, and effectually turning our right. This movement it was impossible for us to counteract, though with the river intervening we were not in much danger of an actual attack from this force. The object of this movement was to prevent our retreat toward Buckhannon. Three regiments of his infantry were at the same time advancing cautiously through the woods, pressing back our skirmishers toward our front and left, his artillery playing directly in front, with two regiments of infantry in reserve.

At 4 p. m. the action had become quite brisk along our whole line; our skirmishers were driven in on our front, and the enemy had advanced to within canister range. The commands of his officers could be distinctly heard, and he was pressing well beyond our left. Shortly after this I received your order to fall back. I immediately set my train in motion; destroyed the public stores of all kinds, and about 5 p. m. drew off my forces. The movement was executed in perfect order, and though the enemy pressed our rear for 6 miles, and twice charged us with his cavalry, there was no confusion, no hurry, no indecent haste. His cavalry charges were handsomely repulsed, and he learned to follow at a respectful distance. We marched this evening 9 miles, and, having gained a safe position, rested for the night, our pickets and those of the enemy being 1 mile apart.

On the morning of the 25th, we marched leisurely 8 miles to Belington, where we arrived about 10 a. m., and halted for orders; no enemy in sight. About 12 m. I received your order to proceed as rapidly as possible to Buckhannon. I immediately started, and marched 13 miles to Philippi that night; rested until morning; started at daylight April 26, and reached Buckhannon (17 miles) about the middle of the afternoon.

In this affair we lost but 1 man, believed to be killed; 2 wounded, and 14 prisoners, 10 from the Second [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, 2 from the Eighth [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and 2 from Captain Smith's Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who were captured with their horses and equipments as part of guard to a forage train of five wagons before the engagement. The quartermaster's and commissary stores, and camp and garrison equipage destroyed were very considerable, and nothing of value fell into the hands of the enemy.

I have no reliable data from which to estimate the enemy's loss, but it is known to exceed ours in killed and wounded, and we took 3 prisoners. The enemy was commanded by Generals J. D. Imboden and William L. Jackson. Our light loss and successful retreat are to be attributed, under a kind Providence, to the coolness and efficiency of

the officers and men of my command. I cannot mention cases of individual gallantry; the whole command deserve the highest praise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOSEPH McC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Weston, W. Va.

No. 3.

Report of Col. John J. Polsley, Eighth West Virginia Infantry, of operations April 24–26.

CAMP NEAR CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *May* 5, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the history of the detachment under my command from Friday morning, 24th ultimo, the date of the attack on our forces at Beverly, up to the 26th ultimo, the date of arrival at Buckhannon.

On the morning of the 24th, I was informed by you that the enemy was about to attack in force, and ordered to hold my command in readiness for action. Shortly afterward I was directed to support a section of Ewing's battery, near the church, at the lower end of the town, and to guard against a flank attack.

I had not been in this position long when, the enemy appearing in force in front, the half of my detachment, Captain Gardner commanding, was ordered there to the support of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Second [West] Virginia, and the enemy also making demonstrations on the opposite side of the river, I was ordered to take position near the bridge with the remainder of my detachment, and hold it.

I remained at the bridge until about 2 p. m., when I was directed by the colonel commanding to cross the bridge and take the advance for Buckhannon, and to fight my way through if the enemy endeavored to intercept. I had hardly crossed the bridge when another order was received, directing me to march for Philippi, and to take the advance. We moved slowly and in good order a distance of 8 or 9 miles, and halted for the night.

Resumed the march at daylight next morning, and hastened by forced marches, by way of Philippi, to Buckhannon, to the relief of General Roberts, and joined him there the evening of the 26th.

My detachment, not having been engaged in the action, met with no losses. Two wagoners, with their wagons and mules, were captured early in the morning previous to the attack.

I had destroyed the following-named stores, which we were unable to transport, viz, about 3,000 rations, 2,000 pounds of forage, 30,000 rounds of ammunition, 50 Enfield rifles, 100 sets of infantry equipments, and all the camp and garrison equipage.

I have no hesitation in saying that the force which attacked us there amounted to at least 3,000 infantry, from 1,000 to 1,500 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, and that our safe retreat with so little loss was entirely owing to the disposition made by the colonel commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. J. POLSLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. COWLES,
Adjutant.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. Frank Smith, Third Independent Company Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish at Beverly.

WESTON, W. VA., *May* 22, 1863.

In accordance to general orders received from headquarters, I beg leave to make the following report of losses and skirmishes since the late rebel raid into Western Virginia:

April 24.—The company was ordered out at Beverly, Va., by order of Col. G. R. Latham, commanding post. After proceeding about 3 miles on the Huttonsville road, we observed the enemy across the river; halted, sending out pickets on the Huttonsville road. It was but a short time until the enemy advanced, driving in our pickets. They still advanced, when a skirmish ensued. Finding their force too strong, the company retreated toward Beverly, with the loss of 3 men, who were missing, one of whom has since returned to the company, the enemy still keeping in pursuit, driving us into Beverly. The company formed the rear guard in the retreat from Beverly, and was charged into three different times without any loss.

Our loss was 2 men captured, with horses and horse equipments and arms, 9 bell and 2 wall tents (which were burned), 5 sabers, 3 carbines, 4,000 pounds of forage, and a small amount of commissary stores.

FRANK SMITH,
Captain, Comdg. Third Independent Co. Ohio Vol. Cav.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Timothy F. Roane, Third West Virginia Cavalry, of operations April 25–May 14, *including skirmishes near the mouth of Simpson's Creek and at Janelew.*

CAMP WESTON, W. VA., *May* 22, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with your orders, I have the honor to transmit to you a detailed statement of all losses, casualties, losses of property, and captures by our company during the recent raid in Western Virginia.

On April 25, we received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding post at Sutton, Va., to take up our line of march, with the Third Regiment [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry, for Buckhannon, and to destroy all Government property belonging to the company for which we had not suitable transportation.

Four horses gave out and were left on the road between Bulltown and Clarksburg, at which last-named place we arrived on April 28.

On April 30, we were ordered by Brigadier-General Roberts to reconnoiter and engage the enemy, then known to be in the neighborhood of Shinnston, Va., 11 miles distant from Clarksburg. On this day we could muster only 65 men. Twenty citizens volunteered to go with us, making in all 85 men. With this number we started on the road to Shinnston. After marching on this road about 7 miles, the advance guard, which was but a short distance ahead of the main column, observed the enemy in considerable force about 300 yards ahead, making toward the ford at the mouth of Simpson's Creek and Lambert's Run, which ford was close to the turnpike. The charge was immediately

ordered, and a volley poured in at short range, which threw the enemy into confusion, driving about 100 of them across the river and cutting off their rear guard, composed of about 40 men, from their main body. We divided our company without halting, leaving one-half of them to hold the ford, and charged their rear guard with the remainder nearly 3 miles.

In this charge we had 1 man killed and 2 wounded, and lost 2 horses killed and 3 wounded. Three dead rebels were left in the road and several wounded by the roadside; captured 9 prisoners and 8 horses. The main loss inflicted upon the enemy was at the ford. Our men had dismounted and were well posted. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to recross, but in each attempt were repulsed with the loss of several of their men. We here had no means of ascertaining the number of their killed. This fight lasted about one hour. We returned to Clarksburg the same day, bringing in our wounded men and the prisoners and horses captured.

On May 5, an expedition was sent out to Janelew, consisting of a portion of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one company of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, Captain Hagan's; two companies of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a portion of Captain Bowen's Company (E), Third Regiment [West] Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. This expedition brought in 4 prisoners, 1 two-horse wagon, 4 mules, 4 barrels of flour, and killed a number of the enemy near Janelew.

On May 14, we captured on the Bulltown road 1 prisoner and 24 Harper's Ferry muskets.

In addition to the above, our company has brought in a large number of secesh citizens, together with horses, cattle, &c., taken from rebel sympathizers.

I am, with respect, colonel, your obedient and humble servant,

T. F. ROANE,
Lieutenant Company E, Third West Virginia Vol. Cav.

Col. A. MOOR,
Commanding Fourth Brigade, Middle Department.

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden, C. S. Army.

DUBLIN, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

I have just now received the following from General Imboden, dated 25 miles north of Beverly, on 24th:

GENERAL: Had a three hours' fight [with] the enemy on the heights in rear of Beverly to-day. Drove him from the town; cut off his retreat on Buckhannon; hurried him till dark toward Philippi. Renew the pursuit in the morning. Casualties small on both sides. Enemy set fire to the town in his retreat, and burned a large part of it. Enemy's loss of stores considerable. Our captures of wagons and mules valuable. His force in the fight two regiments infantry, two companies of cavalry, and a battery. Took a number of prisoners.

Yours, respectfully,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES, WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Sunday, May 3, 1863.

GENERAL: This evening I arrived here with my whole command, and General W. E. Jones with a part of his. The residue will be up to-morrow or next day. The following damage has been done to the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: Every bridge but two of any importance from Oakland to a point 30 miles west of Fairmont has been destroyed. The splendid iron bridge at Fairmont, over 600 feet long, was blown into the river; all the others burned. General Jones destroyed them from Fairmont east, except at Cheat River. My men destroyed those for 30 miles west of Fairmont. On the Parkersburg stem, General Jones burned the bridge and trestling at Bridgeport. I drove the enemy, 1,500 strong, from Beverly, they destroying all their stores. They also fled from Buckhannon, destroying their camps, stores, ammunition, &c., and burned all the bridges from Beverly westward. They have concentrated at Clarksburg two brigades—[Brig. Gen. J. R.] Kenly's and [Brig. Gen. Benjamin S.] Roberts'—and [Col. James A.] Mulligan has two regiments at Grafton. We can whip them on equal ground, but I understand they are fortifying at Clarksburg. We shall make a reconnaissance in force there to-morrow or next day, and see what they intend to do. If you were within co-operating distance of us, we could utterly demolish the railroad from Clarksburg to Parkersburg, and then force the enemy to a fight on our own terms, and, turning upon Kanawha, clear the valley. The Union men have all fled before us. We have collected and sent to the rear over 2,000 head of good cattle, and General Jones alone has got over 1,200 fine horses for the Government.

The expedition thus far has been a splendid success, especially on General Jones' part, in the destruction of the railroad. He has lost about 30 men killed and wounded. My loss trifling, only 2 killed and 3 or 4 wounded since I started. Rumor reaches us that you are at work toward Parkersburg. I trust such is the case, and that we may get together this week. If we do, I believe the northwest is saved. Let us hear from you by the earliest possible moment. Suggest a point of junction anywhere south or west of this, and I will try to meet you. General Jones has taken over 500 prisoners; I only about 20 or 25. He has captured the arms of his prisoners. I have taken about one hundred stand of arms and two pieces of artillery left by the enemy at Buckhannon in their flight. Without the intervention of unforeseen obstacles, we shall by the last of this week get out 5,000 head of cattle and 1,500 horses.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. A. G. JENKINS.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST VIRGINIA BRIGADE,
Buffalo Gap, Va., June 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I submit the following report of my late expedition through Northwest Virginia:*

On Monday, April 20, I marched from my camp at Shenandoah Mountain with the following troops, viz: The Twenty-fifth, Thirty-first, and Sixty-second Regiments Virginia Infantry, the Eighteenth Virginia

* See Lee to Imboden, April 7, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

Cavalry, and [J. H.] McClanahan's battery, six guns, numbering in the aggregate about 1,825 effective men. On the evening of the 21st, I was joined at Hightown by the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, [Lieut. Col. A. C.] Dunn's battalion [Thirty-seventh Virginia] dismounted cavalry, and the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, mostly dismounted, from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones' command, numbering in the aggregate about 1,540 men, giving me an entire force of about 3,365 men, of which about 700 were mounted. I was supplied with thirteen days' rations of flour and thirty days' of salt, relying upon the country to furnish meat.

On the evening of April 23, I reached Tygart's Valley, at Huttonsville, having marched 70 miles in four days, most of the time under a drenching rain that raised the water-courses and made the roads very difficult. On Cheat Mountain we found the snow in many places 18 or 20 inches deep, and had to face a pelting storm of sleet. At Camp Bartow, on Greenbrier, I learned that the notorious Yankee scout, John Slayton, and 7 Federal soldiers had passed about sunrise on the morning of the 22d, hurrying on to Beverly with intelligence of our approach. Anticipating some attempt to precede me with information, I had ordered a mounted picket from Pocahontas to Greenbrier River, at the foot of Cheat [Mountain], on the 20th. This compelled Slayton to attempt to reach Beverly through the mountains north of the turnpike. On the night of the 22d, I sent a party of 20 men in pursuit of him, but they failed to find or hear anything further of him, and I took it for granted he had succeeded in getting through to Beverly, and would prevent a surprise of the forces there by giving the alarm. This opinion was confirmed by the fact I learned at Huttonsville that the mounted picket of 30 men usually kept at that place had been withdrawn on the morning of the 23d, about 11 o'clock. My men and horses being greatly fatigued, I resolved to camp for the night. A little after midnight my advance picket reported a party of the enemy as having passed up on the east side of the river to a mountain overlooking our camp, and an hour later reported the rapid return of this party toward Beverly. I had sent a company of infantry on the first alarm to try and cut them off. Subsequent events showed that the enemy turned back before reaching a point high enough up to discern our camp, and therefore obtained no information. I had ascertained the enemy's force at Beverly to be two regiments of infantry, a battery, and two companies of cavalry—in all, about 1,500 men.

It continued to rain all night, and the morning of the 24th was one of the most gloomy and inclement I ever saw. At an early hour I started all my infantry down through the plantations on the east side of the river, where they were joined by four guns of my battery 7 miles above Beverly. The cavalry and a section of artillery pursued the main road on the west side of the river, under Col. George W. Imboden, with orders as soon as they discovered the enemy to be in Beverly to press forward and gain possession of the road leading to Buckhannon, and cut off retreat by that route. About 5 miles above Beverly, the cavalry advance met a man, who, as soon as he saw them, fled. They fired upon him, but he escaped. It turned out to be the bogus State sheriff of Randolph [County], named [J. F.] Phares, who, though shot through the lungs, succeeded in reaching Beverly and gave the alarm. About the same time, on the east side of the river we captured a forage train and its escort. I learned from the prisoners that the enemy was in ignorance of our approach; but as soon as Phares reached town and gave the alarm, the whole force was drawn up to fight us. About a mile above the town they opened upon the head of my column with artillery. On recon-

noitering their position, I found them strongly posted on a plateau 50 or 60 feet above the river bottom, and commanding it and the road for more than a mile so completely that to attack them in front would probably involve the loss of hundreds of my men before we could reach them. I at once resolved to turn their position by making a detour of over 2 miles across a range of steep and densely wooded hills, and attempt to get around to the north of the town. To occupy their attention, I placed a rifle piece on the first hill, and engaged their battery. The cavalry, under a dangerous fire, dashed forward and gained the Buckhannon road west of the river, and cut off retreat by that route. The enemy immediately began to fall back below the town, leaving a strong force of skirmishers in the woods, which my infantry had to pass. A running fight was kept up for more than 2 miles through these woods, and a little before sunset I had succeeded in gaining the north side of the town, but too late to cut off retreat toward Philippi. The enemy was in full retreat and about one-third of the town in flames when I gained their original flank. We pursued until dark, but could not overtake them. My cavalry attempted to intercept them from the west side of the river at or near Laurel Hill, but the difficulty and the depth of the ford and the lateness of the hour prevented it.

I have been thus minute in these details to explain why we did not capture the whole force at Beverly. Slayton was unable to cross Cheat River, owing to the high water, and they were really ignorant of our approach until the wounded sheriff gave the alarm. We found him almost in a dying condition, though he will probably recover. The attack was so sudden that the enemy could not remove his stores nor destroy his camp. The stores were large and valuable, having been recently laid in. His loss was not less than $100,000, and about one-third of the town was destroyed in burning his stores. I lost only 3 men, so badly wounded that I had to leave them in Beverly in private houses, where they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's loss was trifling, too, not over 13 killed and wounded, and about the same number captured by us.

On the morning of the 25th, my cavalry reported the road toward Philippi impracticable for artillery or wagons, on account of the depth of the mud, in places coming up to the saddle-skirts of their horses. I also ascertained that General Roberts, with a considerable force, was at Buckhannon, and doubted the prudence of going directly to Philippi until this force was dislodged from my flank. I sent off two companies of cavalry, under Major [D. B.] Lang, to try and open communication with General Jones, from whom I had not heard anything, and resolved to cross Rich Mountain, and either move directly on Buckhannon, or, by a country road leaving the turnpike 4 miles beyond Roaring Run, get between Philippi and Buckhannon, and attack one or the other, as circumstances might determine.

On the evening of the 26th, I crossed Middle Fork, and encamped about midway between Philippi and Buckhannon, some 12 miles from each, sending all my cavalry forward to seize and hold the bridge across Buckhannon River, near its mouth. Considerable cannonading was heard at this time in the direction of Philippi, which I supposed to proceed from the enemy we had driven from Beverly in an attempt to prevent Major Lang from going on toward the railroad, where I expected him to find General Jones; but at 11 p. m. Colonel Imboden informed me that the Beverly force had passed up toward Buckhannon at sunrise that morning, and that there was a fresh brigade at Philippi, reported by citizens to have arrived the night before by rail from New Creek,

under command of Acting Brigadier-General Mulligan, and that the cars had been running all the night previous, and other troops were in the vicinity. He requested me to send two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery to the bridge that night, as he was apprehensive of attack. He also informed me that he had captured a courier from Buckhannon, and that two others had escaped and gone back to that place. This information was all confirmed by two citizens who arrived at my camp from Webster. I resolved to send forward the re-enforcements asked for, and, as my troops were all very tired, I sent for my colonels to ascertain which regiments were in the best condition to make the march that night. Cols. J. S. Hoffman, of the Thirty-first; George H. Smith, of the Sixty-second; J. C. Higginbotham, of the Twenty-fifth; George S. Patton, of the Twenty-second; William L. Jackson, of the Nineteenth [Virginia Cavalry], and Major [J. R.] Claiborne, of the Thirty-seventh Battalion [Virginia Cavalry], attended; and then for the first time I saw the printed order of General [R. C.] Schenck (herewith inclosed),* assigning a division of six brigades for the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This order Colonel Patton found in Beverly and produced at our conference. Knowing that Mulligan was east of the Alleghany when our expedition set out, and, not hearing from General Jones, it was the opinion of all present that he had failed to reach or interrupt communication on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that our position was exceedingly critical if the enemy had control of that road, as he could throw the whole division upon us in a few hours, and, if we were beaten, cut off our retreat at Laurel Hill or Beverly and at Buckhannon or Weston. It was, therefore, the unanimous judgment of all my colonels, in which I concurred, that in the face of this new information it would be extremely imprudent to advance farther or remain where we were, with the danger of being overwhelmed and cut off in a few hours, and that the safety of the command required that we should fall back to a position where escape would be possible if we were overpowered. Accordingly, we marched back to Roaring Run on the 27th. The road was so bad that it took from 5 a. m. until 2 p. m. (nine hours) to accomplish 2 miles, and the command did not reach camp until in the night. Having recalled my cavalry from Buckhannon Bridge, I sent forward a scout that night toward Buckhannon, which returned after midnight, reporting that the enemy had burned the bridges across Middle Fork and the Buckhannon Rivers, and retreated that night from Buckhannon, blockading the road behind them.

On the 28th, I pressed on to within 4 miles of Buckhannon, and the next morning took possession of the town with a regiment, which I crossed over the river on the *débris* of the burnt bridge. The enemy had burned all his stores here, and destroyed two pieces of artillery, which he was unable to move. On account of the extraordinary bad roads, I had been compelled to leave at Greenbrier River, east of Cheat Mountain, forty-odd barrels of flour and also several barrels in Beverly. Our horses were giving out in large numbers, and some dying from excessive labor and insufficient sustenance. Not being able to cross my artillery and wagons over the river, on my arrival I ordered a raft to be constructed and the country to be scoured in every direction for corn and wheat; impressed two mills, and run them day and night. Grain was very scarce, and had to be procured by very small quantities, sometimes less than a bushel at a house. I employed a considerable portion of my

* See General Orders, No. 19, March 27, 1863, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

cavalry in collecting cattle and sending them to the rear. I required everything to be paid for at fair prices, such as were the current rates before we arrived in the country. This gave general satisfaction in the country, and our currency was freely accepted.

On the 29th, I received my first information from General Jones (see copy of his letter inclosed), and on the same day I ascertained that the enemy was massing his troops at Janelew, a village about midway between Buckhannon and Clarksburg, and fortifying his position. The 30th was spent in collecting corn and cattle.

On May 1, hearing nothing further from General Jones, I sent Colonel Imboden to Weston with his regiment of cavalry. He found the place evacuated and stores destroyed, but got confirmation of the fact that the enemy was at Janelew. Fearing that General Jones had been cut off in his attempt to join me, I gave orders that night to move early in the morning toward Philippi. My raft was completed and I was ready to cross the river. Just as we commenced moving on the morning of the 2d, a courier arrived with intelligence that General Jones was within 6 miles, and brought information of the destruction of the iron bridge at Fairmont, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that a party I had sent out under Lieutenant Sturms, of the Nineteenth Cavalry, had succeeded in burning all the bridges for 30 miles west of Fairmont, and that the bridge on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, 6 miles east of Clarksburg, at Bridgeport, had also been burned. On receiving this information, I changed my direction of march toward Weston, feeling confident that with General Jones' brigade and my own force united we would be strong enough to hold our own and probably defeat the enemy at Janelew or Clarksburg.

My own command had lost over 200 by desertion, after passing Beverly, from Dunn's battalion dismounted cavalry, in consequence of an order published by me prohibiting the seizure of horses or other property from citizens for private uses. These men had expected to mount themselves off the country. Before I had got away from Buckhannon, General Jones arrived, and approved the plan of moving on to Weston, though he had but a small proportion of his command with him. I here stated to him that, being the ranking officer, he would, of course, assume the command as long as we remained together, which he did. The road was so bad that we did not reach Weston until Sunday morning, May 3. I at once sent scouts toward Clarksburg, and ascertained that the enemy was there several thousand strong, and were fortifying a pass at the mouth of Lost Creek, 8 miles this side of Clarksburg.

On the 4th, General Jones arrived with a part of his command, and went into camp. I at once set to work to scour the country for grain and cattle. Very little of the former was obtained, though we got a large number of fine cattle.

On the 5th, a considerable part of General Jones' brigade arrived from Beverly. My picket at Janelew was surrounded and attacked, but all escaped except 3, whose horses were killed and they captured. The picket reported the advance of a large force, and we expected a fight. During the day I had received from a confidential and perfectly reliable source an accurate statement of the enemy's forces at Clarksburg, giving the regiments, their size, and their batteries. The whole force was between 4,600 and 5,000 infantry and twelve field guns, and they had been busy several days intrenching. Generals Kenly and Roberts were present in person, and re-enforcements were hourly expected. These arrived the next day, increasing the force to from 6,000 to 8,000 men. It was agreed between General Jones and myself that we could

not attack the enemy with a reasonable prospect of success. My command had been reduced, not only by the desertions above mentioned, but by a large number of sick and worn-out men left at Beverly and Buckhannon, and a great many detailed as guards for the various droves of cattle on their way east, leaving me not over 2,200 or 2,300 effective men. General Jones had, I believe, about 1,200. Defeat so far in the interior would have been destruction. We therefore determined to separate on the morning of the 6th, General Jones going west to attack the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and I to move southward to Summerville, in Nicholas County, where we would unite again. Some days previous to this, I had sent a dispatch to General Samuel Jones, informing him that such would probably be our route, and suggesting a co-operative movement on his part against the enemy at Fayetteville and in the Kanawha. This dispatch I sent into Braxton by 15 of my own men, with instructions to get it through by any possible means in their power. They employed a faithful citizen to take it to Lewisburg, but it has never been heard from since.

On the 6th, I ordered back all the sick and stores from Buckhannon and Beverly to Monterey, and moved toward Summerville at an early hour. The roads were so horribly bad that at night we had only reached a point 5½ miles from Weston.

The next day, with extraordinary labor, we made 2½ miles, and on the 8th 6 miles more, making 14 miles in three days, and to do this with my battery I had to destroy the spare wheels of my battery and throw away fifty solid shot from each caisson. Up to the 9th it rained hard fourteen days, and was clear only six, and the roads everywhere were almost impassable, and my animals rarely got any food except the young grass we found along the road. No incident of interest occurred on the march until we reached Big Birch River, in Braxton, on the evening of the 12th. At Bulltown, Suttonville, and Big Birch the enemy had block-houses and intrenchments, and had destroyed at each place large amounts of stores laid in for the summer's campaign. I destroyed their quarters and block-houses at these several places.

On the night of the 12th, I received a dispatch from Colonel Imboden, who was 12 miles in advance, that he had heard the enemy was preparing to evacuate Summerville, and had determined to attack them at once, and asking me to support him as soon as possible. At 2 a. m. that night another courier arrived with intelligence that Colonel Imboden had entered Summerville and found the enemy gone about an hour, his force consisting of the Ninety-first Ohio and two companies of cavalry; that he immediately pursued and overtook him about 6 miles on the way to Gauley Bridge; made a vigorous assault on the rear guard (mounted), capturing 23 prisoners, 28 wagons loaded with supplies, and 168 mules and their harness. Two of the wagons were smashed up in the *mêlée*. All the others he saved, and the teams. I immediately ordered reveille, and by a forced march of 20 miles, tired as my men were, reached Summerville at 3 p. m., and found all safe and quiet. Colonel Imboden had less than 200 men with him in this affair, in which he captured the train of over a regiment of the enemy and brought it safely away. The capture was most handsomely made, and was most opportune. The men had only been allowed half a pound of meal per day after leaving Beverly, and our scanty supplies were exhausted. We had but one day's salt left, as a part of our original stores had been sent back from Beverly to lighten transportation, and expected to get none until we reached Greenbrier. The artillery and wagon horses were almost worn out, and these fresh mules enabled me to relieve them.

General Jones arrived at Summerville the same evening with part of his command, the remainder coming up next morning.

We ascertained that the road to Carnifix Ferry over Gauley was blockaded to such an extent that it would take several days to open it, and the ferry-boat at Hughes' Ferry was sunk. Finding the delay would be great in crossing my now large train at this ferry, I consented, at their own request, that the Twenty-second Regiment and Dunn's battalion might take that route, via Meadow Bluff, to Lewisburg, raising the boat for that purpose, and I, with the remainder of my command, would go up Gauley about 20 miles, by a country road but little known or traveled, and ford that river at the mouth of Cranberry, cross over to Cherry Tree River, and into Greenbrier near Frankfort by what is known there as the Cold Knob road, over which it was said but two wagons had ever passed before. I reached Sinking Creek, in Greenbrier, in four days, a distance of over 50 miles. On the third day out from Summerville I received my first dispatch from General Samuel Jones, a copy of which I inclose. It came too late for me to act upon its suggestions. Reaching Greenbrier, our troubles ended. We rested one day and came on to this place by easy marches.

The results of the expedition were not as great, perhaps, as they would have been with favorable weather and good roads. General Jones has doubtless communicated the immense destruction of property he effected on the railroad and elsewhere. In the horrible condition of the roads, I could not move with the celerity that was desirable, and deemed myself fortunate in being able, by pursuing an interior route, to keep the way of escape open at all times for General Jones, while he, being mounted, ventured to go much farther than I could do. I compelled the enemy to destroy large and valuable stores at Beverly, Buckhannon, Weston, Bulltown, Suttonville, and Big Birch; captured and brought away over $100,000 worth of horses, mules, wagons, and arms; burned their blockhouses and stockades; forced them to burn three important and valuable covered turnpike bridges; burned six or eight wooden railroad bridges west of Fairmont; enabled the Government agents to buy and bring out to places of safety over 3,100 head of fine cattle, at a cost—stated to me by Maj. [W. M.] Tate, who procured a large part of them—of $300,000 less than they would sell for anywhere within our lines. I was thirty-seven days gone, marched over 400 miles, subsisted my command on half-rations a great part of the time. I lost 1 lieutenant (Vincent), Nineteenth Cavalry, and 1 man in the Eighteenth Cavalry, killed, and left to fall into the hands of the enemy 3 men, wounded, at Beverly, and 8 sick, and 3 prisoners captured; a total loss of 16. I secured between 75 and 100 recruits for my own command, including the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Regiments, and Col. William L. Jackson got between 300 and 400. In this respect we were all disappointed. The people now remaining in the northwest are, to all intents and purposes, a conquered people. Their spirit is broken by tyranny where they are true to our cause, and those who are against us are the blackest-hearted, most despicable villains upon the continent. I learned much on this expedition that would be of deep interest to the Government to know, but this is not the proper time or place to communicate it.

I cannot close this already prolix report without expressing my admiration of the conduct of men and officers, with the exception of part of Dunn's battalion, referred to above. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn and a large part of his battalion are excellent officers and soldiers, and it is to be regretted that their good example is lost upon the remainder.

I have heard scarcely a complaint of any wrong done to private rights

of persons or property by the men under my command. They were nearly all Northwestern Virginians, and had much to provoke them to vengeance upon a dastard foe, who had outraged their unprotected families, but, with the willing obedience of the true Confederate soldier, every man obeyed all orders to respect private rights, even of their traitor neighbors.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. IMBODEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Although the expedition under General Imboden failed to accomplish all the results intended, it nevertheless rendered valuable service in the collection of stores and in making the enemy uneasy for his communications with the west. The men and officers deserve much credit for the fortitude and endurance exhibited under the hardships and difficulties of the march, which interfered so seriously with the success of the enterprise.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

EVANSVILLE, W. VA., *April* 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning with my cavalry. I sent Colonel [A. W.] Harman, with Major [Ridgely] Brown and Captain [John H.] McNeill, to Oakland from Greenland night before last, moving myself with the residue of my command on Rowlesburg, or Cheat Bridge. My horses and men were much jaded by bad weather and my forced march from Moorefield to Cheat Bridge. What success attended Colonel Harman I have not yet learned. I did not succeed in destroying the bridge or trestling at Cheat River. I have come here to feed men and horses and wait for news and junction with Harman, when I will make my way to you. My movements, as a matter of course, will be controlled by circumstances. A rumor reaches us of your having driven the enemy out of Beverly. General Mulligan started from Webster, on the Grafton and Parkersburg Railroad, to succor the force driven from Beverly. I am impatient for news from you, as also from Harman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General J. D. IMBODEN,
Commanding at Beverly.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, Va., May 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just now received Major [J. R.] Claiborne's letter of the 13th (yesterday), from Lewisburg, informing me that he left you and

your command at Bulltown on the 9th instant; that Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones had left Weston to destroy the railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg; that after having accomplished that work you and Jones would unite at Summerville, and that then you would be ready to move on Charleston or any other point I might designate. He says, further, that you are without commissary stores, except beef, on which alone your men are subsisting. I have directed Brigadier-General [John] Echols to send from Lewisburg to Summerville a supply of flour for you, and all the small ammunition he can send, and to move forward with a regiment and battalion (or two battalions) of infantry, a section of artillery, and company of cavalry to Summerville to support you and relieve you of your surplus cattle, trains, or other property you may desire to send to the rear. I have also ordered Colonel [John] McCausland to move from Princeton to Fayetteville with about 1,200 infantry, a battery, and company of cavalry, to threaten Fayetteville, and be in readiness to profit by any detachment the enemy may make from that point to oppose you, and, if practicable, to co-operate with you. If you and W. E. Jones unite at Summerville, or if you alone reach that point, and your men are in condition to continue the expedition, I wish you to move from Summerville; strike the Kanawha River at or near Montgomery's Ferry, avoiding the enemy's defensive works near Gauley Bridge; clear out the Kanawha Valley, if you can (and since you have accomplished so much, I do not know well what else you are capable of), from Gauley Bridge to Charleston; then cross at or near Montgomery's Ferry, and appear in rear of Fayetteville. By that time McCausland ought to appear in front of the same place, and by co-operation you and McCausland can take Fayetteville and probably capture the troops there. That would be a handsome winding up of your brilliant expedition.

The latest and most reliable information I have of the enemy's force in the Kanawha is this: Twelfth Ohio, 230 strong, and Ninety-first Ohio, 650 strong, at Fayetteville Court-House; Forty-fifth Ohio, 500 strong, on Elk [River] and at Sissonville; Twenty-third Ohio, 500 strong, at Charleston; Thirteenth [West] Virginia, 300 strong, at Hurricane and Coal River; Eighth [West] Virginia, 120 strong, at Winfield; Second [West] Virginia Cavalry, 700 strong, distributed generally through the Valley, [making a total of] 3,000. No troops at Gauley. Report was current in Kanawha on 22d ultimo [that the enemy] was moving on Summerville. A small detachment of the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry and a battery of artillery were sent to Summerville. Since then, viz, on the 2d instant, Lieutenant-Colonel [George M.] Edgar handsomely repulsed the Second [West] Virginia Cavalry at Lewisburg, and punished them severely. If the above estimate of the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley is correct, and I believe it is, you ought to be able to clear it out easily.

Communicate with me fully and freely whenever and wherever you can. I have only time to congratulate you on your success so far, and to wish you a brilliant winding up of the expedition.

In haste, very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. D. IMBODEN,
Summerville, W. Va.

APRIL 21–MAY 21, 1863.—Jones' Raid on the Northwestern (Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Apr. 25, 1863.—Skirmish at Greenland Gap, W. Va.
26, 1863.—Affair at Altamont, Md.
Skirmish at Oakland, Md.
Skirmish at Rowlesburg, W. Va.
Affair at Cranberry Summit, Md.
27, 1863.—Affair at Morgantown, W. Va.
Affair at Independence, W. Va.
29, 1863.—Skirmish at Fairmont, W. Va.
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Bridgeport, W. Va.
May 6, 1863.—Skirmish at West Union, W. Va.
7, 1863.—Affair at Cairo Station, W. Va.
Affair at Harrisville (Ritchie Court-House), W. Va.
9, 1863.—Destruction of oil-works at Oiltown, W. Va.

REPORTS *

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Eighth Army Corps, of skirmish at Greenland Gap.
No. 2.—Captain Martin Wallace, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Greenland Gap.
No. 3.—Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Fairmont.
No. 4.—Lieut. George W. E. Dorsey, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Fairmont.
No. 5.—Col. George R. Latham, Second West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at West Union.
No. 6.—Itinerary of the First Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 1–30, 1863.
No. 7.—Maj. Alonzo W. Adams, First New York Cavalry.
No. 8.—Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army.
No. 9.—Lieut. W. G. Williamson, C. S. Engineers.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. James R. Herbert, First Maryland Infantry (Confederate).
No. 11.—Capt. Frank A. Bond, First Maryland Cavalry Battalion (Confederate).
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. John Shae Green, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.
No. 14.—Col. Lunsford L. Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.
No. 15.—Col. A. W. Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 16.—Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Eighth Army Corps, of skirmish at Greenland Gap.

GREENLAND GAP, HARDY COUNTY, VA.,
April 28, 1863.

Just arrived at this point. Jones' reserve, left at Moorefield, is reported retreating on Franklin. I await here the return of my scout, sent to ascertain the fact. The affair at this place on Saturday was one

* See also reports of Roberts, p. 90, Roane, p. 96, and Imboden, p. 97.

of the most gallant since the opening of the war. Greenland Gap is a pass through the Knobley Mountains, only wide enough for the road and a small mountain stream. This gap was guarded by Captain Wallace, Twenty-third Illinois, with a detachment of Company G, Twenty-third Illinois Regiment, and a small detachment of Company A, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry (Captain Smith), in all between 70 and 80 men. Captain Wallace occupied a large church at the west end of and near the mouth of the gap, and Captain Smith held a log-house about 100 yards distant, both positions commanding the gap. Jones was compelled to capture or dislodge the little band before he could pass. His troops made three gallant charges, but were each time repulsed with great loss, especially of officers. The fight commenced at 5 p. m. and lasted till after dark. The rebels, availing themselves of the darkness, approached and fired the church, but the gallant Irish boys would not even then surrender till the burning roof fell in. The killed and wounded of the rebels outnumbered our whole force engaged. Five of the officers out of eight commanding the leading battalion which made the first charge were either killed or wounded, among the latter Colonel [R. H.] Dulany, commanding. Captains Wallace and Smith had only 2 men killed and 4 wounded. I counted to-day 18 dead horses within musket-range.

I most earnestly request the major-general commanding to apply to the Secretary of War to have every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private engaged in the fight presented with a medal, in recognition of the gallantry displayed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., April 29, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief. The gallantry of the officers and men engaged in the defense herein described by General Kelley deserves special notice and commendation. I will hereafter obtain and forward the names. The result of this obstinate stand at Greenland Gap was a repulse of the enemy, and thus New Creek was protected.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Martin Wallace, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Greenland Gap.

NEW CREEK, VA., *June* 11, 1863.

ADJUTANT: In obedience to regimental order of April 21 last, I left camp at New Creek for Greenland Gap on the evening of the same day, with Lieutenant Fletcher and 52 men, and arrived there next morning.

About noon on April 25, I was informed by a citizen that the enemy were approaching in a large force, numbering several thousand, and were within a short distance and advancing upon New Creek. I immediately sent out mounted scouts to ascertain the facts.

About 4 p. m., Captain Smith, with 34 men of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, arrived, with orders relieving me, and ordering me to rejoin my regiment, which had moved to Grafton. At this time my scouts came in rapidly, reporting the enemy advancing in force. A few minutes later they came charging through the gap. I was in the log church, about 50 yards south of the road. I immediately ordered Captain Smith to throw his men into two log-houses north of and between the church and the road. He immediately left to execute my order. Before this, however, I had had the windows of the church well barricaded, the chinking knocked out between the logs, and had ordered my men to be ready to repel any attack. I immediately ordered them to take the positions previously assigned and to be cool and deliberate. We opened fire upon the enemy when within 75 yards, and continued to fire until the enemy had approached within 20 yards of the church, when, so destructive had been our shots, they broke and fled in all directions, leaving men and horses dead and wounded on the field. In about fifteen minutes they rallied, and made another attack with the same result.

General Jones, who I then first learned was in command of the enemy, sent in a flag of truce demanding my immediate surrender, and stating that he had a force of thousands. I told the bearer: "Go back with the rag; I don't care if he has a million; I will not surrender until compelled." The firing was renewed. In the course of ten minutes the flag returned, with a written order from General Jones that he had force enough to take me beyond a doubt, and unless I surrendered within fifteen minutes he would not be responsible for the consequences. I refused, and sent a note to General Jones in which I stated I would not surrender until forced to. About this time a messenger came from Captain Smith, asking what he should do. I told him to tell the captain to fight on.

While the flag of truce was coming in the second time, the enemy, who had dismounted, made a charge within 10 yards of the church, upon the south side. I repeatedly ordered them to fall back. They did not, and I ordered my men to fire, which dispersed them. Soon after, another attack was made from the south side, which continued for a considerable time, the enemy not coming into close range.

A flag of truce was again displayed. I beckoned it to advance. Upon coming up, the bearer stated that General Jones would bring his cannon to bear upon the church if I did not surrender. I replied, "Tell him he has got none; if he has, bring them on. We are Mulligan's men, and we will fight to the last crust and cartridge." He then asked for time to remove his wounded. I gave them half an hour. During that time, and while the men were removing their wounded, I sent out a squad to gather up the arms of the killed and wounded. They brought in with them carbines, revolvers, sabers, bugles, &c. After the truce was over, for about another half hour the enemy only occasionally fired. Then they commenced firing briskly from a distance. I ordered my men to withhold their fire.

About 8.30 o'clock in the evening they made a general charge upon the east end and south side of the church. The firing raged incessantly on both sides until 9 o'clock. They then were up to the building and resting the muzzles of their carbines upon the logs, from which the chinking had been removed. Their pioneers, with axes, were cutting the barricades from the windows and doors; they had fired the church, and, availing themselves of the darkness, had placed a keg of powder under it; the blazing roof was now falling in. I displayed a flag of truce.

They would not notice it. I ordered my men to fix bayonets, and said: "If they will not give us quarter, we will die like men." I then asked if they would give us quarter. One of their officers said yes. The firing ceased, and I surrendered, throwing my arms and all other property into the flames, to save them from the enemy.

My force was 83 men, of whom 2 were killed and 6 wounded. The force of the enemy was 3,100, of whom 104 were killed and wounded.

Too much credit cannot be given the men of my company. There was no shrinking among them. Each man held his post unfalteringly. They were ever obedient to orders and prompt to execute them. I strove to imitate Lexington.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MARTIN WALLACE,
Captain Company G, Irish Brigade (Twenty-third Illinois).

JAMES F. COSGROVE,
Adjutant Irish Brigade (Twenty-third Illinois).

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Clarksburg, July 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Schenck, commanding Eighth Corps, for his information.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Kelley, within whose department and command these men and officers now are. The general commanding this department hopes that he will have some distinguishing notice secured at the Headquarters of the Army of the men who have behaved so gallantly.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

No. 3.

Report of Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Fairmont.

GRAFTON, *April* 29, 1863.

GENERAL: After a fight of three hours, our forces have been drawn back from Fairmont to Grafton. I will be attacked here to-night.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General ROBERTS.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. George W. E. Dorsey, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at Fairmont.

GRAFTON, *April* 29, 1863.

COLONEL: Scouts just in report our force at Fairmont was captured before re-enforcements reached them. The rebels have fired the bridge at each end, blown up a middle pier, and destroyed the track this side

of the bridge. They have driven the re-enforcements back, with a loss of 6 wounded. This is reliable, as a hand-car with the scouts left the train and brought the information. The train with re-enforcements has gone back toward bridge to pick up some skirmishers. Colonel Mulligan is in camp, about 1 mile from here.

G. W. E. DORSEY.

Col. N. WILKINSON.

No. 5.

Report of Col. George R. Latham, Second West Virginia Infantry, of skirmish at West Union.

WESTON, W. VA., *May* 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that on May 4, being then in camp at Bridgeport, I received your order to proceed with my regiment on the railroad westward, for the purpose of protecting it from the incursions of the enemy. I immediately started, and leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Scott with three companies at Salem, 15 miles from Clarksburg, I proceeded with the other six companies to West Union, in Doddridge County, 14 miles farther, at which place I arrived about 3 a. m. the 5th instant.

During the morning of the same day a train arrived from Parkersburg, with one company of the Eleventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, having distributed the balance of that regiment at different points along the road.

Nothing of importance occurred here until about 6 p. m. on the 6th instant, when two regiments of rebel cavalry made their appearance, driving in our pickets on the Weston and Clarksburg roads at the same time. They approached to within about 600 yards, as though they would attack, but a volley from our long-range rifled muskets caused them to fall back, and night soon coming on, which was very dark, they drew off, having destroyed two small railroad bridges at Smithton, 3 miles east of West Union.

At this place the enemy captured 15 of my outside infantry pickets and 3 scouts, all of whom were informally paroled, and have been ordered to duty. We took 1 prisoner. No other loss known on either side.

I remained at West Union until the 11th instant, when I received your order to join the balance of the command at this place. I started immediately and reached here on the 13th instant.

I have the honor to report my regiment in good condition with regard both to health and spirits.

I am, sir, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

G. R. LATHAM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. MCC. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Weston, W. Va.

No. 6.

Itinerary of the First Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 1–30, 1863.*

April 1.—Brigadier-General Kelley assumed command, by formal order, of the First Division, Eighth Army Corps, under General Orders, No. 19, Department Headquarters, at Harper's Ferry.

* From "Record of Events," on division return.

April 6.—The enemy's cavalry attacked a forage train of the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Campbell, and captured five wagons. Pursuit was made, the enemy overtaken 18 miles from Romney, where a sharp skirmish ensued, and they drove back and followed to Moorefield, Va., their camp shelled, and the wagons recaptured.

April 20.—Alexander's battery of light artillery, of the First Brigade, ordered to Berryville, to report temporarily for duty to Major-General Milroy.

April 25 [?].—A rebel force, under General Imboden, having attacked and driven the forces of Brigadier-General Roberts at Beverly, the Twenty-third Illinois, One hundred and sixth New York, and Mulligan's battery, Colonel Mulligan commanding, were sent to Grafton, Va., and from thence marched to Philippi, Va., to the relief of Colonel Latham, of Brigadier-General Roberts' command. Engaged the advance guard of the enemy, drove it back, and afterward, at 1 a. m. of the 27th, marched from Philippi to Grafton for the re-enforcement of that place.

April 25.—Captain Smith, Fourteenth [West] Virginia Infantry, and 30 men left New Creek, and proceeded to Greenland Gap, Hardy County, distant 25 miles, to relieve Captain Wallace, Twenty-third Illinois, on duty at the gap with his company (G), numbering 49 men. Arriving at 5 p. m., they found Captain Wallace assailed by a large force of the enemy, supposed to be 1,500 strong, under Brigadier-General Jones, C. S. Army. Captain Wallace took up position in a church and Captain Smith in a log-house, about 100 yards distant. They gallantly repulsed three attacks of the enemy, and surrendered only after the rebels, under cover of the darkness, had approached from the rear and fired the church, rendering further resistance impracticable. Union loss, 2 killed and about 12 wounded. Rebel loss supposed to be about 35 in killed and wounded.

April 26.—A portion of the rebel forces approached the railroad at Rowlesburg, and attacked Major Showalter, Sixth [West] Virginia Infantry, in command of about 250 men, but were driven off. Company O, Sixth [West] Virginia Infantry, Captain Godwin, on duty at Oakland, was surprised, captured, and paroled by the enemy, who then crossed the railroad at different points, and proceeded to Morgantown, Va., where they concentrated the different portions of their force, which moved against the railroad at different points; from thence to Fairmont, at which place was doing guard duty only a force of about 275, composed of parts of two companies of the One hundred and sixth New York, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Sixth [West] Virginia, and a number of armed militia.

April 29.—An attack was made by the enemy, numbering over 3,000, and after a stubborn resistance the Federal force was captured and the bridge at that point destroyed. The enemy then retreated via Shinnston and Bridgeport (at which latter place they captured 14 men of the Sixth [West] Virginia Infantry), to effect a junction with Generals Imboden and Jackson at Buckhannon. A detachment sent by Colonel Mulligan from Grafton to Fairmont, to relieve the garrison there, arrived a short time after the surrender, and, after some protracted and desultory fighting, was compelled to fall back to Grafton.

Also on the 26th, Colonel Smith, commanding brigade, moved from Martinsburg, Va., with the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and Maulsby's battery, to New Creek, and on the 27th from thence to Greenland Gap, and on the 28th to Camp Storm, near the junction of the Moorefield and Alleghany turnpike and the Northwestern Virginia turnpike.

April 27.—The Fourth and Seventh Regiments Maryland Infantry, of Brigadier-General Kenly's command, were ordered to move westward. They were stationed—one regiment at Oakland, the other at Rowlesburg.

April 30.—The First and Eighth Maryland and Miner's [Indiana] battery, also of General Kenly's brigade, moved to Grafton, Va., then threatened by a superior force of the enemy.

No. 7.

Report of Maj. Alonzo W. Adams, First New York Cavalry.

MOOREFIELD, *April* 27, 1863—4 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I occupy Moorefield. The enemy left here 10 o'clock this morning, in the direction of Petersburg. This is unquestionably so, for the information comes from all quarters. I send you also a prisoner who deserted the enemy. He gives the same information.

General Jones left here two or three days ago, on Saturday morning, with the main body of his force, comprising cavalry, infantry, and artillery; the exact number I cannot ascertain. The last heard of him he was at Greenland, and on his way to New Creek or Oakland. He has not yet returned.

The force which left here this morning consisted of 350 infantry, "Maryland Line," five 6-pounder rifled guns, and four regiments of cavalry, numbering not more than 2,100 in all, 1,600 of which are cavalry. This latter force left this morning; has gone to Petersburg, 11 miles southwest of Moorefield, but for what destination I cannot ascertain. Some of the citizens seem to think General Jones will return here to-night or to-morrow. I shall endeavor to hold Moorefield until I hear from you, in accordance with your instructions.

I am informed just a moment since that Imboden forms a junction with the force which left under General Jones on Saturday at some point on the railroad west of this, for the purpose of destroying it. In my conversation with a citizen it was hinted that he (Jones) "would take care of General Milroy while we are up here." This, however, I attach very little importance to. It may have been said to save Jones. I hold this place till I hear from you.

I have the honor to be, in haste, your obedient servant,

A. W. ADAMS,
Major, Commanding, &c.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT.

No. 8.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST VIRGINIA,
Weston, Va., May 4, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from your headquarters, on the 21st ultimo I left my camp at Lacey Spring, Rockingham County, with all my available strength in cavalry, infantry, and artillery, for the

purpose of co-operating with General Imboden in Northwest Virginia. The men and horses unfit for a hard campaign were left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten, near Harrisonburg, to repress marauding from toward Winchester and to afford protection to the people of the Valley. Close communications were formed with Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee to secure timely succor in case of need. Unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads made the first three days to Moorefield exceedingly arduous. We found the South Branch past fording, and were compelled to make a detour by Petersburg to get over. Here the ford was rough and dangerous from the swiftness of the stream. When but a small portion of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry had passed, 1 man and horse were drowned and the others narrowly escaped. Citizens of Petersburg, whose names I will ascertain and report to you, came manfully to our assistance, recklessly plunging to the assistance of all in peril, and remaining for hours in the cold water until all were safe over. It was my intention to have packed from the old fields forage for our horses while engaged in the destruction of the trestling at Cheat River. The forage could not be had, so on the 25th we were compelled to start with our sacks empty, trusting to fortune.

The pass at Greenland, contrary to information we had received, was found occupied by the enemy. Finding a loss of time must be incurred by attempting to turn this post, and fearing our plans might in the mean time be discovered, I determined to attempt a surprise, and, failing in that, to carry the place by assault. Colonel Dulany, with the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, charged the place gallantly, but failed to prevent the garrison from securing buildings which completely defended the pass. Colonel Dulany had his horse killed and was himself wounded through the arm. The battalions of White and Brown were dismounted and ordered to assault the place at dusk. They did the work assigned to them in the most handsome manner. Under their protection, Lieutenant Williamson, of the engineers, succeeded in firing the building in which the main body were posted. This soon led to a surrender. We took 75 prisoners, 4 wagons, and 1 ambulance, with their teams. Our loss was 6 killed and about 20 wounded. We experienced an unfortunate detention of four hours here, depriving us of important captures afterward.

Arriving at the northwestern grade, Colonel Harman and Major Brown were sent on Oakland, and a squadron of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, under Captain [E. H.] McDonald, on Altamont. Both succeeded, and but for the delay at Greenland would have captured a train of officers belonging to Mulligan's command. With the residue of my cavalry I attacked Rowlesburg. From the feebleness with which my orders were executed here, the attack failed. Being late in the day, and my horses having been on a forced march of thirty-six hours, without food, it was necessary to go for forage. About dark I moved on to feed and to join Colonel Harman and Captain McDonald, who had moved on Morgantown by the way of Kingwood.

On the evening of the 27th, having no tidings of General Imboden, I left Evansville in search of Harman, destroying a two-span bridge on the railroad at Independence. I met Colonel Harman about 12 miles south of Morgantown, turned him back, and, with my whole command, crossed the Monongahela on the bridge at that town, resting until dark to prevent knowledge of our route reaching the enemy. We marched on Fairmont, where we arrived early next day. Here we found about 400 infantry, which we attacked vigorously, and soon succeeded in capturing 260 and in securing the railroad bridge across the river there.

This we destroyed completely, throwing the whole magnificent structure into the water. Two years were spent in its construction, and six months was required to build the centers on which to erect the superstructure. At dark we again marched for Clarksburg, resting a part of the night.

On the 30th, we moved on toward Clarksburg, but finding the place occupied by Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, we turned on Bridgeport, where Major Brown captured 46 prisoners. Here we fired a bridge and tall trestling, and captured a train, which we destroyed. In passing Philippi, my led horses and cattle were sent on to Beverly, while the remainder of my force joined General Imboden at Buckhannon.

We have destroyed nine railroad bridges, captured two trains, one piece of artillery, over 500 prisoners, and secured for the Government from 1,200 to 1,500 horses and nearly 1,000 cattle.

Our losses in men and horses will be small. When time and circumstances will admit, a more detailed report will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *May* 12, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department. General Jones and his command deserve much credit for what they have accomplished.

R. E. LEE,
General.

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HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
Near Harrisonburg, Va., May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit the reports of the commanders of the different regiments and battalions that acompanied my late expedition into Western Virginia. Having already rendered a brief report of operations up to my arrival at Weston, Lewis County, I beg leave now to enter more into detail, and to include all worthy of your notice until my command reached this point. My authority to undertake an expedition into Western Virginia is in your letter of April 7,* replying to mine of March 31.† In compliance with this authority, and arrangements made with General J. D. Imboden for a concert of action on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I left my camp at Lacey Spring, Rockingham County, Virginia, with all my available strength in cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The infantry and artillery were taken with the hope of an encounter with the enemy on the South Branch of the Potomac. In this we were disappointed. The men and horses unfit for a hard campaign were left, under Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten, of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, near Harrisonburg, to repress marauding from toward Winchester and to afford protection to the people of the Valley. Maj. S. B. Myers, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, an experienced and efficient outpost commander, was posted on picket duty near Strasburg,

* See Lee to Jones and Imboden, April 7, in "Correspondence, etc," Part II.
† Not found.

with three companies well acquainted with the country, from the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. With these, and dismounted cavalry as sharpshooters, he rendered good service, inflicting, by a skillful ambuscade, heavy loss on a force of the enemy much his superior in numbers. He was directed to form close communication with Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, at Sperryville, for information and succor in case of need. In this position Major Myers fully sustained his reputation, and has proven himself a good officer and faithful public servant. His report, and that of Colonel Funsten,* will give the details of their operations. Unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads made the first three days to Moorefield exceedingly arduous. A failure on the part of my brigade quartermaster to have supplies at Cootz's Store, as directed, entailed delay highly detrimental. It prevented our reaching the South Branch until a rise in the waters made a detour of 25 miles by Petersburg necessary, and this delay deprived us of the power of preventing the junction of General Mulligan with the other forces of the enemy. The ford at Petersburg was wide, deep, rough, and, from the strength of the current, exceedingly dangerous. When but a part of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, the leading regiment, had crossed, 1 man and horse were drowned and two others narrowly escaped. But for the timely assistance of Messrs. Hutton, Cunningham, and other citizens of Petersburg, and Private Aaron Welton, Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, our loss must have been serious. The bravery and hardihood evinced by them on this occasion is worthy of the highest praise.

The conduct of the Rev. Mr. [Richard T.] Davis, chaplain of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, was here conspicuously good. His example in courage and his abiding faith in Providence won the admiration of all.

The enemy having failed to make his appearance in the vicinity of Moorefield, and our subsequent movements to be successful requiring a celerity not attainable by infantry and artillery, it was deemed best to send these, under Lieutenant-Colonel [James R.] Herbert, as convoy to the wagon train on its way back to the Valley. He marched from Moorefield by way of Franklin, gathering up all the surplus bacon in his route. For particulars you are referred to his report.

It was my intention to have packed from the old fields on the South Branch forage for the horses while we were engaged in the destruction of the bridge and trestle-work near Rowlesburg, but the great scarcity of corn made it necessary to start with our sacks empty, and trust to chance.

The pass at Greenland, contrary to information received, was occupied by the enemy. The loss of time in turning this post might have endangered the success of the general plan, so I deemed it proper to attempt carrying the place by assault. The cavalry charge under Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas] Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, failed to so completely surprise the enemy as to secure the log church and other building, into which a retreat was made. Colonel Dulany, in supporting this charge, had his horse killed, and was himself so severely wounded through the arm as to have to remain on the ground. This regiment had 3 men killed and 10 wounded, and suffered severely in horses. Enough passed to secure the rear of the position. The sharpshooters of this regiment secured the woods and hillside on the left. The Mounted Rifles of [Lieut. Col. V. A.] Witcher's battalion, under Captain [J.] Chapman, were dismounted and thrown to the right. They penetrated close to the buildings and secured the stone works erected by the

* For Funsten's report, see April 22–May 16, Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, etc., Va., p. 141. Myers' report not found.

enemy. A flag was now sent, demanding a surrender, which was refused. Being nearly dark, [Maj. Ridgely] Brown's and White's battalions were dismounted and formed the storming party. The pioneers, under Lieut. William G. Williamson, engineer, had torches and powder ready for firing and blowing up the buildings. The attack under Brown and White was made gallantly, and soon Lieutenant Williamson had the buildings in flames, which quickly caused a surrender.

Our loss in this attack, owing to the uncertainty of aim in the dark, was but 4 killed and 8 or 10 wounded. Among the latter, Major Brown, in the leg, slightly; Captain [R. C.] Smith, of Brown's battalion, in the arm, severely; also Lieutenants [George W.] Booth, [J. A. V.] Pue, and [Edward] Beatty, of Brown's battalion. Our entire loss during the fight was 7 killed and 22 wounded. The enemy lost 2 killed and 6 or 8 wounded, 80 prisoners, 4 wagons and teams, and 1 ambulance and team. Owing to a lack of transportation, the arms (90 Enfield rifles) were destroyed. The detention here prevented the capture of a train in which were most of the officers of Mulligan's command.

Arriving at the northwestern grade, Colonel [A. W.] Harman was sent with the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, Brown's Maryland battalion of cavalry, and [John H.] McNeill's company of Partisan Rangers, to burn the bridge at Oakland, and to march thence by way of Kingwood on Morgantown. A squadron of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, under Captain [E. H.] McDonald, was sent from the same point to Altamont, 12 miles east of Oakland, to burn some small bridges, and then to follow and join Colonel Harman. The remainder of my force moved on Rowlesburg by the northwest grade, arriving at Cheat River about 2 p. m. Sunday, April 26. Having captured the pickets of the enemy, and learning there was a garrison of only 300 men at Rowlesburg, Colonel [John S.] Green, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, was ordered to charge the place, and Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, with the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and Colonel [Lunsford L.] Lomax, with the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, were ordered to follow in his support. Captain [O. T.] Weems, of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, with 80 sharpshooters of his regiment, and a part of Witcher's battalion, was sent across the hills from the bridge of the northwest grade to attack the east end of the railroad bridge at Rowlesburg, and to fire it at all hazards. Colonel Green was ordered not to be stopped by a mere interior infantry picket, which was posted about a mile above the town, but to charge by and leave these men to the care of the regiments in his rear. If a heavy force awaited him in the bluff above the road along the river, then to dislodge them with sharpshooters, and proceed. I remained at the bridge of the northwest grade, to burn it, if necessary, to guard the rear if attacked, and to sustain either party in case of need with the stragglers coming up. Colonel Green allowed himself to be stopped by less than 20 men, and Captain Weems attacked feebly with only 28 men, leaving the remainder of his command to guard his rear against an imaginary foe. Both attacks failed, and near sundown I found my command without forage, after thirty-six hours of forced marching. One part of my command was penetrating the enemy's country already beyond recall. General Imboden had not been heard of, and could not be abandoned. To renew the attack without the hope of surprise was out of the question, with the difficulties of the ground against us. It was deemed best to pass on, leaving the railroad bridge and trestle-work unharmed, and the garrison at Rowlesburg in our rear. After a few hours of night marching, we found a scanty supply of forage, and went into camp.

Next morning, moving on Evansville, corn was secured for the horses

and meat rations for the men. Couriers were sent to General Imboden, and scouts in all directions for information. Country rumor put strong forces on all the roads, and the truth was nowhere to be had. Late in the evening a courier brought the information that Lieutenant [C. H.] Vandiver and party (8 men) had captured Independence and a Home Guard of 20 men, where, in the morning, the most reliable information of the country had already two regiments. Soon Lieutenant [J. G.] Shoup returned with the telegraph operator and instruments from Newburg, and all the other scouts returned without information. Fearing news would travel rapidly along the railroad, a force was thrown at once into Independence, and the two-span bridge near that place was effectually destroyed. My whole command crossed the railroad about dark, going north to form a junction with Colonel Harman. About midnight, finding forage, and having heard of Harman, we went into camp.

At daylight Harman joined us, bringing the first tidings of his and McDonald's success at Oakland and Altamont. The whole command was marched on Morgantown that day, the 28th, arriving about 12 m., and crossed the suspension bridge to the west side of the Monongahela River. Here we fed our horses, and rested until dark, when the line of march was taken for Fairmont. At 9 o'clock the command went into camp, and resumed the march at 1 a. m. Learning the bridge over Buffalo Creek had been injured and was guarded, a detour by Barracksville became necessary. This brought us into town by the road from the west. Finding the hills commanding this road occupied by the enemy, the command turned to the right through the woods and fields, flanking their position, and entered the town at a charge, pell-mell, with the fugitives. Soon Colonel Harman, with the advance, secured and repaired the suspension bridge over the river, and crossed his regiment with a portion of White's battalion. A part of the hostile forces in Fairmont retreated up the east bank of the river, the remainder going up the west bank, both joining the forces stationed at the bridge for its protection. As soon as the position of the enemy could be ascertained, simultaneous attacks were made on both sides of the river. After moderate resistance, a white flag was shown, and 260 prisoners surrendered.

Their arms were scarcely stacked before a train with artillery and infantry arrived from Grafton. The enemy at once commenced shelling our troops on the west bank of the river, and moved forward the infantry to recover the railroad bridge. These were promptly met by Colonel Harman on his side of the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, with great presence of mind, moved his horses under shelter of a hill, and called on his men to dismount and take up the captured arms. This call was most gallantly answered by the ever-ready Seventh Virginia Cavalry, and the reception of the new-comers was soon too warm for a long tarry. Colonel Harman sent me word that with slight re-enforcements he could capture the whole command, but as the bridge was my main object, I preferred to exert my whole energy in its destruction, and to allow the troops who could do me no more harm to escape. Lieut. William G. Williamson, engineer, assisted by Captain [John] Henderson, formerly of Ashby's cavalry, in charge of working parties, commenced the task of destruction, and soon after dark had the satisfaction of seeing this magnificent structure tumble into the river. The bridge was of iron; three spans, each 300 feet. More than two years were required for its construction, and six months for the erection of the centers on which to fix the superstructure of iron. It cost $486,333. Much time must elapse before this gap can be closed. The fruits of this day's work (April 29) were 4 railroad

bridges destroyed, 1 piece of artillery, 300 small-arms, 260 prisoners, and many fresh horses captured. Our loss 3 wounded; the enemy's, 12 killed and many wounded. The skill and daring of Colonel Harman were conspicuous on this occasion. Colonel Green again failed to execute the part assigned him.

Leaving our wounded in the hands of kind friends, at dark we resumed our march in search of General Imboden. Marching a few hours, we encamped, resuming the march early next morning. From some captured furloughed men finding Clarksburg occupied by the enemy, we crossed the Monongahela, went up Simpson's Creek, and captured the force at Bridgeport, 5 miles east of Clarksburg. This work was done by the Maryland cavalry, under the gallant Major Brown. Forty-seven prisoners were captured, with their arms and a few horses. A bridge to the left of the town was destroyed and a captured train run into the stream. Tall trestling to the right of town was burned. Marching until some time after dark, we encamped.

Moving on early the next day, gathering horses and cattle, we reached Philippi about noon. The enemy had damaged the bridge, but Lieutenant Williamson soon had it in condition to pass over the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, the led horses, and the cattle, all of which moved on the road to Beverly. Rid of this incumbrance, the remainder of my force marched on the road to Buckhannon, where I expected to join General Imboden. Being less apprehensive of danger, the march became more moderate.

On May 2, a few miles from Buckhannon, was received the first certain intelligence of General Imboden, we having met a man of his command on furlough. On my arrival in Buckhannon, I found General Imboden ready to move to Weston. General Roberts had retreated to Clarksburg by this road, the more direct roads having been rendered impassable by winter hauling for the troops of the enemy.

The original plan of campaign, as will be seen from my letter to you of March 31,* contemplated simultaneous attacks on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Grafton and Oakland by General Imboden and myself. Nothing different was for a moment entertained until after all was in motion, when a letter from General Imboden came, stating that I would reach Oakland the day he reached Beverly, so as to cut off re-enforcements from the east. It was now too late to rearrange or halt. Knowing the difficulty of moving wagons over mountain roads in early spring, I stipulated with General Imboden no such impediment should clog his movements after leaving Huttonsville. I was surprised to find a train of 70 wagons at Buckhannon. Had our original plan been carried out, I feel confident Northwestern Virginia could have been cleared to the Ohio. At this point Colonel Harman was sent to bring up from Beverly the Sixth Virginia Cavalry and the stragglers from other regiments, many having accompanied the led horses. My cavalry moved on the direct road to Clarksburg, and then on by-roads, flanking on the right that followed by General Imboden's command. At Weston we rested two days, during which time Colonel Harman returned with the re-enforcements from Beverly. Feeling confident much danger would attend the attack of Clarksburg, on consultation with General Imboden it was agreed he should move south, while my cavalry should assail the Northwestern Railroad toward Parkersburg.

This movement commenced on May 6. Colonel Harman, with the Twelfth and Eleventh Regiments and Thirty-fourth (Witcher's) Battal-

* Not found.

ion Virginia Cavalry, moved on West Union, while, with the remainder of my command, I took the Parkersburg pike, to attack the railroad at Cairo. Both were entirely successful. Colonel Harman amused a strong infantry force with skirmishers while parties were burning the two bridges to the right and left of the town. At Cairo, the guard being small, surrendered without firing a gun. Three bridges, of probably 60 feet span, and a tunnel cribbed with wood, were burned. I captured 20 men and 1 lieutenant. Colonel Harman captured 94 men. All were paroled and their arms destroyed. This work was done by hard marching, my command having traveled upward of 80 miles without unsaddling.

From here we moved on Oiltown, where we arrived on May 9. The wells are owned mainly by Southern men, now driven from their homes, and their property is appropriated either by the Federal Government or Northern men. This oil is used extensively as a lubricator of machinery and for illumination. All the oil, the tanks, barrels, engines for pumping, engine-houses, and wagons—in a word, everything used for raising, holding, or sending it off was burned. The smoke is very dense and jet black. The boats, filled with oil in bulk, burst with a report almost equaling artillery, and spread the burning fluid over the river. Before night huge columns of ebon smoke marked the meanderings of the stream as far as the eye could reach. By dark the oil from the tanks on the burning creek had reached the river, and the whole stream became a sheet of fire. A burning river, carrying destruction to our merciless enemy, was a scene of magnificence that might well carry joy to every patriotic heart. Men of experience estimated the oil destroyed at 150,000 barrels. It will be many months before a large supply can be had from this source, as it can only be boated down the Little Kanawha when the waters are high. My orders were in all cases to respect private property, irrespective of the politics and part taken in the war by the owners. Horses and supplies were to be gathered indiscriminately. Two saw-mills (private property) were burned by my order—one, at Fairmont, was engaged on a contract with the Federal Government in making gun-stocks, and had on hand many thousands; the other, at Cairo, would have been used to repair the damages done the railroad. I am aware my orders were in a few instances disobeyed. The library of Peirpoint was burned, in retaliation for a like act on the part of the ambitious little man. One or two stores were plundered, but as far as practicable the goods were restored.

From Oiltown we marched by Glenville and Sutton to Summerville, where the command of General Imboden was again overtaken. Our exhausted condition and exhausted supplies rendered homeward movements necessary. Our marches henceforward were easy, and little of interest occurred.

In thirty days we marched nearly 700 miles through a rough and sterile country, gathering subsistence for man and horse by the way. At Greenland and Fairmont we encountered the enemy's forces. We killed from 25 to 30 of the enemy, wounded probably three times as many, captured nearly 700 prisoners, with their small-arms, and 1 piece of artillery, 2 trains of cars, burned 16 railroad bridges and 1 tunnel, 150,000 barrels of oil, many engines, and a large number of boats, tanks, and barrels, bringing home with us about 1,000 cattle, and probably 1,200 horses. Our entire loss was 10 killed and 42 wounded, the missing not exceeding 15.

Throughout this arduous march the men and officers evinced a cheerful endurance worthy of tried veterans. They have shown a skill in

gleaning a precarious subsistence from a country desolated by two years of oppressive tyranny and brutal war that would have won the admiration of the most approved Cossack. With such troops the country of the enemy can be reached at almost any point.

The attention of the general commanding is respectfully called to the gallant conduct of Private Thomas E. Tippett, of Company A, White's battalion, mentioned in the report of his commanding officer describing the affair at Greenland.

At the same place Private W. Alexander Buck, Company E, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, a mere youth, charged up to the church occupied by the enemy, fired all the loads of his pistol through the crevices of a barricaded window, holding his position until his pony was twice shot and bayoneted and killed. He is deemed every way worthy of a commission in our Regular Army.

If any one officer or man deserves especial mention it is Major Ridgely Brown, of the [First Battalion] Maryland Cavalry. He was shot in the leg at Greenland, there being two inches between the entrance and exit of the ball, yet he continued on duty, not even examining the wound until he arrived at Buckhannon, a distance of 168 miles, and then started home on the earnest solicitation of Dr. [R. P.] Johnson.

To my personal staff—Capt. W. K. Martin, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. W. M. Hopkins, aide-de-camp, and Mr. A. E. Richards, volunteer aide-de-camp—my thanks are especially due for their efficient services in the prompt transmission of all orders and general attention to business under most trying circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
June 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The expedition under General Jones appears to have been conducted with commendable skill and vigor, and was productive of beneficial results. The injury inflicted on the enemy was serious, and he will doubtless be induced to keep troops to guard the railroad who might be otherwise employed against us. General Jones displayed sagacity and boldness in his plans, and was well supported by the courage and fortitude of his officers and men.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

Table of Casualties in Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones' command during expedition to Northwest Virginia, April 20–May 20, 1863.

Skirmish at Greenland Gap, W. Va., April 25.

	Wounded.
First Maryland Cavalry (2 mortally)	15
White's Battalion Virginia cavalry (1 mortally)	8
Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry (3 mortally)	13
Twelfth Regiment Virginia Cavalry (1 mortally)	5
Sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry	1

Action at Fairmont, W. Va., April 29.

	Wounded.
First Maryland Cavalry Battalion (2 mortally)	3
Sixth Virginia Cavalry	3
Twelfth Regiment Virginia Cavalry	1

Skirmish at Bridgeport, W. Va., April 30.

First Maryland Cavalry Battalion (mortally)	1
Eleventh Virginia Cavalry (mortally)	1

RICHARD P. JOHNSON,
Chief Surgeon Valley District.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. W. G. Williamson, C. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: The following is a report of my operations during your recent campaign in Western Virginia:

I left camp near Lacey Spring with yourself and staff on April 21, having receipted to Lieutenant [A. W.] McDonald [jr.] for ordnance stores suitable for the work I was to undertake.

On April 25, opposite Moorefield, I took charge of the pack-mules, and attended to their being packed, and succeeded in getting them started. About the middle of the day I asked for a commissioned officer to be detailed to take charge of these pack-mules. Lieutenant [J. A.] Mohler, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, with a small number of pioneers, was ordered to report to me, and I put him in command. On reaching Greenland, where there was a small force of the enemy making a gallant stand in a log church, I went off on the right of the turnpike, where Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher's battalion was stationed as sharpshooters, and reconnoitered the enemy's position. Came back, and reported to you that I thought I could, with the pioneers, assist you in dislodging the enemy. You then ordered me to be ready, and made the detail of pioneers. You assigned me to position behind Major White's battalion. As soon as everything was ready, we advanced, fording a small creek twice; closed with the battalion on the church, knocked most of the windows out and some of the chinking, and set the church on fire. Soon after this the enemy surrendered. Most of the pioneers behaved very well and came up to their work boldly. I was next called on at Evansville to go to Independence, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to destroy a small bridge across Raccoon Creek. I took with me Lieutenant Mohler and 4 or 5 of his men, and went with Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, to within half a mile of Independence. There Colonel Marshall detailed Lieutenant [J. G.] Neff, with a detachment of his company, to go with me to the bridge, about a mile above Independence. We destroyed this bridge so as to render it entirely useless and require rebuilding.

On April 29, you ordered me to destroy two railroad bridges at Barrackville. These bridges were wooden, and I burned them. One was only 30 or 40 feet long; the other upward of 100. The same day—after you had captured a force of the enemy (268 in number) at Fairmont—I

was ordered up to destroy the iron bridge over the Monongahela. Captain [John] Henderson, a civil engineer of considerable experience, was with me, and the pioneers not getting up as soon as we could have wished, and re-enforcements having come from Grafton to the enemy, we concluded to set fire to three kegs of powder placed under the iron piers, which we did, and we also set fire to the bridge in three different places. The three kegs of powder exploded, but did not do the slightest damage. After the detachment sent to re-enforce the enemy retired, I told you I thought the most that could be done now with the time we had was to burn up all the wood-work of the bridge. You then ordered details, and said we would try both to burn it up and blow it down. I took charge of the men, who were covering the bridge with rails and timber, while Captain Henderson and yourself went to work with the powder. The second experiment with the powder failed to throw the bridge, which was then on fire from one end to the other, so that I thought it almost impossible to work with a large amount of powder any longer. I then returned to town, where I soon joined you. About dark we heard several reports, and afterward heard that Captain Henderson had succeeded in blowing down the entire bridge.

On the 30th, by your order, I took a company from the Sixth Cavalry (Captain [W. T.] Mitchell) and set fire to some trestling about half a mile above Bridgeport.

On May 1, I repaired the bridge across the Tygart's Valley River at Philippi, the enemy having ripped up the flooring and cut some of the flooring joist.

On May 7, after you had taken Cairo Station, I was sent with a detachment of Major White's battalion to burn the bridges on the North Fork of Hughes River, above Cairo. I burned two, and told the men they might set fire to the centering of a tunnel near by, though I did not think it would do much damage. The destruction of these last bridges wound up my operations. Most of the powder was used up or thrown away through necessity, the mules' backs being very sore and the sacks wearing out from the constant jostling of the kegs. The iron tools that I carried out with me were thrown away by your orders, it being almost impossible to carry them.

With great respect, I am, your most obedient servant,

W. G. WILLIAMSON,

Second Lieut. Engrs., Prov. Army Confederate States.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,

Commanding Valley District.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. James R. Herbert, First Maryland Infantry (Confederate).

MAY 24, 1863.

SIR: Having been left in command at Moorefield by the general, April 24, with orders to move when I got ready via Franklin to this place, I collected upward of 350 stragglers, formed them in a battalion, had 350 bushels of wheat ground into chop, and on the morning of the 27th left for this place in the following order: Advance guard (infantry), battalion of infantry, [R. P.] Chew's battery, Baltimore Light Artillery; wagon-train, each regiment to itself, under its quartermaster or commis-

sary, the whole train under the especial care of Captain [P. H.] Woodward, whose services were invaluable to me in having the train parked at night and move at sun-up in the promptest manner. Next came a guard of cavalry, to prevent any one on horseback getting in the way of the train, the rear being brought up by battalion of cavalry, under Lieutenant [J. C.] Allen, followed by rear guard with myself.

The prisoners sent from Greenland to me were (after my arrival here) sent on to Richmond, with the exception of one—a man by name of Shreve, said to be a noted bushwhacker—I ordered to be heavily ironed and left in jail at Staunton, subject to the general's order. The Jews I returned to Richmond.

The morning we left Moorefield I rode into the town to see that all the men were out. Just as I left the place and had got half-way to the toll-gate, about half a mile from town, I heard a dozen shots fired, citizens running, and a man rode up and reported the Yankees as having run him into town, and they were going up on the other side of the river to cut us off. The command was at least 4 miles ahead. I had 20 men with me. I dispatched a courier to Major [William W.] Goldsborough, First Maryland Battalion, to halt and send me one company of infantry back. I stopped on the hill where our camp was, but could see or hear no more of the Yankees. They came into Moorefield that evening about 3 o'clock.

I reached Harrisonburg the evening of the 30th, and reported at once to Lieutenant-Colonel Funsten.

To Maj. George H. Kyle I was under the greatest obligations for his zeal and activity in the double capacity of quartermaster and commissary. Having my command unexpectedly increased by the prisoners, guard, and 450 to 500 men, stragglers, for whom no provision had been made, through his aid I was enabled through a scarce country to bring everything through safely. Thinking the general would like to have it, I make this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HERBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Valley District.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Frank A. Bond, First Battalion Maryland Cavalry (Confederate).

MAY 25, 1863.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the late expedition through Northwestern Virginia:

The battalion numbered about 230 men, all told, when we left camp on April 21. The first obstacle which presented any serious difficulty was the fording of the South Branch at Petersburg. This was overcome without much delay, and all crossed safely with the exception of 5 men. Three of these were not allowed to cross, owing to the weakness of their horses, and the other two attempted it, but were obliged to return with a thorough wetting.

On Saturday (the 25th) we came upon the enemy at Greenland. The Seventh Regiment had the advance, followed by our battalion. The Seventh promptly charged and took the pickets, but owing to the reserve

taking refuge in a strongly built log church, they failed to capture them, and retired with some loss. Upon this being discovered, Company B, Lieutenant [A.] Cooke commanding, was sent out upon the New Creek road to guard against any surprise, and Companies E, Captain [W. I.] Rasin commanding, and D, Lieutenant [W. H. B.] Dorsey commanding, were dismounted to open fire with their long-range guns upon the house. This they did, but with little effect, and being deceived by the flag of truce sent by order of the commanding general by the hands of one of the prisoners, they rushed upon the house, thinking the enemy had surrendered, and only discovered their error when a well-directed volley was poured into them at a distance of 20 yards. By this mistake, Company D lost Private Swamley, killed, and Private [Charles] Lambden, wounded; Company E lost Private Spencer, killed.

Affairs remained in this position until dark, when the remaining two companies of the battalion (Company C, Captain [R. C.] Smith commanding, and Company A, commanded by myself) were dismounted to storm the house, Major Brown taking command of the two companies. The necessary arrangements being made, the advance was ordered about 9 p. m. Advancing cautiously until by the enemy's opening a heavy and well-directed fire upon us we knew they had discovered our intention, we then plunged into a mountain stream, and, crossing it, surrounded the house and houses held by the enemy as soon as possible. A brief delay was now inevitable, owing to the pioneers not being up, during which time we were enveloped in a heavy fire, not only from the enemy but from Companies D and E of our battalion and from a portion of the Seventh Regiment and Thirty-fourth Battalion (who were in entire ignorance of our presence, and thought the enemy were attempting a sortie), and from an advancing fire from White's battalion, which wounded one man by my side after we had been at the house some time.

I feel it my duty to say that, as far as I could see, the men generally behaved with great coolness and courage, going round the house and firing in wherever they could discover a crack large enough to admit the muzzle of a pistol.

Almost immediately upon the arrival of the pioneers, the windows and doors were knocked open, the house set on fire, and the enemy to a man either killed or captured.

Color-Corporal Carvill, of Company B, was here killed, as also was Private Samuel Dorsey, of Company C. Major Brown was slightly wounded, Adjutant [G. W.] Booth and Captain Smith severely.

Private [K.] Grogan, of White's battalion, had left his command and went into the fight by the side of his brother [Robert R. Grogan], who was in Company C, of our battalion. He was instantly killed and his brother severely wounded.

Our loss has been previously reported, and I will not enumerate it here any more than to say that by our losses and the men left to take care of the wounded the battalion was reduced to 180 men, and only 6 commissioned officers to the five companies.

Company C was commanded by Second Sergt. Thomas [J.] Green from this time to our return to the Valley, and he is deserving of much credit for the manner in which he did his duty.

Major Brown's wound, though painful, did not disable him, and as soon as possible we took the road again for Oakland, Md., under command of Colonel Harman, the larger portion of the brigade having gone to Rowlesburg. The night being very cold (ice making freely), and all who were in the fight at the house being wet to the waist, the suffering was intense.

We reached Oakland about noon the next day (Sunday), and assisted in the charge there, which resulted in the capture of the place and about 40 Yankees, without any loss to us.

Encamping that night on the Cheat River, we the next day (Monday) advanced toward Morgantown, distant 30 miles, our battalion being in front. My company was sent ahead to charge Kingwood, which we did, but found no enemy. Here all halted to feed but our battalion, which kept directly on to Morgantown. Learning that several hundred citizens had armed themselves and collected here, prepared to offer resistance to our entrance, and feeling sure of the loss of life and destruction of property which would follow upon our being fired upon by citizens, I offered to carry a flag of truce into the town to demand its unconditional surrender, which was allowed by Major Brown, and, being carried out, was agreed to by the citizens, who deposited their arms in the court-house and retired to their homes. Taking possession of the town, we destroyed the above-named arms, and placed guards to prevent surprise and suppress any rioting or unmilitary conduct.

The remainder of the command coming up in about two hours, at 5 p. m. we took the road to Independence, and encamped about 7 miles from the town. Starting at 2 a. m., we met General Jones with the portion of the brigade which left us near Greenland, and, retracing our steps, came back to Morgantown and encamped near the town, but on the opposite side of the river. It was when returning to the town that, being in command of the advance guard, we were fired upon by three bushwhackers, killing Captain Rasin's horse. We succeeded in capturing them after a chase down a steep mountain, and, giving them a short trial, I had them shot on the spot where they were taken.

On the morning of the 29th we arrived at Fairmont, held by about 300 infantry. Company E was here dismounted, and acted under Colonel Harman's orders during the fight. The battalion made a charge here which was only prevented from being entirely successful by the character of the ground and the fence, which prevented our coming to close quarters with the enemy, but, passing under a heavy fire, we effectually cut off all retreat, and the enemy immediately surrendered. We here lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

The next day (Thursday) our battalion, being in front, was ordered to charge Bridgeport. This was well executed, under the command of Major Brown, and nearly the entire garrison, which consisted of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, were captured or killed, with a loss of 1 man killed upon our part.

I have neglected to state that, when within 4 miles of Bridgeport, Company B was sent on picket on the Clarksburg road. They were soon after attacked by what seemed to be a body of mounted infantry, numbering about 200. They retreated before them to the ford, and there made a stand, which checked the enemy until our object was accomplished. Owing to the small number of long-range guns in Company B, they had to reply to the infantry with their pistols, which, while keeping them in check, prevented our inflicting much or any loss upon them.

We now proceeded by easy marches to Buckhannon, at which place Major Brown's wound was so much worse as to force him to give it some attention, and the command devolved upon myself. It was at this place that I learned that the led horses had gone back to the Valley, and that my command was only 120 men.

Passing on through Weston and resting our horses for a few days there, we arrived with the brigade at Cairo Station on Wednesday evening, May 7. This place was held by a small force only. Company E

was again dismounted, and it being left to my own discretion what to do with the rest of the battalion, I moved around to the rear of the town, and throwing them into single rank, to magnify our numbers, I advanced in full view. Soon after I saw the white flag, and, going down to the town, assisted in destroying the bridge.

At Oiltown, where we arrived on the 9th, we assisted in firing the oil-works.

It was not our good fortune to have the opportunity of doing anything else worthy of mention during the expedition.

I do not think the command is as well mounted as before starting out, even where the men are using the captured horses, but they are in high spirits, with great confidence in themselves and their leaders, and anxious to be again led against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,
Captain Commanding [First] Maryland Battalion.

Captain [WALTER K.] MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Shac Green, Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

CAMP ASHBY, *May* 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Under instructions from your headquarters, I respectfully submit herewith a report of the part taken by the Sixth Virginia Cavalry in the recent expedition to Northwestern Virginia.

On Tuesday, April 21 last, the regiment left camp, under the command of Maj. C. E. Flournoy, and proceeded to Brock's Gap, the place of rendezvous for the different regiments of the brigade.

On the following day, under order from General Jones, I joined it at that place, and took the command. We marched on with the brigade until the 24th instant, when, crossing the South Branch of the Potomac at Petersburg over a ford that was very rocky and swift, we had the misfortune to have three of our horses and their riders swept down the stream. One, William Evans, of Company F, was drowned.

Nothing of interest occurred in which we participated until the 26th, when we arrived within a short distance of Rowlesburg, a point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crosses the Cheat River. The Sixth was there ordered by the commanding general to the front, with instructions to make demonstrations upon the place, and in certain contingencies to charge and take it and get possession of the bridge. On approaching within a mile or less of the place, and after having captured the pickets at two posts, it was ascertained that the enemy could not be surprised, and that they occupied the heights commanding the road, which was very narrow. It was found necessary to send the sharpshooters around and above them to dislodge them from their strong position. This was done in part, driving them from positions nearest us, but they took others farther back and still commanding the road, and from which, with a re-enforcement of sharpshooters from the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments, they could not be driven that evening. In this skirmish one man of Company F, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, was severely wounded through the lungs. I was ordered by General Jones,

who came up and was present during part of the skirmishing, to hold my position until dusk, and then to recall the sharpshooters and move back, following other regiments on the Evansville road, where we encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 29th, we arrived at Fairmont. In advancing upon the place I was ordered to move with my regiment around the town and across a small stream to take possession of the bridge. We found the principal part of the enemy's force in charge of the bridge. After some skirmishing, they were charged by the sharpshooters of the Sixth and a few of the Seventh, and pressed most gallantly by them until their surrender. An order for a charge of the cavalry had been given by General Jones, but circumstances prevented its being made in the manner in which it was expected. After the surrender of the enemy, and before we left the field, they were re-enforced by way of the railroad with some sharpshooters and a piece of artillery. While we were crowded together in rather a confused mass around the prisoners, they opened upon us with artillery. I immediately moved my regiment off a few hundred yards (out of range) and formed it. In a short time I was ordered to dismount the regiment and move down to aid or relieve the Seventh, who, under Colonel Marshall, was gallantly holding them in check with the guns of the prisoners just captured. We relieved the Seventh, and, with the assistance of the Twelfth, which was on the other side of the river (the same side with the enemy), succeeded in driving them nearly a mile, and finally entirely off. The regiment was then detailed to destroy the bridge, which they aided Captain [John] Henderson in doing, and by dusk it was thrown entirely into the river.

In this action we had 3 of the Sixth slightly wounded; none killed. Much praise is due to the gallant sharpshooters and their leaders, to whom, I think, we are mainly indebted for our success with so little loss of life.

After dark we marched toward Bridgeport, which place was captured on the 30th, we only participating by throwing out sharpshooters and picketing the roads. At Philippi my regiment was detached and ordered to escort the led horse train back to the Valley. When near Huttonsville, was ordered to rejoin the brigade at Weston and to leave one company to picket at Beverly. After joining the brigade, we marched with it to Cairo, where we assisted in the destruction of the railroad bridge and timbers and a tunnel near by. We proceeded thence to the oil-works in [Wirt] County, which were destroyed, together with a large quantity of oil; from thence to our present locality, at which place we arrived on the 22d.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHAC GREEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall, Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

NEAR JAMES CITY, VA.,
June 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry in the recent scout to Northwest Virginia.

We left our camp near Timberville on April 21, with an aggregate (according to company reports) of about 500. Encamped that night at Brock's Gap; next night stopped at Matthias'. Reached Moorefield about 3 or 4 o'clock, and remained in its vicinity that night.

On the next day moved up the river to the ford near Petersburg, where we found the river very full, current swift, and crossing rough and dangerous. A good many of our men were here deterred by faint-heartedness or weak horses. At various points on the route, up to this included, by sickness, breaking down of feeble horses, &c., our numbers were diminished sensibly—not less than 50 men. Having effected the crossing at Petersburg, we moved down the South Branch in the direction of Moorefield, and encamped for the night at Mr. Whiting's, nearly opposite to said place.

On Saturday, the 25th, we marched in the morning somewhat in the direction of an intermediate point between New Creek and Romney. Halted early in the day and fed, and then abruptly diverged from our course and moved on toward Greenland Pass. When within 3 or 4 miles of the entrance of the pass, hearing the enemy still held it in some force, at my suggestion Colonel Dulany (our regiment being in front) gave me charge of selected sharpshooters and a portion of Company A. I learned that there was certainly one and perhaps two companies in the pass, but not probably any piece of artillery. I ascertained also, to some extent, the character of the pass and the former position of the pickets, which afterward we found somewhat changed. By the time I had gained this information, our regiment had closed, and understanding the orders to be that we must force our way, I ordered, with Colonel Dulany's approbation, the sharpshooters to their several companies. The regiment then moved up at a rapid charge, but having to go a considerable distance, and the way being rough and narrow, we could not keep well closed up. We drove in, wounded, and captured the pickets, and then pressed on upon their reserve, charging through the town (so called). We had thus far (such had been the rapidity of the movement) effectually surprised the force in reserve, and could we have been well closed in column of fours I am satisfied we could have overwhelmed the enemy with scarce any loss of life on our side. We were, unfortunately, however, a good deal strung out. The enemy seeking the houses, commenced a fire, which checked for a time our advance and left to others the completion of the work. The intensity of the fire will appear when it is stated that of 16 or 17 horses in Company E, which charged upon the town, 14 were either killed or wounded.

The portion of the regiment remaining took part in the conclusion of the fight.

Our loss* in men was 3 killed and 10 wounded, among the latter our highly esteemed colonel, severely, in the arm. Lieutenant [P. P.] Kennon, of Company B, was also among the wounded.

Of horses we had 13 killed and 9 wounded.

I desire to say that I never saw men stand up to their work better than that portion of the regiment with which I happened to be thrown, and I would especially note the gallantry of the officers, of whom a very large proportion passed through in the charge.

Company F had been detached from us for some days on picket, and Company C left in the Valley.

After the capture of Greenland, we marched all night, and on Sunday (26th) went to Rowlesburg. The Seventh Regiment was ordered to

* Nominal list on file.

support the Sixth. Nothing having been accomplished at this point, we moved on, and encamped 6 miles east of Evansville.

Monday (27th) marched on, and having halted some hours at Evansville, two scouting parties, severally under Lieutenants [C. H.] Vandiver and [J. G.] Shoup, were sent out by order of General Jones, and in consequence of information received from them the Seventh was ordered to a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, called Independence, to destroy a bridge, and also some buildings at another station not far distant (name now forgotten), which being accomplished, we moved on in rear of some other regiments, and encamped west of Independence several miles.

The strength of the command had been considerably diminished by the affair at Greenland and hard marching. Our column was decreased by killed and wounded—men and horses, and horses broken down and men sent in charge of prisoners—about 75.

Tuesday, the 28th, rejoined the Twelfth, Eleventh, and Maryland Battalion, which had been on detached service, and, passing through Morgantown, crossed the Monongahela River, and halted until nightfall within a mile of the town. Leaving camp about 8 p. m., we marched some miles in the direction of Fairmont, halted about 11 or 12 o'clock, took a few hours' sleep, and resuming the march an hour or two before day, we avoided the direct road to the town, and came upon it by a flank movement on Wednesday morning, April 29. My regiment having been ordered to bring up the rear of the line of march, was later getting into action than some others. I received an order to follow the regiments (Twelfth and Sixth). On arriving upon the ground, I failed to find immediately the regiments indicated. By a subsequent order of General Jones, a portion of the sharpshooters of the Seventh were dismounted and ordered to report to the colonel of the Eleventh. The rest of the column was afterward ordered to charge obliquely across the hills upon the enemy's lines, being required to throw down several fences in front of the column. The order was only partially obeyed by me. Upon gaining the brow of the hill, I found the enemy posted behind a fence, with several others intervening. We then moved on the flank down the road leading to the bridge, becoming a good deal mixed with the Maryland Battalion. By this movement the enemy's retreat was cut off. After having thrown my men into line, I moved in column of eights on the flank of the enemy, and commenced tearing down a strong post and rail fence, preparatory to a charge, meanwhile causing a few sharpshooters, who were near, to annoy them. A moment afterward the white flag was raised by them.

By the order of the general, nearly one-half of the Seventh then present was detailed to guard the prisoners off the field. Their arms had just been stacked, and they handed over to us, when the ominous whizzing of a cannon-ball told that a force sent to the relief of the enemy was attacking us. Our men dismounted, seized the long-range guns of the prisoners, and opened upon the train and infantry force which was endeavoring to gain the railroad bridge, and succeeded in checking their advance. The enemy subsequently retired from the field, being very glad, no doubt, to make his escape.

The regiment remained at Fairmont until about 10 p. m., when it took up the line of march with the column on the Clarksburg road, stopping next morning about 9 o'clock near Shinnston to feed. Passed through Shinnston about noon, thence toward Clarksburg, and when within about 4 or 5 miles of the town changed our direction to the left, and crossed the Parkersburg Branch at Bridgeport, about 6 miles from

Clarksburg; thence moved in the direction of Philippi and encamped for the night.

Friday, May 1, approaching Philippi, our column was divided, the second part being sent toward Beverly. The general giving all who desired it permission to go home, the strength of the command was again materially weakened. The portion of the regiment remaining with me proceeded in the direction of Buckhannon and encamped for the night.

On Saturday, May 2, we moved on toward Buckhannon, and when within a few miles of that place were directed to countermarch, which we did for a short distance, afterward taking the road to Weston, and encamped for the night not many miles off.

Pursued our line of march next day, and halted for the night within 2 or 3 miles of Weston.

Moved the next morning through the town, and encamped on the Parkersburg road about a mile beyond the town.

On Tuesday, moved a mile or two farther on the Parkersburg road.

Wednesday (6th), moved on the Parkersburg road and encamped in a meadow.

Thursday (7th), left the pike at Smithville and marched north 16 miles to Cairo, on the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Assisted in taking the place, burning the bridge, &c., and returned the same evening some 3 or 4 miles upon the road we had marched over in the morning.

Friday (8th), moved on the pike, and encamped near Webb & Prince's store.

Saturday (9th), moved for a short distance on the Parkersburg road, and then diverged to the left, and moved on to the oil-wells in Wirt County, which we reached in the evening, and in the vicinity of which we encamped. Leaving said camp about 2 o'clock that night, we passed up north of the Little Kanawha River, and encamped on Holt's farm.

Monday (11th), passed through Glenville.

Tuesday (12th), crossed the Elk River at Sutton, and encamped 5 or 6 miles beyond it.

Wednesday (13th), destroyed, by order of the general, a Yankee stockade fort (a pretty hard job) near Birch River, and, passing on, encamped for the night on Hill's farm.

Thursday (14th), passed through Summerville, crossed the Gauley, and encamped at Dorsey's, 15 or 20 miles from Summerville, on the Wilderness road. Passed through the mountains in Nicholas [County] to Meadow Bluff, and encamped on McFarland's farm.

Saturday (16th), encamped 1 mile west of Lewisburg.

Sunday afternoon, moved to White Sulphur Springs, and encamped for the night.

Monday (18th), encamped 7 miles east of Calahan's.

Tuesday (19th), crossed Jackson's River, and encamped at the Warm Springs. Staid at Glendie's Wednesday, 20th.

Thursday (21st), encamped at Hogshead's, in the Valley.

Friday (22d), arrived in camp, 1 mile west of Dayton, Rockingham County, about 12 o'clock.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Col. Lunsford L. Lomax, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

MAY 30, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late expedition into Western Virginia:

In compliance with circular of April 20, I moved from camp, near Crotzer's Springs, on the morning of the 21st, having with me about 400 men, one company (Captain [Joseph T.] Hess) being detached, under Major [S. B.] Myers, and remained in the Valley during the time we were absent. I joined the brigade at Brock's Gap, and moved the following morning toward Moorefield, encamping on Lost River, and reaching the neighborhood of Moorefield the next day.

The day following we crossed the north fork of the South Branch at Petersburg, leaving about 100 men on this side of the river, who were unable to cross on account of the depth and rapidity of the current. After several days' marching we reached the top of the Alleghany, where Captains McDonald and [F. A.] Daingerfield were detached with their companies, with instructions from the general commanding. This squadron proceeded on the Northwestern road in the direction of New Creek Depot, and struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Wilson's Station, 15 miles west of Piedmont, cutting the telegraph wires at this point. They followed the railroad in the direction of Oakland, destroying the railroad in several places and burning some small bridges and a water station. At Altamont, 9 miles west of Oakland, they captured an engine and train, which, in order to destroy it, was steamed up, and, through mistake on the part of one of the men, was started up the road, but was subsequently recaptured by Colonel Harman. Moving on through Kingwood and Morgantown, they joined the command on the 28th. The brigade meantime had moved in the direction of Rowlesburg, near which place (at Cheat River Bridge) a detachment of men, with long-range guns from this regiment, were dismounted and placed under Captain Weems. (No report has been received from Captain Weems.) The regiment was halted beyond the bridge, and remained until evening, when we withdrew, and marched in the direction of Evansville, encamping beyond Independence the second day after, when joined by Captains McDonald and Daingerfield.

The day following we passed through Morgantown, and moved that night toward Fairmont. Upon reaching the railroad, was ordered by the general commanding to take position on the Fairmont road, between Fairmont and Barrackville, and hold it, which I did. Dismounting the men with long-range guns of my regiment and the Maryland Battalion, and placing a detachment under Captain [M. D.] Ball, ordered him to push forward on the right and dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, who occupied the hills on the right of the road, and ordering Captain McDonald to move with the regiment down the road into the town, I took the remaining men with long-range guns of this regiment and the Maryland Battalion, and, with Captain Daingerfield's squadron, moved forward on the left. I entered the town on the left, the enemy giving way rapidly before our line of dismounted men, and pushing on to the bridge met Captain Ball, who had entered on the right, followed by Colonel Harman with the remaining regiments and battalions, and Captain McDonald with my own regiment. The enemy having surrendered at this point, I moved my regiment to the hill opposite the railroad suspension bridge, passing under a hot fire from the enemy's infantry, covered by fences on the side of the road, without injury. Having formed the regiment, I was

compelled in a short time to move out of range of a small piece of artillery with which the enemy had opened upon us, the shells falling among the horses and wounding some of them. Remaining here until after dark, the entire command moved into camp beyond, on the Clarksburg road. In the attack made upon the rear of the column next day by the enemy's cavalry, Private [Peter] Armstrong, Company G, was killed. We struck the railroad at Bridgeport about 3.30 p. m. A squadron of this regiment, under Captain Weems, was detached, and burned the bridge and a large freight engine and car and a full set of Government carpenter tools. From this place we moved through Philippi and Buckhannon to Weston, when this regiment, with the Twelfth, were sent under Colonel Harman in a northwest direction. Within a few miles of West Union, Captain Daingerfield was sent off to the right toward the Northwest Branch Railroad. The column moved on, an advance guard under Lieutenant [Edmund] Pendleton charging and capturing the enemy's picket, whom we found expecting us. We approached the town through a narrow gorge, precipitous and rocky on our right and low and swampy on our left. We found the enemy, 350 to 400 strong, drawn up in line on either side of the town. After occupying them in front until Captain Daingerfield had accomplished his object on the right, we withdrew, and were joined by Captain Daingerfield, who reported the destruction of the railroad bridges. Striking the West Union and Harrisville road, we moved toward Harrisville, when Colonel Harman captured this picket and drove the enemy from the town. Encamping a few miles from here, we rejoined the brigade and proceeded to Wirt County. Captain McDonald, being sent ahead, captured several wagons and teams. The column reached the oil-wells, and, having destroyed the works, moved the same night from there. By order of the general commanding, I crossed the Little Kanawha about 21 miles from Glenville, and moved with White's battalion to Calhoun Court-House, where we encamped, and marched the day following toward Glenville, when I received orders from you to move up Steer Creek and proceed to Sutton. I reached Sutton on the evening of the second day, and was directed by the general commanding to take the most direct route from that place to the Warm Springs. I accordingly moved up Elk River, crossing its various tributaries; reached Back Creek after three days' severe marching, and the Warm Springs the morning of the fifth day, having laid by one day to recruit our horses. The day following, the brigade reached there. Moving next morning, we reached this camp on the third day.

During the thirty days of severe and uninterrupted marching, I was compelled to abandon many horses from disease and fatigue that were unable to be brought on. I brought out 72 horses, bought and impressed by those whose horses had given out. The casualties in the regiment during the time absent were small—1 man killed, 1 wounded, several captured.

Throughout the whole of this long and arduous march, characterized by the severest duties and exhausting privations, the spirit of officers and men never flagged. Every service that was demanded of them, every danger that was to be met, was encountered with a zeal and alacrity that baffled opposition and insured success. Hardships even endured without murmuring and dangers without shrinking. While the conduct of all has afforded the highest satisfaction, I cannot forbear commending Captains Ball, Daingerfield, and McDonald for the eminent services they rendered.

L. L. LOMAX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WALTER K. MARTIN.

No. 15.

Report of Col. A. W. Harman, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

MAY 26, 1863.

GENERAL: On April 21, I moved my regiment to Brock's Gap, with eight days' rations and 40 rounds of ammunition.

On the night of the 26th, with Major Brown's battalion and Captain [John H.] McNeill's company, I moved in the direction of Oakland, destroyed the turnpike bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac, and reached Oakland at 11 a. m.; surprised and captured a company of 57 men, with 2 commissioned officers, and paroled them. Destroyed a railroad bridge east of the town and the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Youghiogheny River; also a train of cars. At Cranberry Summit I captured the guard (15 men) and paroled them, with 20 citizens, and destroyed the railroad property.

From here I moved to Kingwood and Morgantown, which places I took without opposition. The suspension bridge over Cheat River was destroyed on the turnpike.

I rejoined the command near Independence on the morning of April 28.

At Fairmont, on April 29, the Twelfth Regiment, under Lieut. Col. T. B. Massie (I having taken charge of the skirmishers from the Eleventh Regiment and Brown's battalion), supported the skirmishers and drove the enemy from the town, crossed the suspension bridge, and drove the enemy from Palatine, and cut off their retreat by the railroad bridge.

In this movement, Major White, with the dismounted men of his battalion, supported the Twelfth, and when the enemy's re-enforcements arrived I dismounted my men, and with pistols alone drove the enemy off, and enabled the force on the North Branch of the river to destroy the bridge.

From Fairmont we covered the rear of the command until it reached Philippi.

I had Captain [A. C.] Swindler, Lieutenants [J. W.] Kratzer and [William F.] Anderson, with 4 privates, wounded near Clarksburg. At Fairmont I had 1 man wounded and left there, and 5 men taken prisoners from straggling.

From Weston, on May 6, with the Eleventh Regiment and Witcher's battalion, I moved to West Union. Found the enemy too strong to capture the town, but employed him in front until the bridges (two in number) were destroyed east of the town. Captured and paroled 19 prisoners.

Next day proceeded to Harrisville, captured and paroled 75 Home Guards, and rejoined the command on the same night. My regiment continued with you to the Valley.

I left Harrisonburg with 405 men, rank and file, and returned with 415. Only 3 men of my command left improperly.

Officers and men bore the hardships of the arduous trip with cheerfulness and fortitude. I cannot discriminate between them. The men who returned to camp were either sent back by the surgeon or on duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HARMAN,
Colonel Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

MAY 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order of April 20, I left my camp, 2 miles north of Harrisonburg, and arrived at Brock's Gap on the evening of April 21, with an aggregate of 250 in my command.

On the morning of April 22, took up the line of march, and encamped at Mathias'. Encamped on the night of the 23d near Moorefield.

On the morning of the 24th, moved up the South Branch of the Potomac to Petersburg, where we crossed the river. In consequence of the swollen state of the waters, I was here compelled to leave my weak horses, amounting in all to about 50. Moving on with the rest of my command, I encamped for the night at Old Fields.

On the 25th, at about 11 o'clock, took up the line of march for Greenland, where I arrived at 5 o'clock with my command. Here we encountered a force of Yankees, and by your order I dismounted all my men except those absolutely necessary to hold the horses, each man holding from 5 to 6, and all seeming anxious to engage in the fight. I formed my dismounted men, numbering in all about 170, in rear of the Maryland Battalion. About 6 o'clock moved up the road, crossed a stream of water about 2 feet deep, and passed along the foot of the mountain until arriving within 100 yards of the church in which the enemy was concealed. Here Major [Ridgely] Brown, with his command, obliqued to the left, while I moved straight on. I then ordered my command to charge. This order was obeyed with alacrity and effect, the men promptly crossing a rocky and rapid stream in the face of a galling fire from the enemy in the church, and an enfilading fire from a portion of the enemy concealed in a building to the right of the church. They rushed bravely on until they arrived at the church, where, knocking out the chinking and firing through the holes, they soon drove the enemy from our side of the house.

In the meantime the pioneer corps coming up, broke out the window, set fire to a bundle of straw, and threw it in, thus firing the lower part of the building.

I cannot here fail to notice the gallant conduct of Private Thomas [E.] Tippett, of Company A, who, under a galling fire, ascended the chimney and set fire to the roof of the church. I called repeatedly for the powder with which it was intended to blow up the building, but it failed to come. The enemy, finding death certain, surrendered. During this part of the engagement, which lasted about twenty minutes, the enemy were pouring a galling fire into my ranks from the building on my right. Immediately on the surrender of the church, I charged this building and took it.

My loss was as follows: Sergt. K. Grogan, Company F, killed; F. Foley, Company A; F. Williams, Company B; S. Fouch and M. Foster, Company C; M. Rhodes, Company E, severely wounded. Thomas Spates, Company A, and Sergeant Thrift, Company F, slightly wounded.

About 11 p. m. took up line of march; crossed the Alleghany Mountain and Cheat River, and encamped on the night of the 26th on Cheat Mountain.

On the morning of the 27th, moved on through Evansville; crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Independence, and encamped about 10 miles from Morgantown.

On the morning of the 28th, moved on to Morgantown, leaving this place late in the evening. We moved on the road to Fairmont about 10 miles and encamped for the night.

Started on the 29th, at 3 a. m., for Fairmont. When we had reached the outside picket (which was captured by Company E, under the command of Captain [J. H.] Grabill), I, in accordance with your order, dismounted my sharpshooters, and deployed them as skirmishers to the left of the road leading from Barnesville to Fairmont. The enemy appeared in front some 400 or 500 yards off. Receiving orders from you to drive the enemy in and charge the town, I ordered an advance, drove the enemy from the hill through the town and across the bridge which spans the West Branch of the Monongahela River. This force I still pursued and compelled to recross the river on the railroad bridge, three-quarters of a mile above the town. I then took up a position directly opposite the enemy, and continued to fire on them until they surrendered. I had none either killed or wounded. Lieutenant [B. F.] Conard, of Company A, with 4 men, drove 4 of the enemy from a piece of artillery and took possession of it. This piece was afterward spiked and thrown into the river. After the surrender of the enemy, we moved out on the Clarksburg road and encamped for the night.

On the 30th, we continued on this road to within 4 miles of Clarksburg, when, suddenly turning to the left, we crossed the Monongahela River and took the road to Bridgeport. When within 2 miles of this place, I received orders from you to move up the railroad and protect the men who were destroying a railroad bridge, which order I executed. While remaining there, I tore up a portion of the track. I then returned, passed through Bridgeport (which place had been previously captured by a portion of your command), and encamped for the night on the road to Philippi.

May 1, moved on to Philippi. Turing to the right, before reaching this place, we took the road leading to Buckhannon.

The next day, moving on, we took the Weston road, which place we reached on the 4th, without anything worthy of note occurring. From this place we went to Cairo, where we arrived May 7, when, in accordance with your orders, I dismounted my sharpshooters, and moved them to the right of the road on which we were traveling, taking possession of a high bluff south of the town, and opposite to the house in and around which the enemy were stationed. The rest of my command were formed into a squadron for the purpose of charging the town. The enemy, however, surrendered without firing a gun.

Starting the next morning (the 8th), we went on to Oiltown, which we reached on the 9th. From this point we went to Arnoldsville, separating from the command at the river, and now being under Colonel Lomax, of the Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

On the 12th, we reached Sutton, where we rejoined the brigade.

On the 14th, we arrived at Summerville, and on the 16th encamped for the night within 2 miles of Lewisburg, without anything worthy of note occurring.

Left our camp near Lewisburg on the 17th, and arrived safely in camp near Mount Crawford on May 21, after an absence of thirty-one days.

Before closing this report, I only pay a just tribute to my men when I say that the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed orders, their cheerfulness and fortitude under trials, dangers, and fatigue, the patience with which they bore all manner of hardships, and their general good conduct, was truly gratifying, and I am proud of them.

I forgot to mention that a part of my command at Cairo, under the

charge of Lieutenant [W. G.] Williamson, and commanded by Captain [F. M.] Myers, Company A, destroyed several bridges and set fire to some cord-wood in a tunnel, causing the top of it to fall in from the heat, and thus damaging the road to a considerable extent.

Very respectfully,

E. V. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District.

APRIL 22-24, 1863.—Expedition from Belle Plain to Port Conway and Port Royal, Va.

*Extract from "Record of Events," Fourth Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.**

The Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, of this brigade, in accordance with orders from headquarters of the First Division, marched with three days' rations in haversacks, in company with the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, from Belle Plain, Va., on April 22, 1863, at 1.30 p. m., toward Port Conway, Va. Bivouacked about 10 p. m. about one-half mile in rear of the village of Port Conway.

About 3 a. m. of the 23d, the regiment was under arms and marched into the village. Twenty men were picked from each company to set up boats and cross the river to Port Royal. Owing to a heavy rain, and the entire ignorance of the men as to the manner of constructing the boats, the work was not completed and the crossing effected until nearly 6 a. m. At that hour, thirteen boats crossed the Rappahannock without opposition. Parties were sent in different directions through the village of Port Royal. A wagon-train was captured and destroyed, several prisoners taken, and a mail captured. The boats returned to Port Conway about 9 p. m., and the expedition commenced its march toward camp about 11 a. m., at which place it arrived about 7.30 p. m. It rained continuously all day, and the roads were almost impassable.

APRIL 22-MAY 16, 1863.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

April 22, 1863.—Skirmish at Fisher's Hill, Va.
May 4- 9, 1863.—Scout from Winchester, Va., into Hampshire County, W. Va.
12-14, 1863.—Operations about Buck's and Front Royal Fords, Va.
16, 1863.—Skirmish at Berry's Ferry, Va.
Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish at Piedmont Station, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Col. James A. Galligher, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of scout from Winchester, Va., into Hampshire County, W. Va.

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*From brigade return for April, 1863.

No. 3.—Maj. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations about Buck's and Front Royal Fords, Va.
No. 4.—Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, of skirmish at Berry's Ferry, Va.
No. 5.—Itinerary of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 4-May 28.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

WINCHESTER, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

General Elliott arrived at Strasburg at 4 p. m. yesterday. Had an engagement with the enemy at Fisher's Hill, 2 miles beyond Strasburg, and repulsed him with considerable loss. Our loss, 8 killed and 6 wounded. He remained there last night, but will come down to-day. Had I any assurance that our forces would occupy Loudoun and Fauquier, so as to prevent the enemy from flanking me by way of Front Royal, I would occupy Strasburg permanently.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Baltimore.

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WINCHESTER, VA., *April* 29, 1863.

General Elliott returned to-day, bringing in 20 prisoners, including 1 lieutenant. I learned from the prisoners, through one of my detectives I put in with them, hand-cuffed, that there is one rebel brigade at Petersburg and five brigades at Harrisonburg, under A. P. Hill, *en route* for this place.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore.

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WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 1[illegible], 1863—11.30 p. m.

The Federal cavalry captured at Charlestown* were recaptured by detachments of Virginia and (Thirteenth) Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Utt, this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at Piedmont Station, in Fauquier County. We also captured 40 of the rebels and corresponding number of horses. Two rebels killed. I regret to add that we lost Captain Utt and 1 sergeant. Number of our cavalry recaptured; a lieutenant, 50 privates, and their horses. Major Adams, of First New York Cavalry, who arrived after the recapture, still in pursuit of the rebels. The Virginia and Pennsylvania Cavalry, who made the recapture, were sent out by me yesterday.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

Major-General SCHENCK,
Baltimore.

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* Capt. George D. Summers' company, Maryland cavalry.

No. 2.

Report of Col. James A. Gallagher, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of scout from Winchester, Va., into Hampshire County, W. Va.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of the expedition commanded by me, in obedience to your orders of the 4th instant:

At 1 o'clock p. m. of the last-named day, I proceeded with regiment, the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the First New York Volunteer Cavalry, under Major Quinn, and one section of Battery D, First Virginia Artillery, under Lieutenant [Chalfant]. My instructions were to proceed to Moorefield, ascertain if any force of the enemy was in the direction of Petersburg, and, if so, to harass their retreat as much as possible.

The first night I halted at a place east of Wardensville, about 17 miles from Winchester, the march being without incident. The next morning I marched at 4 o'clock, and passed through Wardensville, and halted for the night within 10 miles of Moorefield. One mile this side of the halting-place, the advance, consisting of the First New York Cavalry, was fired upon, without loss, by a small body of the enemy, and 3 of the latter captured and left with Major Quinn, to be delivered to the general commanding. On this march great difficulty was experienced in crossing Lost River with the artillery and train.

At 5 a. m. of the 6th, I marched to Moorefield, reaching there at 9 a. m. From the most reliable information and scouting, I ascertained that there was no force of the enemy as near as Petersburg, nor had any recently been in that neighborhood, with the exception of two companies of infantry, which had been encamped on the Franklin pike, 8 miles beyond Petersburg, but had fallen back two days before my arrival at Harrisonburg, on hearing that Jones and Imboden were retreating by the way of Cheat Mountain.

While at Moorefield, I received a dispatch from Col. B. F. Smith, commanding a brigade at Greenland Gap, giving the following information: That there were none of Jones' stragglers returning by any route near him, and that from all he could learn the rebels making the raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were retreating by Cheat Mountain, some 60 miles distant from him.

There being no enemy within reach at Moorefield, or any duty to be performed, I decided to return by way of Wardensville, and cross to Woodstock, and back by Strasburg, to make a scout through that region, but I received reliable information that the Lost River had become so swollen by the continued rains that it would be impossible to cross it with my artillery within a week. It was more swollen than it had been for years. Upon the report of Major Quinn that his command had but one day's rations, and at his request, I gave him permission to return by the nearest route. I then designed to cross the South Branch with the rest of my command, and take the pike to Romney, but that stream was also far too much swollen, and I was forced to take the old Romney road to the latter place, arriving on the 7th at 9 a. m. The march was exceedingly severe, the road being filled with water and so washed that the train could accomplish no more than 1 mile per hour, with every exertion.

Nothing worthy of report occurred at Romney, nor until reaching Cacapon Bridge, yesterday evening, when the advance guard was fired

upon by bushwhackers, without effect, who escaped, though the country was scoured in every direction.

I reached here at 12 m. to-day, with trains, artillery, and regiments, and without loss. The horses of the train and artillery were, however, so much overworked that they were brought in with great difficulty; the horses of my regiment also suffered severely from the work and exposure.

My duty will not allow me to close this report without mention of the conduct of the First New York Cavalry. All my attempts to keep them in order were ineffectual, and the regiment seemed entirely undisciplined, and beyond the control of its own officers. At no time was more than half the regiment together, but they straggled in all directions, and I am informed stole about 15 horses, which were taken with them, and for which the various [owners] are now demanding restitution.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. GALLIGHER,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Commanding, &c.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations about Buck's and Front Royal Fords, Va.

WINCHESTER, VA., *May* 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to the general commanding the following report of the expedition under my command, consisting of 140 men of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and a detachment of 40 men of the Third Virginia Cavalry:

I proceeded on the 12th instant, by way of Middletown, to Buck's Ford, on the Shenandoah River, a distance of 17 miles, where I learned a party of rebel cavalry had crossed on the night previous and were then encamped on the opposite side of the river. I concluded not to cross at this point, as it would enable them to ascertain the strength of my force and give them an opportunity to escape. I then moved down to the Front Royal road, a distance of 4 miles, when the Virginia Cavalry, who had marched by way of White Post, were to join me. They arrived that night about 12 o'clock, when, after feeding the horses and allowing the men time to refresh themselves, we moved to the river, and crossed at the Front Royal Ford. We then moved by a back road, which brought us on the rear of the rebel camp; their camping-ground lay between two fords, so that they might be able to escape by either of them in case of a surprise. I divided my force so as to come on them at both sides, and place them between us and the river, which I succeeded in doing. About 1 mile from camp we met and drove in their pickets, following them up rapidly; they had just time enough to get "to horse" and take to the woods, after an ineffectual attempt to drive back our advance guard. I immediately sent a party through the woods to force them on the detachment I had sent to the upper ford, while I placed another party on a road that led inland, which the guides told me they would take in case both fords were cut off. The balance of my command I deployed around the woods, thus completely hemming them in the smallest possible space, where I felt assured of capturing

the entire party, which did not number more than 40 or 50 men. But, much to my disappointment, when they found all avenues of escape closed against them, they made direct for the river and swam their horses over. When I was informed of their crossing, I dashed to the river, but found all had crossed except 1, whom we captured.

In making this report, I would respectfully call your attention to the character of those men calling themselves "guides." In making the dispositions of the command in the above instance, I was guided wholly by the knowledge of the country obtained from the guides, and my whole object was to place the rebels between me and the river, which they told me was impassable, except at the fording points. I was informed also that their only means of escape was by the road which runs inland. In this, as well as many other instances, I discovered their ignorance of the country, and found that they were guided in a great measure by the information obtained from inhabitants of the place. The dictatorial manner they assume, and the responsibilities they take upon themselves, regardless of all orders, might very often defeat the objects of the commanding officer.

With some few worthy exceptions, I consider them a very irresponsible class of men.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Major Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Second Division.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry, of skirmish at Berry's Ferry, Va.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Berryville, Va., May 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The affair of the 16th, by the advance guard of the First New York, was more disastrous to the rebel party at Berry's Ferry than was at first realized. Out of the 22 rebels, 2 were killed, 5 wounded, and 10 captured; this, too, by 16 men of the First New York Cavalry. One of the killed was Capt. W. W. Mead; he was shot from his horse and drowned in the river. I forward a document taken from his pocket, being the authority from the rebel Secretary of War to organize his company in White's battalion. Among the prisoners was a surgeon (First Virginia) and a lieutenant (Morgan).

If this gallant act had been performed by the men of General Stahel's command, or in Tennessee or Missouri, it would have been blazoned forth to the world in large capitals. Nothing more inspires soldiers than a knowledge that such conduct is appreciated. Lieutenant Vermilyea, who commanded the party, is entitled to all praise. The rebels lay in ambush, and permitted the party to pass them. The first introduction they had of their presence was a volley and the immediate formation in the rear on the road. Vermilyea's men instantly wheeled about, fired, and charged, with the results already reported.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

A. T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
A. A. G., Second Div., Eighth Army Corps, Winchester, Va.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief, and his attention called to this report of a very handsome achievement by 16 men of the First New York Cavalry, of Colonel McReynolds' brigade, who attacked 22 rebel cavalry, and killed 2 of them, wounded 5, and captured 10, leaving only 5, who escaped.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 5.

*Itinerary of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 4–May 28.**

Cavalry employed constantly, either by regiment, battalion, company, or detachment.

Infantry employed at fatigue duty on the fortifications and repairing the Martinsburg turnpike, by regiment and detachment.

April 12.—Col. J. W. Keifer, with the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and a battalion of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Kerwin commanding, went upon a scout up Cedar Creek Valley. Distance marched by infantry, 50 miles; by cavalry, 80 miles.

April 13.—Returned.

April 17.—Col. W. H. Ball, in command of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with two guns of Battery D, First West Virginia Artillery, Lieutenant Chalfant commanding, marched to Stump's tannery, and returned to Winchester next day. Distance marched, 40 miles. Captured a lot of leather from rebel owners.

April 22.—Brigadier-General Elliott, with One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Washburn commanding; One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wilson commanding; Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Moss commanding; Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Galligher commanding, and two guns of Battery D, First [West] Virginia Artillery, went on a scout to Strasburg, with infantry and artillery, and with cavalry, beyond Woodstock.

April 23.—Returned. Distance marched by infantry and artillery, 36 miles; by cavalry, 67 miles. Captured 13 prisoners and considerable rebel property.

April 25.—Brigadier-General Elliott, commanding, went on a scout to Wardensville, Strasburg, &c., and was absent five days. He took with him the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Washburn; One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Wilson; Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Moss; Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Galligher, of First Brigade, and a detachment of Second Brigade, consisting of Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninth [West] Virginia Volunteers. At Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, Va., had a skirmish with the rebels, Colonel Galligher, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding the force engaged, with

* From "Record of Events," on division and brigade returns.

loss of 6 killed, 7 wounded, and 14 missing, of Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. At Harper's Mills, Va., captured a rebel lieutenant and six privates. Distance marched during expedition—by infantry, 101 miles; cavalry, 150 miles.

April 4.—Cavalry pickets on the Millwood road captured 2 of Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry. They were dismounted and without arms, having left everything on the east side of the Shenandoah River.

April 8.—Cavalry picket on the Millwood road was attacked about 10 p. m., and 2 of the men captured, 1 of whom was severely wounded in the arm. Five horses were taken. The men were subsequently released.

April 9.—It was rumored that Berryville would be attacked. A section of artillery arrived from Winchester as re-enforcement.

April 10.—At 3 a. m. whole force under arms.

April 13.—Scouting party to Snicker's Ferry, consisting of 1 lieutenant and 10 men, were attacked by 37 rebel cavalry (dismounted), formed in ambuscade, under Lieutenant [William R.] Smith, Fourth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry. One of our men, Charles Young, of Company F, was killed, and 1 taken; since released. Several horses were wounded, but none rendered unserviceable.

April 22.—Lieutenant Wyckoff, First New York Cavalry, Lietuenants Powell and Means, and 40 men of the Twelfth [West] Virginia Infantry, crossed the Shenandoah by twos, in a skiff at midnight, and captured the chief "Leopold" and 6 of his confederates.

April 27.—The two sections of Battery B, First [West] Virginia Light Artillery, were relieved by Captain Alexander's Independent Battery, Baltimore Light Artillery.

May 1.—The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry and (May 7 and 9) the entire Second Brigade (except detachments of the First and Third [West] Virginia Cavalry and Battery L, Fifth U. S. Artillery), were ordered by Major-General Schenck to re-enforce General Kelley in Western Virginia, and temporarily detached from the division.

May 21.—The Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry returned to the division; the Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth [West] Virginia Infantry Regiments are still in Western Virginia. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments have been permanently detached by order of General Schenck. Battery B, First [West] Virginia Artillery, has also been detached.

May 4.—Colonel Gallagher, with the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and two pieces of Battery D, First [West] Virginia Artillery, with a detachment of First New York Cavalry, went on scout to Moorefield, via Wardensville. Returned to Winchester, Va., via Romney, May 9.

May 5.—Brigadier-General Elliott, with One hundred and tenth, One hundred and twenty-second, and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Tenth [West] Virginia Infantry, went on scout up the Valley, proceeding as far as New Market, Va., and returned to Winchester May 9. Captured 9 prisoners and lost 5 men of Company G, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, captured near Edenburg.

May 15.—Capt. James R. Utt, Third [West] Virginia Cavalry, with Companies D and E, Third West Virginia Cavalry, and a detachment of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, went on scout to Front Royal, and the next day attacked and routed a party of rebel cavalry at Piedmont, Va., recapturing 55 prisoners of the Second Maryland Cavalry. Captain Ult, of Third [West] Virginia Cavalry, and Sergeant Graham, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, were killed in the charge.

May 25.—The Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry reported for duty with the division, and now form a part of the command.

May 5.—Four hundred men of Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry and 30 men of First New York Cavalry, from Berryville, crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry, under Colonel Staunton, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. The infantry fired into the cavalry, supposing them to be rebels, killing 2 and wounding 3 of our men. The expedition captured 2 prisoners and 21 horses.

May 16.—At 8.30 a. m., 150 of the First New York Cavalry crossed the Shenandoah at Snicker's Ferry. In the afternoon of the same day came upon a party of 22 rebels near Berry's Ferry, and had a sharp skirmish. We had 2 men and several horses wounded; captured 10 rebels and killed 1, and several horses. Returned to camp same evening, having gone as far as Paris, Va.

May 27.—Captain Boyd, with 100 men of the First New York Cavalry, crossed the Shenandoah with three days' rations; went via Aldie to Fairfax Court-House, and returned via Leesburg, capturing on his way 1 captain and 2 privates; saw no other enemy.

May 28.—Captain [Daniel H.] Harkins, with 40 men, captured a rebel lieutenant near Upperville.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.

HARRISONBURG, VA.,
May 31, 1863.

GENERAL: As commanding officer of that portion of your command which remained in the Valley during your recent expedition to Western Virginia, consisting mostly of dismounted cavalry, I have the honor to make the following report:

On April 22, about 500 of the enemy's cavalry advanced up the Valley as far as Woodstock. Maj. S. B. Myers, Seventh Regiment Virginia Cavalry, who was in command of the picket on the line of Fisher's Hill, bravely disputed their advance with his little command. His loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 12 taken prisoners, of whom 2 were afterward killed by the enemy in cold blood after they had been several hours in their hands as prisoners of war. The conduct of the enemy during this expedition was marked by acts of brutality and fiendishness unknown in civilized warfare, such as the murder of prisoners of war, firing into a funeral procession, and burning the dwellings of unoffending citizens, &c.

Immediately after this raid, I re-enforced Major Myers with 150 dismounted cavalry, armed with long-range guns, and under the command of Captain [Joseph L.] McAleer, of the Maryland Battalion of Infantry.

On April 28, two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and some artillery came in sight of our picket post at Fisher's Hill from the direction of Wardensville, supposed to be a part of the force from Winchester, which had advanced a few days previously toward you in Hardy County. Major Myers, with a great deal of skill, drew their cavalry (Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania) into an ambus-

cade, in which the 150 dismounted men opened upon them from a secure position a very effective fire, at a distance of from 30 to 40 yards. They were routed in a few minutes, with a loss of at least 70 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Our only loss was the mortally wounding of 1 man.

All of this occurred in sight of the enemy's whole force, which was soon advanced, and our handful of men were moved back in perfect order to a position of safety across the river, and the next morning, the enemy having retired toward Winchester, we resumed the picket line.

Much credit is due to Major Myers, Captain McAleer, and other officers for the skill and bravery which they displayed in this affair.

On May 6, Major Myers reported that the enemy were advancing up the Valley with one regiment of cavalry, one brigade of infantry, and nine pieces of artillery. I re-enforced him with nearly all of the cavalry I had.

On the morning of the 8th, they had advanced above New Market, and I moved up the Maryland Battalion of infantry and all the dismounted cavalry who had guns, with the artillery, below Harrisonburg, and prepared to give them battle.

We remained in this position until about 8 o'clock the next morning, when I was informed that the enemy were falling back toward Winchester.

Major Myers, by his skill in checking the advance of the enemy, enabled the citizens to drive off all of their stock, of which an immense quantity came up the road, and the raid was consequently entirely fruitless to the enemy.

On the night of May 16, a party of 45 men, under Captain [R. Preston] Chew and Lieutenant [John W.] Carter, of Chew's battery, and Lieutenant [G. B.] Philpot, of the Seventh Regiment, was sent down to attack a cavalry company which was stationed in Charlestown, Jefferson County, which numbered about 93 men. The expedition was entirely successful in the beginning. The enemy was surprised about 1 o'clock at night, and, besides several who were killed and wounded and left behind, Captain Chew brought out 56 prisoners and 75 horses. Unfortunately, they were attacked the next day at 2 p. m., after having marched 35 miles on their return, at Piedmont, in Fauquier County, by about 120 of the enemy's cavalry, and after a firm resistance (in which the captain commanding the enemy's cavalry was killed, besides several of his command), they were obliged to abandon the prisoners and captured horses.

Our loss in this whole affair was only 5 men wounded and 2 or 3 taken prisoners.

The officers and men deserve a great deal of credit for this affair, which was one of the boldest of the war.

Several other incursions were made by smaller parties within the enemy's lines, generally resulting in the capture of prisoners and horses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. R. FUNSTEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Comdg. Valley District, Army of Northern Virginia.

APRIL 27–MAY 6, 1863.—The Chancellorsville Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

April 29, 1863.—Skirmishes at Crook's Run and Germanna Ford.
29–May 2, 1863.—Operations at Franklin's Crossing, or Deep Run, near Fredericksburg.
29–May 2, 1863.—Operations at Pollock's Mill Creek (White Oak Run), or Fitzhugh's Crossing, near Fredericksburg.
30, 1863.—Skirmishes at and near Chancellorsville.
Skirmish near Spotsylvania Court-House.
May 1–3, 1863.—Battle of Chancellorsville.
2, 1863.—Skirmish at Ely's Ford.
3–4, 1863.—Battle of Fredericksburg (or Marye's Heights) and Salem Church (or Salem Heights), and near Banks' Ford.
4–6, 1863.—Skirmishes along the lines.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, General-in-Chief.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

No. 2.—Organization of the Army of the Potomac, May 1–6, 1863.
No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, with congratulatory orders.
No. 4.—Returns of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.
No. 7.—Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Signal Officer.
No. 8.—Capt. James S. Hall, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 9.—Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, Forty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 10.—Lieut. Fountain Wilson, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 11.—Capt. Benjamin F. Fisher, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 12.—Capt. Frederick E. Beardslee, Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Signal Officer.
No. 13.—Capt. Davis E. Castle, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 14.—Lieut. John E. Holland, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 15.—Lieuts. John C. Wiggins, Third New Jersey Infantry, and N. Henry Camp, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 16.—Lieut. Charles W. Keen, jr., Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 17.—Lieut. Martin Denicke, One hundred and thirty-second New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 18.—Lieut. Isaac S. Lyon, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 19.—Capt. Paul Babcock, jr., Seventh New Jersey Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 20.—Capt. Edward C. Pierce, Third Maine Infantry, and Lieut. George J. Clarke, Sixty-second New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officers.
No. 21.—Lieut. Frank W. Marston, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 22.—Capt. William H. Hill, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

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* See also the Stoneman Raid, April 29–May 7, p. 1057.

No. 23.—Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 24.—Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, with Itinerary of the corps, April 19–May 26.
No. 25.—Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 26.—Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, First Division, with congratulatory orders.
No. 27.—Col. Walter Phelps, jr., Twenty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 28.—Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 29.—Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 30.—Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 31.—Col. Samuel J. Williams, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 32.—Col. Lucius Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 33.—Lieut. Col. George H. Stevens, Second Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 34.—Col. Edward S. Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 35.—Col. William W. Robinson, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 36.—Capt. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 37.—Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 38.—Capt. Charles H. Hovey, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
No. 39.—Col. Adrian R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 40.—Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 41.—Capt. Samuel A. Moffett, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 42.—Col. Gilbert G. Prey, One hundred and fourth New York Infantry.
No. 43.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 44.—Capt. James A. Hall, Second Maine Battery.
No. 45.—Lieut. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery.
No. 46.—Capt. James Thompson, Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 47.—Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom, Third U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 48.—Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 49.—Lieut. Col. Charles E. Livingston, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
No. 50.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 51.—Col. Chapman Biddle, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 52.—Col. James R. Porter, One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 53.—Col. Robert P. Cummins, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 54.—Col. Harrison Allen, One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 55.—Col. Roy Stone, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 56.—Col. Edmund L. Dana, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 57.—Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 58.—Col. Langhorne Wister, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 59.—Maj. Ezra W. Matthews, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 60.—Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 61.—Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 62.—Capt. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 63.—Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 64.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan, Assistant Inspector-General, and Chief of Artillery.

No. 65.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 66.—Capt. Henry H. Bingham, Judge-Advocate.
No. 67.—Lieut. William D. W. Miller, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
No. 68.—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 69.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
No. 70.—Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
No. 71.—Lieut. William H. Gordon, Sixty first New York Infantry.
No. 72.—Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 73.—Lieut. Edward Whiteford, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
No. 74.—Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 75.—Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, Third Brigade.
No. 76.—Col. Orlando H. Morris, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 77.—Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 78.—Lieut. Col. David L. Stricker, Second Delaware Infantry.
No. 79.—Col. Daniel G. Bingham, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 80.—Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 81.—Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 82.—Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 83.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 84.—Col. Byron Laflin, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 85.—Col. Francis E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 86.—Maj. George C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 87.—Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr., First Minnesota Infantry.
No. 88.—Lieut. Col. John Beverly, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 89.—Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 90.—Col. Norman J. Hall, Seventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 91.—Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 92.—Capt. William Plumer, First Company Massachusetts (Andrew) Sharpshooters.
No. 93.—Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 94.—Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 95.—Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 96.—Col. William B. Robertson, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 97.—Maj. Samuel K. Wilson, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 98.—Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter, Fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 100.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh (West) Virginia Infantry.
No. 101.—Col. Charles J. Powers, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 102.—Maj. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 103.—Maj. John T. Hill, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 104.—Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry.
No. 105.—Maj. Joseph S. Jenkins, One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 106.—Lieut. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 107.—Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 108.—Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
No. 109.—Lieut. Col. George H. Woods, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
No. 110.—Surg. Thomas Sim, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

No. 111.—Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 112.—Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, with congratulatory orders.
No. 113.—Lieut. Michael Sheehan, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, Ambulance Officer.
No. 114.—Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 115.—Col. Peter Sides, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 116.—Capt. James F. Ryan, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 117.—Col. Andrew H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 118.—Lieut. Col. Calvin A. Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 119.—Col. Charles H. T. Collis, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 120.—Col. Henry J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 121.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 122.—Col. John Wheeler, Twentieth Indiana Infantry.
No. 123.—Col. Samuel B. Hayman, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 124.—Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill, Seventeenth Maine Infantry.
No. 125.—Col. Byron R. Pierce, Third Michigan Infantry.
No. 126.—Maj. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry.
No. 127.—Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland, First New York Infantry.
No. 128.—Lieut. Col. Gilbert Riordan, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 129.—Maj. William DeLacy, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 130.—Capt. A. Judson Clark, First New Jersey Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 131.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 132.—Capt. John S. Poland, Second U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.
No. 133.—Lieut. William J. Rusling, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, Ambulance Officer.
No. 134.—Col. William Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 135.—Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 136.—Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 137.—Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 138.—Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry.
No. 139.—Maj. Robert L. Bodine, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 140.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Revere, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 141.—Col. J. Egbert Farnum, Seventieth New York Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.
No. 142.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Holt, Seventieth New York Infantry.
No. 143.—Lieut. Col. Henry L. Potter, Seventy-first New York Infantry.
No. 144.—Maj. John Leonard, Seventy-second New York Infantry.
No. 145.—Maj. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.
No. 146.—Capt. Francis E. Tyler, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 147.—Lieut. Col. Cornelius D. Westbrook, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.
No. 148.—Col. William J. Sewell, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 149.—Capt. Virgil M. Healy, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 150.—Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson, Sixth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 151.—Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.
No. 152.—Lieut. Col. Francis Price, jr., Seventh New Jersey Infantry.
No. 153.—Capt. John G. Langston, Eighth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 154.—Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted, Second New York Infantry.
No. 155.—Maj. John P. Dunne, One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 156.—Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 157.—Lieut. George B. Winslow, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 158.—Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 159.—Capt. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.
No. 160.—Lieut. John R. Pancoast, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Ambulance Officer.
No. 161.—Col. Emlen Franklin, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 162.—Capt. Jacob H. Lansing, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 163.—Col. A. Van Horne Ellis, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 164.—Lieut. Col. Edward McGovern, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 165.—Col. Samuel M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 166.—Col. Hiram Berdan, First U. S. Sharpshooters, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 167.—Capt. James F. Huntington, First Ohio Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 168.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, with correspondence.
No. 169.—Capt. Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 170.—Lieut Joseph C. Ayer, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Ambulance Officer, First Division.
No. 171.—Brig. Gen. James Barnes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 172.—Col. James McQuade, Fourteenth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 173.—Col. Thomas B. W. Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 174.—Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Bartram, Seventeenth New York Infantry.
No. 175.—Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 176.—Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 177.—Capt. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 178.—Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 179.—Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 180.—Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 181.—Asst. Surg. Clinton Wagner, U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief.
No. 182.—Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 183.—Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry.
No. 184.—Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth U. S. Infantry.
No. 185.—Maj. Richard S. Smith, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.
No. 186.—Capt. Jonathan B. Hager, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 187.—Col. Sidney Burbank, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 188.—Capt. Samuel A. McKee, Second U. S. Infantry.
No. 189.—Capt. Levi C. Bootes, Sixth U. S. Infantry.
No. 190.—Capt. David P. Hancock, Seventh U. S. Infantry.
No. 191.—Lieut. Edward G. Bush, Tenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 192.—Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 193.—Maj. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Eleventh U. S. Infantry.
No. 194.—Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 195.—Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, One hundred and fortieth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 196.—Lieut. Col. Louis Ernst, One hundred and fortieth New York Infantry.
No. 197.—Col. Kenner Garrard, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 198.—Capt. Frank C. Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.
No. 199.—Lieut. Malbone F. Watson, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 200.—Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 201.—Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

No. 202.—Col. Jacob G. Frick, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 203.—Col. Peter H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 204.—Capt. Almont Barnes, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 205.—Capt. Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery.
No. 206.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.
No. 207.—Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 208.—Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 209.—Col. Henry W. Brown, Third New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 210.—Col. William H. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding regiment and First Brigade.
No. 211.—Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr., First New Jersey Infantry.
No. 212.—Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke, Second New Jersey Infantry.
No. 213.—Maj. James W. H. Stickney, Third New Jersey Infantry.
No. 214.—Col. E. Burd Grubb, Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry.
No. 215.—Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 216.—Col. Clark S. Edwards, Fifth Maine Infantry.
No. 217.—Col. Joel J. Seaver, Sixteenth New York Infantry.
No. 218.—Col. Alexander D. Adams, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 219.—Col. Emory Upton, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry.
No. 220.—Maj. William H. Lessig, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 221.—Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 222.—Capt. William H. McCartney, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery, Artillery Battalion, First Division.
No. 223.—Lieut. Augustus N. Parsons, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery.
No. 224.—Capt. James H. Rigby, Battery A, Maryland Light Artillery.
No. 225.—Lieut. Edward B. Williston, Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery.
No. 226.—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 227.—Col. Lewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 228.—Col. Thomas O. Seaver, Third Vermont Infantry.
No. 229.—Col. Elisha L. Barney, Sixth Vermont Infantry.
No. 230.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 231.—Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 232.—Capt. Andrew Cowan, First Battery, New York Light Artillery.
No. 233.—Lieut. Leonard Martin, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 234.—Col. Horatio Rogers, jr., Second Rhode Island Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division.
No. 235.—Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 236.—Lieut. Col. George Wynkoop, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 237.—Col. Joseph M. Kinkead, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 238.—Col. Frederick H. Collier, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 239.—Maj. George W. Dawson, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Light Division.
No. 240.—Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps.
No. 241.—Lieut. Col. William G. Le Duc, Chief Quartermaster.
No. 242.—Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 243.—Col. Leopold von Gilsa, Forty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 244.—Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 245.—Maj. Allen G. Brady, Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 246.—Maj. Jeremiah Williams, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 247.—Col. John C. Lee, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 248.—Capt. Benjamin Morgan, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry.
No. 249.—Lieut. Col. Charles Mueller, One hundred and seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 250.—Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 251.—Capt. Michael Wiedrich, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 252.—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with correspondence, &c.
No. 253.—Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 254.—Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 255.—Lieut. Col. Adolph von Hartung, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 256.—Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, Fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 257.—Lieut. Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry.
No. 258.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps.
No. 259.—Capt. Clermont L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 260.—Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 261.—Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 262.—Maj. David F. Lane, Fifth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 263.—Adjt. William A. Daniels, Fifth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 264.—Maj. Theophilus Fitzgerald, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 265.—Capt. Edward L. Witman, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 266.—Maj. Cephus W. Dyer, One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 267.—Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 268.—Maj. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 269.—Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry.
No. 270.—Col. Archibald L. McDougall, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry.
No. 271.—Maj. George W. Reid, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Infantry.
No. 272.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 273.—Col. Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 274.—Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.
No. 275.—Col. Samuel M. Quincy, Second Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 276.—Capt. George A. Beardsley, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 277.—Col. Alexander S. Diven, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry.
No. 278.—Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 279.—Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, commanding battery, and Chief of Artillery.
No. 280.—Lieut. John D. Woodbury, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 281.—Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg, Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 282.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 283.—Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 284.—Fifth Ohio Infantry (unsigned).
No. 285.—Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 286.—Lieut. Col. Thomas Clark, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 287.—Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 288.—Maj. Lansford F. Chapman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 289.—Capt. Conrad U. Meyer, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 290.—Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 291.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 292.—Lieut. Col. William Rickards, jr., Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 293.—Capt. John Young, jr., One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 294.—Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 295.—Lieut. Col. Simon Litzenberg, One hundred and twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 296.—Col. Jacob Higgins, One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 297.—Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 298.—Lieut. Col. John C. O. Redington, Sixtieth New York Infantry.
No. 299.—Capt. William H. Randall, Seventy-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 300.—Col. James C. Lane, One hundred and second New York Infantry.
No. 301.—Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 302.—Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding One hundred and Forty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 303.—Capt. Joseph M. Knap, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 304.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
No. 305.—Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 306.—Maj. Pennock Huey, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 307.—Lieut. Joseph W. Martin, Sixth Battery, New York Light Artillery.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

No. 308.—Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 309.—Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, with congratulatory orders.
No. 310.—Surg. L. Guild, C. S. Army, Medical Director, of the killed and wounded.
No. 311.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery
No. 312.—Lieut. Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance.
No. 313.—Maj. G. Moxley Sorrel, C. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.
No. 314.—Col. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion First Army Corps, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.
No. 315.—Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, First Army Corps.
No. 316.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 317.—Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 318.—Lieut. Col. Willis C. Holt, Tenth Georgia Infantry.
No. 319.—Brig. Gen. William Barksdale, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 320.—Col. Henry C. Cabell, First Virginia Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 321.—Maj. S. P. Hamilton, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 322.—Capt. Henry H. Carlton, Troup Georgia Artillery.
No. 323.—Capt. John C. Fraser, Georgia Battery.
No. 324.—Capt. E. S. McCarthy, First Howitzer Company, Virginia Artillery.
No. 325.—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 326.—Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 327.—Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 328.—Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 329.—Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 330.—Col. Samuel E. Baker, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 331.—Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 332.—Maj. Robert A. Hardaway, First Virginia Artillery, Acting Chief of Artillery.
No. 333.—Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett, Battalion A, Virginia Artillery.
No. 334.—Capt. Charles R. Grandy, Norfolk (Va.) Light Artillery Blues.
No. 335.—Lieut. Nathan Penick, Lewis' Virginia Battery.
No. 336.—Capt. Joseph D. Moore, Company D, Battalion A, Virginia Artillery.
No. 337.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 338.—Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 339.—Brig. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Ambrose P. Hill's division, respectively.

No. 340.—Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, commanding Heth's brigade.
No. 341.—Capt. T. Edwin Betts, Fortieth Virginia Infantry.
No. 342.—Col. Robert M. Mayo, Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry.
No. 343.—Lieut. Col. William S. Christian, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry.
No. 344.—Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe, Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.
No. 345.—Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, Provisional Army, commanding regiment and McGowan's brigade.
No. 346.—Col. Abner Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding regiment and McGowan's brigade.
No. 347.—Lieut. Col. F. E. Harrison, First South Carolina Rifles.
No. 348.—Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry.
No. 349.—Brig. Gen. E. L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 350.—Col. Robert W. Folsom, Fourteenth Georgia Infantry.
No. 351.—Lieut. Col. W. L. Grice, Forty-fifth Georgia Infantry.
No. 352.—Maj. S. T. Player, Forty-ninth Georgia Infantry.
No. 353.—Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 354.—Capt. N. A. Pool, Seventh North Carolina Infantry.
No. 355.—Lieut. Col. Forney George, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 356.—Col. Samuel D. Lowe, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 357.—Capt. Joseph H. Saunders, Thirty-third North Carolina Infantry.
No. 358.—Col. William M. Barbour, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Infantry.
No. 359.—Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 360.—Col. B. D. Fry, Thirteenth Alabama Infantry.
No. 361.—Capt. A. N. Porter, Fifth Alabama Infantry Battalion.
No. 362.—Lieut. Col. N. J. George, First Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army.
No. 363.—Lieut. Col. John A. Fite, Seventh Tennessee Infantry.
No. 364.—Capt. R. C. Wilson, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 365.—Capt. W. S. Moore, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 366.—Brig. Gen. W. D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 367.—Maj. William J. Pegram, C. S. Army, Walker's artillery battalion.
No. 368.—Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding D. H. Hill's division.
No. 369.—Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry, commanding Rodes' brigade.
No. 370.—Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding Rodes' brigade.
No. 371.—Capt. M. F. Bonham, Third Alabama Infantry.
No. 372.—Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 373.—Capt. T. M. Riley, Fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 374.—Lieut. Col. James N. Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 375.—Col. Samuel B. Pickens, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.
No. 376.—Lieut. Col. John S. Garvin, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 377.—Lieut. Miles J. Taylor, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 378.—Brig. Gen. George Doles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 379.—Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, Fourth Georgia Infantry.
No. 380.—Col. John T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia Infantry.
No. 381.—Col. John B. Estes, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry.
No. 382.—Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 383.—Col. John T. Lofton, Sixth Georgia Infantry.
No. 384.—Col. Andrew J. Hutchins, Nineteenth Georgia Infantry.
No. 385.—Col. Emory F. Best, Twenty-third Georgia Infantry.
No. 386.—Col. C. T. Zachry, Twenty-seventh Georgia Infantry.
No. 387.—Col. Tully Graybill, Twenty-eighth Georgia Infantry.
No. 388.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 389.—Capt. S. B. West, Fifth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 390.—Lieut. Col. Robert D. Johnston, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry, commanding Twelfth North Carolina Regiment.

No. 391.—Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough, Twentieth North Carolina Infantry.
No. 392.—Col. Daniel H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry.
No. 393.—Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.
No. 394.—Capt. Seaton Gales, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.
No. 395.—Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 396.—Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding division.
No. 397.—Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, C. S. Army, commanding Trimble's division.
No. 398.—Lieut. Oscar Hinrichs, C. S. Army, Chief Engineer.
No. 399.—Col. J. H. S. Funk, Fifth Virginia Infantry, commanding Paxton's brigade.
No. 400.—Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Second Virginia Infantry.
No. 401.—Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.
No. 402.—Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams, Fifth Virginia Infantry.
No. 403.—Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Shriver, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.
No. 404.—Lieut. Col. Abraham Spengler, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.
No. 405.—Col. A. S. Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry, commanding Jones' brigade.
No. 406.—Lieut. Edmund E. England, Acting Adjutant, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.
No. 407.—Capt. Thomas R. Buckner, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.
No. 408.—Maj. Oscar White, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.
No. 409.—Maj. L. J. Perkins, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.
No. 410.—Lieut. Col. Hamilton A. Brown, First North Carolina Infantry, commanding Colston's brigade.
No. 411.—Lieut. John A. Morgan, Acting Adjutant, First North Carolina Infantry.
No. 412.—Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry.
No. 413.—Capt. A. H. Smals, Tenth Virginia Infantry.
No. 414.—Lieut. Col. Simeon T. Walton, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry.
No. 415.—Col. J. M. Williams, Second Louisiana Infantry, commanding Nicholls' brigade.
No. 416.—Capt. E. D. Willett, First Louisiana Infantry.
No. 417.—Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke, Second Louisiana Infantry.
No. 418.—Capt. A. Perrodin, Tenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 419.—Lieut. Col. D. Zable, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 420.—Capt. William C. Michie, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 421.—Col. H. P. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.
No. 422.—Capt. Willis J. Dance, First Virginia Artillery, Brown's battalion, Artillery Reserve, Second Corps.
No. 423.—Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry division, including the Stoneman Raid.
No. 424.—Col. W. C. Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 425.—Maj. R. F. Beckham, C. S. Artillery, commanding Stuart Horse Artillery.
No. 426.—Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

* * * * * * *

General Hooker relieved General Burnside from his command on January 26, but no advance movement was attempted till near the end of April, when a large cavalry force, under General Stoneman, was sent across the Upper Rappahannock, toward Richmond, to destroy the

enemy's communications, while General Hooker, with his main army, crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan above their junction, and took position at Chancellorsville. At the same time General Sedgwick crossed near Fredericksburg, and stormed and carried the heights.

A severe battle took place on May 2 and 3; and on May 5 our army was again withdrawn to the north side of the river. From want of official data, I am unable to give any detailed accounts of these operations, or of our losses.

It is also proper to remark in this place that from the time he was placed in command of the Army of the Potomac till he reached Fairfax Station, on June 16, a few days before he was relieved from the command, General Hooker reported directly to the President, and received instructions directly from him. I received no official information of his plans or of their execution.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, May 1–6, 1863.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

COMMAND OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

93d New York Infantry, Col. John S. Crocker.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies E and I, Capt. James Starr.
8th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, F, and G, Capt. E. W. H. Read.
Detachment Regular Cavalry, Lieut. Tattnall Paulding.

Patrick's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. ROGERS.

Maryland Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
21st New York Infantry, Lieut. Col. Chester W. Sternberg.
23d New York Infantry, Col. Henry C. Hoffman.
35th New York Infantry, Col. John G. Todd.
80th New York Infantry (20th Militia), Col. Theodore B. Gates.
Ohio Light Artillery, 12th Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.

Engineer Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York, Col. Clinton G. Colgate.
50th New York, Col. Charles B. Stuart.
Battalion United States, Capt. Chauncey B. Reese.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

ORDNANCE DETACHMENT.

Lieut. JOHN R. EDIE.

GUARDS AND ORDERLIES.

Oneida (N. Y.) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.

ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(1) Capt. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.
(2) Brig. Gen. ROBERT O. TYLER.†

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B, Lieut. Albert F. Brooker.
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.
New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
New York Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Patrick Hart.
New York Light, 29th Battery, Lieut. Gustav von Blucher.
New York Light, 30th Battery, Capt. Adolph Voegelee.
New York Light, 32d Battery, Lieut. George Gaston.
1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, jr.
3d United States, Battery C, Lieut. Henry Meinell.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Marcus P. Miller.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.
32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.

Train Guard.

4th New Jersey (seven companies):
Col. William Birney.
Capt. Robert S. Johnston.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Constantine Taylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER PHELPS, JR.

22d New York, Maj. Thomas J. Strong.
24th New York, Col. Samuel R. Beardsley.
30th New York, Col. William M. Searing.
84th New York (14th Militia), Col. Edward B. Fowler.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Ira G. Grover.
76th New York, Col. William P. Wainwright.
95th New York, Col. George H. Biddle.
147th New York, Col. John G. Butler.
56th Pennsylvania, Col. J. William Hofmann.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL.

22d New Jersey, Col. Abraham G. Demarest.
29th New Jersey, Col. William R. Taylor.
30th New Jersey, Col. John J. Cladek.
31st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Robert R. Honeyman.
137th Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

19th Indiana, Col. Samuel J. Williams.
24th Michigan, Col. Henry A. Morrow.
2d Wisconsin, Col. Lucius Fairchild.
6th Wisconsin, Col. Edward S. Bragg.
7th Wisconsin, Col. William W. Robinson.

*All organizations of artillery, except the Reserve, will be found in the rosters of the commands with which they served.

†Assigned May 2.

Artillery.

Capt. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
94th New York, Capt. Samuel A. Moffett.
104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

12th Massachusetts, Col. James L. Bates.
26th New York, Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Jennings.
90th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle.
136th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

13th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. N. Walter Batchelder.
83d New York (9th Militia), Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Moesch.
97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
11th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard Coulter.
88th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Louis Wagner.

Artillery.

Capt. DUNBAR R. RANSOM.

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. James A. Hall.
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E):
Capt. George F. Leppien.
Lieut. Edmund Kirby.
Lieut. Greenleaf T. Stevens.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
5th United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.

121st Pennsylvania, Col. Chapman Biddle.
135th Pennsylvania, Col. James R. Porter.
142d Pennsylvania, Col. Robert P. Cummins.
151st Pennsylvania, Col. Harrison Allen.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROY STONE.

143d Pennsylvania, Col. Edmund L. Dana.
149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight.
150th Pennsylvania, Col. Langhorne Wister.

Artillery.

Maj. EZRA W. MATTHEWS.

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G, Capt. Frank P. Amsden.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K, Capt. Riley Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.

5th New Hampshire:
Col. Edward E. Cross.
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Hapgood.
61st New York:
Col. Nelson A. Miles.
Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
81st Pennsylvania, Col. H. Boyd McKeen.
148th Pennsylvania:
Col. James A. Beaver.
Maj. George A. Fairlamb.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Richard Byrnes.
63d New York, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley.
69th New York, Capt. James E. McGee.
88th New York, Col. Patrick Kelly.
116th Pennsylvania (battalion), Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.

52d New York:
Col. Paul Frank.
Lieut. Col. Charles G. Freudenberg.
57th New York, Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.
66th New York, Col. Orlando H. Morris.
140th Pennsylvania, Col. Richard P. Roberts.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

27th Connecticut, Col. Richard S. Bostwick.
2d Delaware, Lieut. Col. David L. Stricker.
64th New York, Col. Daniel G. Bingham.
53d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael.
145th Pennsylvania, Col. Hiram L. Brown.

Artillery.

Capt. RUFUS D. PETTIT.

1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Rufus D. Pettit.
4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.
(2) Col. HENRY W. HUDSON.
(3) Col. BYRON LAFLIN.

19th Maine, Col. Francis E. Heath.
15th Massachusetts, Maj. George C. Joslin.
1st Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr.
34th New York:
Col. Byron Laflin.
Lieut. Col. John Beverly.
82d New York (2d Militia):
Col. Henry W. Hudson.
Lieut. Col. James Huston.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

69th Pennsylvania, Col. Dennis O'Kane.
71st Pennsylvania, Col. Richard P. Smith.
72d Pennsylvania, Col. De Witt C. Baxter.
106th Pennsylvania, Col. Turner G. Morehead.

* During the principal operations south of the Rappahannock, Col. Edward E. Cross had temporary command of a force consisting of the Fifth New Hampshire, Eighty-eighth New York, and Eighty-first Pennsylvania. The Sixty-sixth New York, of the Third Brigade, served temporarily with the First Brigade.

Third Brigade.

Col. NORMAN J. HALL.

19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Devereux.
20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. George N. Macy.
7th Michigan, Capt. AMOS E. Steele, jr.
42d New York, Col. James E. Mallon.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. Max A. Thoman.
127th Pennsylvania, Col. William W. Jennings.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. T. Fred. Brown.

Sharpshooters.

1st Company Massachusetts, Capt. William Plumer.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

14th Indiana, Col. John Coons.
24th New Jersey, Col. William B. Robertson.
28th New Jersey:
Lieut. Col. John A. Wildrick.
Maj. Samuel K. Wilson.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter.
8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
7th West Virginia:
Col. Joseph Snider.
Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.
(2) Col. CHARLES J. POWERS.

14th Connecticut, Maj. Theodore G. Ellis.
12th New Jersey:
Col. J. Howard Willets.
Maj. John T. Hill.
108th New York:
Col. Charles J. Powers.
Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.
130th Pennsylvania:
Col. Levi Maish.
Maj. Joseph S. Jenkins.

Third Brigade.

(1) Col. JOHN D. MACGREGOR.
(2) Col. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

1st Delaware, Col. Thomas A. Smyth.
4th New York, Lieut. Col. William Jameson.
132d Pennsylvania:
Col. Charles Albright.
Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Shreve.

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Lieut. Nelson Ames.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. George W. Adams.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

1st United States, Battery I, Lieut. Edmund Kirby.
4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.*
(2) Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.

57th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Sides.
63d Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. William S. Kirkwood.
Capt. James F. Ryan.
68th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew H. Tippin.
105th Pennsylvania:
Col. Amor A. McKnight.
Lieut. Col. Calvin A. Craig.
114th Pennsylvania:
Col. Charles H. T. Collis.
Lieut. Col. Frederick F. Cavada.
141st Pennsylvania, Col. Henry J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

20th Indiana, Col. John Wheeler.
3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
38th New York, Col. P. Regis de Trobriand.
40th New York, Col. Thomas W. Egan.
99th Pennsylvania, Col. Asher S. Leidy.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.

17th Maine:
Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill.
Col. Thomas A. Roberts.
3d Michigan:
Col. Byron R. Pierce.
Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Pierce.
5th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Edward T. Sherlock.
Maj. John Pulford.
1st New York, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland.
37th New York, Lieut. Col. Gilbert Riordan.

Artillery.

Capt. A. JUDSON CLARK.

New Jersey Light, Battery B, Lieut. Robert Sims.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. Pardon S. Jastram.
3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. John G. Turnbull.

SECOND DIVISION.

(1) Maj. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.
(2) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

First Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.
(2) Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.

1st Massachusetts, Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen.
11th Massachusetts:
Col. William Blaisdell.
Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp.
16th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam.
11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
26th Pennsylvania:
Col. Benjamin C. Tilghman.
Maj. Robert L. Bodine.

Second Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.
(2) Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM.

70th New York:
Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Holt.
71st New York, Col. Henry L. Potter.
72d New York:
Col. William O. Stevens.
Maj. John Leonard.
73d New York, Maj. Michael W. Burns.
74th New York:
Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Lounsbury.
Capt. Henry M. Alles.
Capt. Francis E. Tyler.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. Cornelius D. Westbrook.

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* Assigned to command of Third Division May 4.

Third Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.
(2) Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

5th New Jersey:
Col. William J. Sewell.
Maj. Ashbel W. Angel.
Capt. Virgil M. Healy.
6th New Jersey:
Col. George C. Burling.
Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.
7th New Jersey:
Col. Louis R. Francine.
Lieut. Col. Francis Price.
8th New Jersey:
Col. John Ramsey.
Capt. John G. Langston.
2d New York:
Col. Sidney W. Park.
Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted.
115th Pennsylvania:
Col. Francis A. Lancaster.
Maj. John P. Dunne.

Artillery.

Capt. THOMAS W. OSBORN.

1st New York Light, Battery D, Lieut. George B. Winslow.
New York Light, 4th Battery:
Lieut. George F. Barstow.
Lieut. William T. McLean.
1st United States, Battery H:
Lieut. Justin E. Dimick.
Lieut. James A. Sanderson.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Francis W. Seeley.

THIRD DIVISION.

(1) Maj. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.
(2) Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.

First Brigade.

Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN.

86th New York:
Lieut. Col. Barna J. Chapin.
Capt. Jacob H. Lansing.
124th New York, Col. A. Van Horne Ellis.
122d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward McGovern.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN.

12th New Hampshire, Col. Joseph H. Potter.
84th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Milton Opp.
110th Pennsylvania:
Col. James Crowther.
Maj. David M. Jones.

Third Brigade.

Col. HIRAM BERDAN.

1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.
2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

Artillery.

(1) Capt. ALBERT A. VON PUTTKAMMER.
(2) Capt. JAMES F. HUNTINGTON.

New York Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. Samuel Lewis.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. John E. Burton.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Capt. James F. Huntington.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.

2d Maine, Col. George Varney.
18th Massachusetts, Col. Joseph Hayes.
22d Massachusetts, Col. William S. Tilton.
2d Co. Massachusetts Sharpshooters, Lieut. Robert Smith.
1st Michigan, Col. Ira C. Abbott.
13th New York (battalion), Capt. William Downey.
25th New York, Col. Charles A. Johnson.
118th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles M. Prevost.

Second Brigade.

(1) Col. JAMES MCQUADE.
(2) Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
32d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Luther Stephenson.
4th Michigan, Col. Harrison H. Jeffords.
14th New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Davies.
62d Pennsylvania:
Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer.
Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS B. W. STOCKTON.

20th Maine, Lieut. Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain.
Michigan Sharpshooters, Brady's Company.
16th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Norval E. Welch.
12th New York, Capt. William Huson.
17th New York, Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Bartram.
44th New York, Col. James C. Rice.
83d Pennsylvania, Col. Strong Vincent.

Artillery.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Augustus P. Martin.
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

3d United States, Companies B, C, F, G, I, and K, Capt. John D. Wilkins.
4th United States, Companies C, F, H, and K, Capt. Hiram Dryer.
12th United States, Companies A, B, C, D, and G (First Battalion), and A, C, and D (Second Battalion), Maj. Richard S. Smith.
14th United States, Companies A, B, D, E, F, and G (First Battalion), and F and G (Second Battalion), Capt. Jonathan B. Hager.

Second Brigade.

Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.

2d United States, Companies B, C, F, I, and K:
Capt. Salem S. Marsh.
Capt. Samuel A. McKee.
6th United States, Companies D, F, G, H, and I, Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
7th United States, Companies A, B, E, and I, Capt. David P. Hancock.
10th United States, Companies D, G, and H, Lieut. Edward G. Bush.
11th United States, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G (First Battalion), and C and D (Second Battalion), Maj. DeL. Floyd-Jones.
17th United States, Companies A, C, D, G, and H (First Battalion), and A and B (Second Battalion), Maj. George L. Andrews.

Third Brigade.

Col. PATRICK H. O'ROURKE.

5th New York, Col. Cleveland Winslow.
140th New York, Lieut. Col. Louis Ernst.
146th New York, Col. Kenner Garrard.

Artillery.

Capt. STEPHEN H. WEED.

1st Ohio Light, Battery L, Capt. Frank C. Gibbs.
5th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Malbone F. Watson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

91st Pennsylvania:
Col. Edgar M. Gregory.
Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Sinex.
126th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David W. Rowe.
129th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob G. Frick.
134th Pennsylvania, Col. Edward O'Brien.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.

123d Pennsylvania, Col. John B. Clark.
131st Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert W. Patton.
133d Pennsylvania, Col. Franklin B. Speakman.
155th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John H. Cain.

Artillery.

Capt. ALANSON M. RANDOL.

1st New York Light, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
1st United States, Batteries E and G, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

Maj. HUGH H. JANEWAY.

1st New Jersey Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Voorhees Dye.
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company H, Capt. William S. Craft.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.

Provost-guard.

4th New Jersey Infantry, Companies A, C, and H, Capt. Charles Ewing.

First Brigade.

(1) Col. HENRY W. BROWN.
(2) Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.
(3) Col. SAMUEL L. BUCK.
(4) Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

1st New Jersey:
Col. Mark W. Collet.
Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr.
2d New Jersey:
Col. Samuel L. Buck.
Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke.
3d New Jersey, Maj. J. W. H. Stickney.
15th New Jersey:
Col. William H. Penrose.
Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
23d New Jersey, Col. E. Burd Grubb.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

5th Maine, Col. Clark S. Edwards.
16th New York, Col. Joel J. Seaver.
27th New York, Col. Alexander D. Adams.
121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
96th Pennsylvania, Maj. William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

18th New York, Col. George R. Myers.
32d New York, Col. Francis E. Pinto.
49th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Hulings.
95th Pennsylvania:
Col. Gustavus W. Town.
Lieut. Col. Elisha Hall.
Capt. Theodore H. McCalla.
119th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.

Artillery.

Maj. JOHN A. TOMPKINS.

Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
New Jersey Light, Battery A, Lieut. Augustin N. Parsons.
Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. James H. Rigby.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

Second Brigade.

Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.

26th New Jersey:
Col. Andrew J. Morrison.
Lieut. Col. Edward Martindale.
2d Vermont, Col. James H. Walbridge.
3d Vermont:
Col. Thomas O. Seaver.
Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Pingree.
4th Vermont, Col. Charles B. Stoughton.
5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. John R. Lewis.
6th Vermont, Col. Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

7th Maine, Lieut. Col. Selden Connor.
21st New Jersey:
Col. Gilliam Van Houten.
Lieut. Col. Isaac S. Mettler.
20th New York, Col. Ernst von Vegesack.
33d New York, Col. Robert F. Taylor.
49th New York, Col. Daniel B. Bidwell.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.

Artillery.

Maj. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

First Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER SHALER.

65th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Hamblin.
67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York, Col. Silas Titus.
23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
82d Pennsylvania, Maj. Isaac C. Bassett.

Second Brigade.

(1) Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE.
(2) Col. HENRY L. EUSTIS.

7th Massachusetts:
Col. Thomas D. Johns.
Lieut. Col. Franklin P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Parsons.
37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
36th New York, Lieut. Col. James J. Walsh.
2d Rhode Island, Col. Horatio Rogers, jr.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania, Capt. John S. Long.
98th Pennsylvania:
Col. John F. Ballier.
Lieut. Col. George Wynkoop.
102d Pennsylvania, Col. Joseph M. Kinkead.
139th Pennsylvania, Col. Frederick H. Collier.

Artillery.

Capt. JEREMIAH MCCARTHY.

1st Pennsylvania Light; Batteries C and D, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.
2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.

LIGHT DIVISION.

Col. HIRAM BURNHAM.

6th Maine, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Harris.
31st New York, Col. Frank Jones.
43d New York, Col. Benjamin F. Baker.
61st Pennsylvania:
Col. George C. Spear.
Maj. George W. Dawson.
5th Wisconsin, Col. Thomas S. Allen.
New York Light Artillery, 3d Battery, Lieut. William A. Harn.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

ESCORT.

First Indiana Cavalry, Companies I and K, Capt. Abram Sharra.

FIRST DIVISION.

(1) Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.
(2) Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.

41st New York, Maj. Detleo von Einsiedel.
45th New York, Col. George von Amsberg.
54th New York:
Lieut. Col. Charles Ashby.
Maj. Stephen Kovacs.
153d Pennsylvania:
Col. Charles Glanz.
Lieut. Col. Jacob Dachrodt.

Second Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.
(2) Col. JOHN C. LEE.

17th Connecticut:
Col. William H. Noble.
Maj. Allen G. Brady.
25th Ohio:
Col. William P. Richardson.
Maj. Jeremiah Williams.
55th Ohio:
Col. John C. Lee.
Lieut. Col. Charles B. Gambee.
75th Ohio:
Col. Robert Reily.
Capt. Benjamin Morgan.
107th Ohio:
Col. Seraphim Meyer.
Lieut. Col. Charles Mueller.

Unattached.

8th New York (one company), Lieut Herman Rosenkranz.

Artillery.

New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Julius Dieckmann.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.

29th New York:
Lieut. Col. Louis Hartmann.
Maj. Alex. von Schlnembach.
154th New York:
Col. Patrick H. Jones.
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Loomis.
27th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Lorenz Cantador.
73d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Moore.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

33d Massachusetts, Col. Adin B. Underwood.
134th New York, Col. Charles R. Coster.
136th New York, Col. James Wood, jr.
73d Ohio, Col. Orland Smith.

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Michael Wiedrich.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNIG.

82d Illinois:
Col. Frederick Hecker.
Maj. Ferdinand H. Rolshausen.
Capt. Jacob Lasalle.
68th New York, Col. Gotthilf Bourry.
157th New York, Col. Philip P. Brown, jr.
61st Ohio, Col. Stephen J. McGroarty.
74th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Adolph von Hartung.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York:
Capt. Frederick Braun.
Capt. Emil Koenig.
119th New York:
Col. Elias Peissner.
Lieut. Col. John T. Lockman.
75th Pennsylvania, Col. Francis Mahler.
26th Wisconsin, Col. William H. Jacobs.

Unattached.

82d Ohio, Col. James S. Robinson.

Artillery.

1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. LOUIS SCHIRMER.

New York Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Hermann Jahn.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K, Capt. William L. DeBeck.
1st West Virginia Light, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

PROVOST GUARD.

10th Maine (battalion), Capt. John D. Beardsley.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut:
Col. Warren W. Packer.
Lieut. Col. James A. Betts.
Maj. David F. Lane.
28th New York:
Lieut. Col. Elliott W. Cook.
Maj. Theophilus Fitzgerald.
46th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Cyrus Strous.
Capt. Edward L. Witman.
128th Pennsylvania:
Col. Joseph A. Mathews.
Maj. Cephas W. Dyer.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL ROSS.

20th Connecticut:
Lieut. Col. William B. Wooster.
Maj. Philo. B. Buckingham.
3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson.
123d New York, Col. Archibald L. McDougall.
145th New York:
Col. E. Livingston Price.
Capt. George W. Reid.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
2d Massachusetts, Col. Samuel M. Quincy.
13th New Jersey:
Col. Ezra A. Carman.
Maj. John Grimes.
Capt. George A. Beardsley.
107th New York, Col. Alexander S. Diven.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

Artillery.

Capt. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

1st New York Light, Battery K, Lieut. Edward L. Bailey.
1st New York Light, Battery M:
Lieut. Charles E. Winegar.
Lieut. John D. Woodbury.
4th United States, Battery F:
Lieut. Franklin B. Crosby.
Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kilpatrick.
Maj. Henry E. Symmes.
7th Ohio, Col. William R. Creighton.
29th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas Clark.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Lansford F. Chapman.
Capt. Conrad U. Meyer.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. KANE.

29th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Rickards, jr.
109th Pennsylvania:
Col. Henry J. Stainrook.
Capt. John Young, jr.
111th Pennsylvania, Col. George A. Cobham, jr.
124th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Simon Litzenberg.
125th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

60th New York, Lieut. Col. John C. O. Redington.
78th New York:
Maj. Henry R. Stagg.
Capt. William H. Randall.
102d New York, Col. James C. Lane.
137th New York, Col. David Ireland.
149th New York:
Maj. Abel G. Cook.
Capt. Oliver T. May.
Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.

Artillery.

Capt. JOSEPH M. KNAP.

Pennsylvania Light, Battery E:
Lieut. Charles A. Atwell.
Lieut. James D. McGill.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F:
Capt. Robert B. Hampton.
Lieut. James P. Fleming.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON. †

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. DAVIS.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin.
3d Indiana, Col. George H. Chapman.
8th New York, ——— ———.
9th New York, Col. William Sackett.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

1st Michigan, Company L, Lieut. John K. Truax.
6th New York:
Lieut. Col. Duncan McVicar.
Capt. William E. Beardsley.
8th Pennsylvania, Maj. Pennock Huey.
17th Pennsylvania, Col. Josiah H. Kellogg.

Artillery.

New York Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Joseph W. Martin.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

First Brigade.

Col. HORACE B. SARGENT.

1st Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Greely S. Curtis.
4th New York, Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola.
6th Ohio, Maj. Benjamin C. Stanhope.
1st Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. John L. Thompson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. MCINTOSH.

3d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Jones.
4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William E. Doster.
16th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Lorenzo D. Rogers.

* The Second and Third Divisions, First Brigade, First Division, and the Regular Reserve Brigade, with Robertson's and Tidball's batteries, on the "Stoneman Raid," April 29–May 7.

† Assumed command of First and Second Divisions, May 4.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery A, Capt. John C. Tidball.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

First Brigade.

Col. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

1st Maine, Col. Calvin S. Douty.
2d New York, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Davies, jr.
10th New York, Lieut. Col. William Irvine.

Second Brigade.

Col. PERCY WYNDHAM.

12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis.
1st Maryland, Lieut. Col. James M. Deems.
1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Virgil Brodrick.
1st Pennsylvania, Col. John P. Taylor.

REGULAR RESERVE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BUFORD.

6th Pennsylvania, Maj. Robert Morris, jr.
1st United States, Capt. R. S. C. Lord.
2d United States, Maj. Charles J. Whiting.
5th United States, Capt. James E. Harrison.
6th United States, Capt. George C. Cram.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. JAMES M. ROBERTSON.

2d United States, Batteries B and L, Lieut. Albert O. Vincent.
2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Robert Clarke.
4th United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 3, 1863—3.30 p. m.
(Received 4 p. m.)

We have had a desperate fight yesterday and to-day, which has resulted in no success to us, having lost a position of two lines which had been selected for our defense. It is now 1.30 o'clock, and there is still some firing of artillery. We may have another turn at it this p. m. I do not despair of success. If Sedgwick could have gotten up, there could have been but one result. As it is impossible for me to know the exact position of Sedgwick as regards his ability to advance and take part in the engagement, I cannot tell when it will end. We will endeavor to do our best. My troops are in good spirits. We have fought desperately to-day. No general ever commanded a more devoted army.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 47. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., April* 30, 1863.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction the commanding general announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defenses and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.

The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 49. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 6, 1863.

The major-general commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resource.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause, and our country.

Profoundly loyal, and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own fame.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers were undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the heart of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new luster to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his intrenchments, and whenever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy 5,000 prisoners; captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, fifteen colors; placed *hors de combat* 18,000 of his chosen troops; destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores; deranged his communications; captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of Major-General Hooker.

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Returns of Casualties in the Union forces during the Chancellorsville Campaign.

[Compiled from nominal lists, returns, &c.]

SKIRMISHES APRIL 29–30.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Skirmish at Germanna Ford, Va., April 29.							
6th New York Cavalry	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
Skirmish near Old Wilderness Tavern, Va., April 30.							
28th Pennsylvania Infantry	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Skirmishes at and near Chancellorsville, Va., April 30.							
8th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Skirmish near Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., April 30.							
6th New York Cavalry *	1	2	2	10	1	35	51

FRANKLIN'S CROSSING, OR DEEP RUN, APRIL 29–MAY 2.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
31st New York	.....	1	.....	9	....	.....	
49th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	2	1	....	.....	10
95th Pennsylvania	.....	...	....	3	.....	.....	3
119th Pennsylvania	...	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total	....	2	2	16	.....	.....	4
							20

NOTE.—Capt. William B. Freeburn, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, mortally wounded April 29.

* Lieut. Col. Duncan McVicar killed.

POLLOCK'S MILL CREEK (WHITE OAK RUN), OR FITZHUGH'S CROSSING, APRIL 29–MAY 2.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
7th Indiana	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
19th Indiana	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	5
12th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
13th Massachusetts	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
24th Michigan	.....	4	1	19	.....	.....	24
22d New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
29th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
15th New York Engineers*	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
50th New York Engineers*	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	7
1st New York Light Artillery, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
22d New York	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
24th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
30th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
76th New York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
83d New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
84th New York	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	23
95th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	7
147th New York	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
56th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
90th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8
107th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
135th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
136th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6
2d Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
6th Wisconsin	.....	3	1	12	.....	.....	16
7th Wisconsin	2	1	2	3	.....	1	9
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	4	15	9	135	1	8	172

OFFICERS KILLED.

Capt. George Bush, 13th Massachusetts, April 30.
Lieut. William Cordwell, 13th Massachusetts, April 30.
Capt. Alexander Gordon, 7th Wisconsin, April 29.
Lieut. William O. Topping, 7th Wisconsin, April 29.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Lieut. James H. Bloomfield, 84th New York, April 29.
Lieut. Alfred C. Lindsay, 136th Pennsylvania, April 30.

THE STONEMAN RAID, APRIL 29–MAY 11.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
12th Illinois Cavalry	.....	2	1	2	1	29	35
1st Maine Cavalry	.....	1	.....	1	1	23	26
1st Maryland Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1st U. S. Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18
2d U. S. Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
5th U. S. Cavalry	.....	1	.....	3	2	31	37
6th U. S. Cavalry	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Total	.....	4	1	6	4	135	150

* The casualties in the Engineer troops occurred at Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 29, and at United States and Banks' Fords, May 3–4.

RAPIDAN STATION, VA., MAY 1.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
8th Illinois Cavalry						2	2
3d Indiana Cavalry		1	1	2	1	19	24
1st Massachusetts Cavalry			1			2	3
8th New York Cavalry			1	4			5
1st Rhode Island Cavalry				5			5
Total		1	3	11	1	23	39

NOTE.—Lieut. Alton E. Phillips, First Massachusetts Cavalry, mortally wounded.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1–3.

[Including skirmishes along the lines, May 4–6.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.							
Staff			1				1
FIRST ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WALTER PHELPS, Jr.							
24th New York				1			1
30th New York				1			1
Total First Brigade				2			2
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
76th New York				2			2
95th New York				2			2
Total Second Brigade				4			4
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL.							
29th New Jersey		1		4			5
30th New Jersey			1	4			5
Total Third Brigade		1	1	3			10

*The losses of this corps from the 3d to the 6th of May only are included in this return. Its losses at Fitzhugh's Crossing are embodied in the table on page 173.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
4th United States, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total First Division	.....	1	1	14	.....	2	18
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.							
94th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
104th New York	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.							
12th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.							
13th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
83d New York (9th Militia)	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
88th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	12
Artillery.							
Maine Light, 5th Battery (E)	.....	6	3	19	.....	.....	28
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total Artillery	.....	7	3	22	.....	.....	32
Total Second Division	.....	7	4	38	.....	6	55
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.							
121st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
135th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	1	25	29
151st Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	5	.....	9	16
Total First Brigade	.....	1	1	10	1	35	48
Second Brigade.							
Col. ROY STONE.							
143d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
149th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
150th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	11
Total Artillery	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	11
Total Third Division	.....	1	2	21	1	37	62
Total First Army Corps	.....	9	7	73	1	45	135
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Escort.							
Capt. RILEY JOHNSON.							
6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5th New Hampshire	.....	.....	5	17	.....	3	25
61st New York	.....	1	1	15	1	9	27
81st Pennsylvania	.....	4	4	34	.....	19	61
148th Pennsylvania	2	29	9	110	.....	14	164
Total First Brigade	2	34	20	176	1	45	278
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.							
28th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	5	16
63d New York	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	6
69th New York	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	10
88th New York	.....	3	4	19	.....	20	46
116th Pennsylvania (battalion)	.....	1	1	18	.....	4	24
Total Second Brigade	1	7	9	54	.....	31	102
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.							
52d New York	.....	3	3	28	.....	9	43
57th New York	.....	2	2	26	.....	1	31
66th New York	.....	1	2	8	2	57	70
140th Pennsylvania	1	6	1	27	.....	9	44
Total Third Brigade	1	12	8	89	2	76	188
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.							
27th Connecticut	.....	1	1	6	19	264	291
2d Delaware	1	1	3	16	2	38	61
64th New York	.....	15	3	18	.....	8	44
53d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	7	.....	3	11
145th Pennsylvania	.....	1	3	6	6	106	122
Total Fourth Brigade	1	18	11	53	27	419	529

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
1st New York Light, Battery B	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	12
4th United States, Battery C	.....	2	1	12	.....	.....	15
Total Artillery	.....	2	2	23	.....	.....	27
Total First Division	5	73	50	395	30	571	1,124
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.							
First Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.							
14th Indiana	.....	7	8	42	.....	7	64
24th New Jersey	1	2	1	20	.....	12	36
28th New Jersey	.....	1	2	27	.....	29	59
4th Ohio	.....	14	2	53	.....	4	73
8th Ohio	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	12
7th West Virginia	1	2	1	16	.....	4	24
Total First Brigade	2	27	14	168	.....	57	268
Second Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.* (2) Col. CHARLES J. POWERS.							
Staff	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
14th Connecticut	.....	.....	3	34	2	17	56
12th New Jersey	1	23	6	126	.....	22	178
108th New York	.....	2	1	39	.....	10	52
130th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	4	25	.....	.....	29
Total Second Brigade	1	25	18	224	2	49	319
Third Brigade.							
(1) Col. JOHN D. MACGREGOR. (2) Col. CHARLES ALBRIGHT.							
1st Delaware	.....	6	1	38	.....	10	55
132d Pennsylvania	.....	2	2	39	.....	1	44
Total Third Brigade	.....	8	3	77	.....	11	99
Total Third Division†	3	60	35	469	2	117	686
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
1st United States, Battery I	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total Reserve Artillery	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total Second Army Corps	8	133	87	867	32	688	1,815
THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2

* Wounded and captured.

† Thirty-one of the missing of this division were subsequently found to be wounded, which changed the total loss to 535 wounded and 88 missing.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM. (2) Col. THOMAS W. EGAN.							
57th Pennsylvania	2	8	2	41	1	17	71
63d Pennsylvania	3	4	7	66	3	35	118
68th Pennsylvania	1	2	2	33	2	35	75
105th Pennsylvania	3	6	5	59	.....	3	76
114th Pennsylvania	3	17	8	115	.....	38	181
141st Pennsylvania	3	20	9	143	.....	60	235
Total First Brigade	15	57	33	457	6	188	756
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.							
20th Indiana	.....	1	2	17	.....	4	24
3d Maine	2	2	1	16	.....	42	63
4th Maine	1	1	.....	16	.....	10	28
38th New York	.....	2	.....	16	1	18	37
40th New York	.....	1	3	37	.....	29	70
99th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	16	.....	9	26
Total Second Brigade	3	8	6	118	1	112	248
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.							
17th Maine	1	9	5	60	.....	38	113
3d Michigan	1	6	3	43	.....	20	73
5th Michigan	1	6	3	40	.....	28	78
1st New York	.....	3	3	15	2	57	80
37th New York	.....	3	5	106	1	107	222
Total Third Brigade	3	27	19	264	3	250	566
Artillery.							
Capt. A. JUDSON CLARK.							
New Jersey Light, Battery B	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	10
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E	.....	2	.....	13	.....	2	17
3d United States, Batteries F and K	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	8
Total Artillery	.....	6	.....	26	.....	3	35
Total First Division	21	98	60	865	10	553	1,607
SECOND DIVISION.							
(1) Maj. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.* (2) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR. (2) Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL.							
1st Massachusetts	1	8	2	44	2	38	95
11th Massachusetts	2	6	5	60	.....	3	76
16th Massachusetts	1	5	7	52	.....	8	73
11th New Jersey	2	16	10	136	.....	5	169
26th Pennsylvania	.....	11	3	68	.....	9	91
Total First Brigade	6	46	27	360	2	63	504

* Killed.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.* (2) Col. J. EGBERT FARNUM.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
70th New York	.....	4	.....	11	.....	17	32
71st New York	.....	1	2	13	.....	23	39
72d New York	4	7	7	24	1	58	101
73d New York	1	2	2	29	.....	4	38
74th New York	.....	3	3	19	.....	15	40
120th New York	.....	4	1	48	.....	13	66
Total Second Brigade	5	21	16	144	1	130	317
Third Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.† (2) Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
5th New Jersey	2	11	7	95	.....	6	121
6th New Jersey	.....	6	11	42	.....	8	67
7th New Jersey	1	5	6	35	.....	.....	47
8th New Jersey	1	17	5	96	.....	6	125
2d New York	.....	4	5	39	.....	6	54
115th Pennsylvania	3	7	8	71	.....	22	111
Total Third Brigade	7	50	44	378	.....	48	527
Artillery.							
Capt. THOMAS W. OSBORN.							
1st New York Light, Battery D	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14
1st United States, Battery H	1	2	.....	18	.....	.....	21
4th United States, Battery K	.....	7	1	37	.....	.....	45
Total Artillery	1	11	1	67	.....	.....	80
Total Second Division	20	128	88	949	3	241	1,429
THIRD DIVISION.							
(1) Maj. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.‡ (2) Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN.							
86th New York	3	5	4	64	.....	1	77
124th New York	1	27	7	154	.....	15	204
122d Pennsylvania	.....	11	6	69	.....	16	102
Total First Brigade	4	43	17	287	.....	32	383
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL M. BOWMAN.							
12th New Hampshire	3	38	14	199	1	62	317
84th Pennsylvania	1	4	5	54	4	147	215
110th Pennsylvania	1	4	.....	18	2	20	45
Total Second Brigade	5	46	19	271	7	229	577

* Relieved May 3. † Wounded. ‡ Mortally wounded.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. HIRAM BERDAN.							
1st United States Sharpshooters	1	10	5	46	.....	6	68
2d United States Sharpshooters	.....	.....	2	8	.....	6	16
Total Third Brigade	1	10	7	54	.....	12	84
Artillery.							
(1) Capt. ALBERT A. VON PUTTKAMMER. (2) Capt. JAMES F. HUNTINGTON.							
New York Light, 10th Battery	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	18
New York Light, 11th Battery	.....	2	1	7	.....	1	11
1st Ohio Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	8
Total Artillery	.....	2	1	25	.....	9	37
Total Third Division	10	101	45	637	7	282	1,082
Total Third Army Corps	51	327	194	2,451	20	1,076	4,119
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES.							
2d Maine	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
18th Massachusetts	1	.....	.....	10	.....	2	13
2d Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Michigan	.....	2	.....	12	.....	1	15
13th New York (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
25th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
118th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Total First Brigade	1	3	1	39	.....	4	48
Second Brigade.							
(1) Col. JAMES MCQUADE. (2) Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
32d Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	5	.....	5	11
4th Michigan	.....	6	.....	12	.....	2	20
14th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
62d Pennsylvania	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	15
Total Second Brigade	.....	9	2	44	.....	7	62
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS B. W. STOCKTON.							
Michigan Sharpshooters, Brady's company	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
17th New York	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
44th New York	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
83d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	2	.....	18	.....	.....	20

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3-Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	8
Total Artillery	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	8
Total First Division	1	16	4	104	.....	13	138
SECOND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
3d United States, Companies B, C, F, G, I, and K	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	9
4th United States, Companies C, F, H, and K	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4
12th United States, Companies A, B, C, D, and G, 1st Battalion, and Companies A, C, and D, 2d Battalion.	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	18	23
14th United States, Companies A, B, D, E, F, and G, 1st Battalion, and Companies F and G, 2d Battalion.	.....	3	1	5	.....	6	15
Total First Brigade	.....	4	1	16	.....	30	51
Second Brigade.							
Col. SIDNEY BURBANK.							
2d United States, Companies B, C, F, I, and K	1	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	28
6th United States, Companies D, F, G, H, and I	.....	1	.....	21	.....	6	28
7th United States, Companies A, B, E, and I	.....	2	.....	9	.....	5	16
10th United States, Companies D, G, and H	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	12
11th United States, Companies B, C, D, E, F, and G, 1st Battalion, and Companies C and D, 2d Battalion.	.....	7	1	15	.....	5	28
17th United States, Companies A, C, D, G, and H, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and B, 2d Battalion.	1	5	2	21	.....	6	35
Total Second Brigade	2	15	3	105	.....	22	147
Third Brigade.							
Col. PATRICK H. O'RORKE.							
140th New York	.....	2	1	11	1	6	21
146th New York	.....	2	1	16	2	29	50
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	2	27	3	35	71
Artillery.							
Capt. STEPHEN H. WEED.							
1st Ohio Light, Battery L	1	1	.....	8	.....	1	11
5th United States, Battery I	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total Artillery	1	1	.....	13	.....	1	16
Total Second Division	3	24	6	161	3	88	285
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.							
91st Pennsylvania	.....	8	4	39	.....	25	76
126th Pennsylvania	.....	5	2	55	2	13	77
129th Pennsylvania	.....	4	1	31	.....	6	42
134th Pennsylvania	1	3	1	33	.....	7	45
Total First Brigade	1	20	8	158	2	51	240

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade.							
Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.							
123d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	....	7	.....	1	8
131st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
133d Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	9	.....	...	11
155th Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	10	.....	1	14
Total Second Brigade	1	3	1	30	.....	2	37
Total Third Division	2	23	9	188	2	53	277
Total Fifth Army Corps	6	63	19	453	5	154	700
ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
(1) Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.* (2) Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.							
41st New York	.....	2	2	26	.....	31	61
45th New York	3	4	3	22	1	43	76
54th New York	.....	1	3	21	.....	17	42
153d Pennsylvania	.....	6	3	37	3	36	85
Total First Brigade	3	13	11	106	4	127	264
Second Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN. (2, Col. JOHN C. LEE.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
17th Connecticut	1	3	3	35	5	64	111
25th Ohio	1	13	5	102	1	30	152
55th Ohio	1	8	5	82	.....	57	153
75th Ohio	1	12	3	58	2	64	140
107th Ohio	1	4	4	50	3	71	133
Total Second Brigade	5	40	21	327	13	286	692
Artillery.							
New York Light, 13th Battery	.....	.....	1	10	.....	2	13
Total First Division	8	53	34	443	17	415	970
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ADOLPH VON STEINWEHR.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ADOLPHUS BUSCHBECK.							
29th New York	1	3	4	49	1	38	96
154th New York	1	6	3	77	4	137	228
27th Pennsylvania	.....	6	2	29	.....	19	56
73d Pennsylvania	1	8	6	59	.....	29	103
Total First Brigade	3	23	15	214	5	223	483

* Wounded.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
33d Massachusetts	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	7
134th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	8
136th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
73d Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	1	8	.....	14	23
Artillery.							
1st New York Light, Battery I	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	13
Total Second Division	3	24	16	232	5	239	519
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER SCHIMMELFENNIG.							
82d Illinois	2	27	5	83	.....	38	155
68th New York	.....	1	3	17	.....	33	54
157th New York	1	12	3	63	1	18	98
61st Ohio	.....	33	3	24	.....	.....	60
74th Pennsylvania	.....	8	1	13	1	29	52
Total First Brigade	3	81	15	200	2	118	419
Second Brigade.							
Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI.							
58th New York	1	.....	2	8	2	18	31
119th New York	1	10	3	64	.....	42	120
75th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	6	3	48	59
26th Wisconsin	1	22	7	128	.....	40	198
Total Second Brigade	3	33	13	206	5	148	408
Unattached.							
82d Ohio	3	5	3	45	1	24	81
Artillery.							
1st Ohio Light, Battery I	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
Total Third Division	9	120	32	461	8	290	920
RESERVE ARTILLERY.							
1st Ohio Light, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Eleventh Army Corps	20	197	82	1,139	30	944	2,412
TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
PROVOST GUARD.							
10th Maine (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.							
5th Connecticut	1	.....	.....	19	6	37	63
28th New York	.....	1	.....	6	4	67	78
46th Pennsylvania	2	1	2	13	6	75	99
128th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	12	11	188	212
Total First Brigade	3	2	3	50	27	367	452
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL ROSS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
20th Connecticut	1	10	4	56	5	93	169
3d Maryland	1	10	3	42	1	28	85
123d New York	1	15	4	110	.....	18	148
145th New York	1	3	1	32	2	56	95
Total Second Brigade	4	38	13	240	9	195	499
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
27th Indiana	3	17	9	117	.....	4	150
2d Massachusetts	1	20	8	102	.....	7	138
13th New Jersey	.....	17	7	93	.....	24	141
107th New York	1	4	4	50	.....	24	83
3d Wisconsin	2	16	2	72	.....	9	101
Total Third Brigade	7	74	31	434	.....	68	614
Artillery.							
Capt. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1st New York Light, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
1st New York Light, Battery M	.....	5	.....	13	1	3	22
4th United States, Battery F	1	1	.....	9	.....	5	16
Total Artillery	1	6	1	29	1	8	45
Total First Division	15	120	48	753	38	638	1,612
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES CANDY.							
5th Ohio	2	4	4	48	.....	24	82
7th Ohio	.....	16	.....	62	.....	21	99
29th Ohio	.....	2	2	40	1	27	72
66th Ohio	.....	3	5	35	.....	30	73
28th Pennsylvania	2	15	5	55	.....	24	101
147th Pennsylvania	3	10	4	53	.....	24	94
Total First Brigade	7	50	20	293	1	150	521
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. KANE.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
29th Pennsylvania	.....	6	.....	13	.....	2	21
109th Pennsylvania	1	2	2	15	.....	2	22
111th Pennsylvania	1	4	3	11	.....	7	26
124th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	15	.....	3	20
125th Pennsylvania	1	.....	4	25	.....	19	49
Total Second Brigade	3	13	11	79	.....	33	139

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, MAY 1-3—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
60th New York	.....	9	3	41	.....	13	66
78th New York	1	11	3	48	2	66	131
102d New York	1	9	3	38	1	38	90
137th New York	.....	3	2	13	1	35	54
149th New York	2	13	5	63	2	101	186
Total Third Brigade	4	45	16	203	7	253	528
Artillery.							
Capt. JOSEPH M. KNAP.							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9
Pennsylvania Light, Battery F	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	9
Total Artillery	1	2	1	14	....	.....	18
Total Second Division	15	110	48	589	8	436	1,206
Total Twelfth Army Corps	30	230	97	1,344	46	1,075	2,822
CAVALRY.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
6th New York	.....	1	1	.....	.....	17	19
8th Pennsylvania	3	2	.....	21	.....	76	102
17th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	8	.....	5	14
New York Light Artillery, 6th Battery	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
Total Second Brigade	3	5	2	33	.....	98	141
RECAPITULATION.							
General Headquarters	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Army Corps	.....	9	7	73	1	45	135
Second Army Corps	8	133	87	867	32	688	1,815
Third Army Corps	51	327	194	2,451	20	1,076	4,119
Fifth Army Corps	6	63	19	453	5	154	700
Eleventh Army Corps	20	197	82	1,139	30	944	2,412
Twelfth Army Corps	30	230	97	1,344	46	1,075	2,822
Cavalry	3	5	2	33	.....	98	141
Grand total	118	964	489	6,360	134	4,080	12,145

OFFICERS KILLED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. George S. Benton, 5th Infantry. | Lieut. David P. Griffiths, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Charles Walter, 17th Infantry. |

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Ephraim Jordan, 2d Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Lorenz Spoenemann, 82d Infantry. | Lieut. Conrad Schonder, 82d Infantry.

INDIANA.

Capt. John A. Cassidy, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Solomon S. Hamrick, 27th Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac Van Buskirk, 27th Infantry.

MAINE.

Lieut. Col. George F. Leppien, 1st Light Artillery.
Lieut. Warren Cox, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Denola Witham, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Sheridan F. Miller, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Dudley H. Johnson, 17th Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. Edward W. Bakeman, 3d Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Charles E. Rand, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Gerald Fitzgerald, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. John S. Harris, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. John Munn, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Alexander J. Dallas, 16th Infantry.
Capt. William G. Hewins, 18th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. Joseph Mason, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Edward T. Sherlock, 5th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. Moses H. Savage, 12th Infantry.
Capt. Orlando W. Keyes, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. George S. Cram, 12th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Capt. John Gamble, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. John H. Moore, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. George A. Berdan, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas Stevenson, 8th Infantry.
Lieut. Lott Bloomfield, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward Kelly, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Pierson, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. John Springer, 24th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Bernard Bode, 29th Infantry.
Capt. Francis A. Dessauer, 45th Infantry.
Capt. Louis Bisky, 45th Infantry.
Capt. Charles Leonhard, 45th Infantry.
Capt. Frederick Braun, 58th Infantry.
Capt. John C. Lynch, 63d Infantry.
Col. William O. Stevens, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. William C. Brooks, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Hydorn, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. Harrison F. Ellis, 72d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Dennen, 73d Infantry.
Lieut. Charles A. Courter, 78th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Barna J. Chapin, 86th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel S. Ellsworth, 86th Infantry.
Capt. William W. Angle, 86th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis Bacon, 102d Infantry.
Capt. Nathaniel E. Rutter, 107th Infantry.
Col. Elias Peissner, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. John C. Corbett, 123d Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob E. Denton, 124th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Poole, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Breed, 149th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph A. Davis, 149th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel C. Noyes, 154th Infantry.
Lieut. Major L. Hunt, 157th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. Frederick Dorries, Battery L, 1st Light Artillery.
Lieut. Frederick Fairfax, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. William P. Jackson, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander Sinclair, 25th Infantry.
Capt. Franklin J. Sauter, 55th Infantry.
Col. Robert Reily, 75th Infantry.
Capt. George H. Purdy, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. James J. Beer, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. Nelson M. Carroll, 82d Infantry.
Surg. Charles A. Hartmann, 107th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Peter Keenan, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. Charles Arrowsmith, 8th Cavalry.
Lieut. John H. Haddock, 8th Cavalry.
Capt. Robert B. Hampton, Battery F, Light Artillery.
Maj. Lansford F. Chapman, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. William C. Shields, 28th Infantry.
Maj. Cyrus Strous, 46th Infantry.
Lieut. Obadiah R. Priestly, 46th Infantry.
Capt. Edson J. Rice, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph Brady, 57th Infantry.
Capt. William Smith, 63d Infantry.
Capt. William Thompson, 63d Infantry.
Lieut. Milo M. Boyle, 63d Infantry.
Capt. James Shields, 68th Infantry.
Capt. Henry J. Giltman, 73d Infantry.
Capt. Jacob Peterman, 84th Infantry.
Col. Amor A. McKnight, 105th Infantry.
Capt. Robert Kirk, 105th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Powers, 105th Infantry.
Col. Henry J. Stainrook, 109th Infantry.
Col James Crowther, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Casper M. Kingsbury, 111th Infantry.
Maj. Joseph S. Chandler, 114th Infantry.
Capt. Frank A. Eliot, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. George M. Cullen, 114th Infantry.
Col. Francis A. Lancaster, 115th Infantry.
Capt. John J. Connelly, 115th Infantry.
Capt. George Cromley, 115th Infantry.
Lieut. Jesse S. Stewart, 125th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward C. Bendere, 133d Infantry.
Capt. John Brant, 134th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph W. McEwen, 140th Infantry.
Capt. Abram J. Swart, 141st Infantry.
Capt. James L. Mumford, 141st Infantry.
Lieut. Logan O. Tyler, 141st Infantry.
Lieut. James R. Smith, 147th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Hughes, 147th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas J. Leaming, 147th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Bible, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis Stevenson, 148th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Capt. Francis M. Roberts, 7th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. Col. John W. Scott, 3d Infantry.
Lieut. Abner Wood, 3d Infantry.
Capt. Charles Pizzala, 26th Infantry.

U. S. REGULARS.

Lieut. Justin E. Dimick, 1st Artillery.
Lieut. Franklin B. Crosby, 4th Artillery.
Capt. Salem S. Marsh, 2d Infantry.
Capt. William J. Temple, 17th Infantry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry.
Lieut. Byron Brewer, 1st Sharpshooters.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Isaac R. Bronson, 14th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. Ferdinand Babst, 82d Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Charles Gibson, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Julian F. Hoffer, 27th Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. John R. Clemm, 3d Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Hiram Rowe, 16th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel G. Savage, 16th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Lieut. John Howeth, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Alpheus Witherell, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. George G. Whitfield, 13th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. William O'Donohue, 14th Battery (attached to Battery C, 4th U. S. Artillery).
Capt. Herman Caesar, 52d Infantry.
Maj. Robert Rother, 68th Infantry.
Lieut. Adelbert Hoya, 68th Infantry.
Capt. Harman J. Bliss, 72d Infantry.
Capt. Byron P. Thrasher, 108th Infantry.
Capt. Henry R. Schwerin, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Franklin Norton, 123d Infantry.
Lieut. Henry Gowdy, 124th Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. William A. Whiteraft, 25th Infantry.
Capt. Horace Robinson, 55th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas J. Abrell, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. John Winkler, 107th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Col. William S. Kirkwood, 63d Infantry.
Lieut. William M. McGranahan, 63d Infantry.
Lieut. William W. Weeks, 63d Infantry.
Capt. John D. Pawling, 68th Infantry.
Capt. Jacob Leibfried, 73d Infantry.
Capt. Theodore H. Parsons, 91st Infantry.
Lieut. George Black, 91st Infantry.
Lieut. Charles W. Norris, 109th Infantry.
Lieut. James Malloy, 115th Infantry.
Maj. John W. Patton, 145th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. August Schueler, 26th Infantry.
Capt. Charles W. Neukirch, 26th Infantry.

U. S. REGULARS.

Lieut. Edmund Kirby, 1st Artillery.
Lieut. Charles J. Weld, 17th Infantry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple.
Capt. Dudley P. Chase, 2d Sharpshooters.

FREDERICKSBURG (OR MARYE'S HEIGHTS), AND SALEM HEIGHTS (OR SALEM CHURCH), AND NEAR BANKS' FORD, VA., MAY 3-4.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
First Brigade.							
(1) Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY. (2) Col. HENRY W. HUDSON. (3) Col. BYRON LAFLIN.							
15th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1st Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
34th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
82d New York (2d Militia)	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	6
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	1	15	.....	4	20
Third Brigade.							
Col. NORMAN J. HALL.							
19th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
20th Massachusetts	.....	2	2	12	.....	1	17
7th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
42d New York	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
59th New York	.....	1	1	6	.....	7	15
127th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	10
Total Third Brigade	.....	3	5	51	.....	8	67

FREDERICKSBURG, ETC., MAY 3-4—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Artillery.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G	1	4	2	16	.....	.....	23
Total Second Division	1	7	8	82	.....	12	110
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Provost Guard.							
4th New Jersey, Companies A, C, and H	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
(1) Col. HENRY W. BROWN.* (2) Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE. (3) Col. SAMUEL L. BUCK.* (4) Col. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
1st New Jersey	1	6	4	67	.....	27	105
2d New Jersey	1	3	4	32	....	9	49
3d New Jersey	1	10	3	66	1	14	95
15th New Jersey	2	22	2	124	.....	4	154
23d New Jersey	3	17	6	51	.....	31	108
Total First Brigade	8	58	19	340	1	85	511
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
5th Maine	1	10	8	50	.....	27	96
16th New York	.....	23	4	66	2	47	142
27th New York	.....	3	1	12	.....	3	19
121st New York	3	45	3	170	2	53	276
96th Pennsylvania	1	15	2	52	.....	9	79
Total Second Brigade	5	96	18	350	4	139	612
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
18th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33	34
32d New York	.....	1	.....	2	.....	40	43
49th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6
95th Pennsylvania	5	18	8	102	.....	20	153
119th Pennsylvania	1	9	3	71	.....	38	122
Total Third Brigade	6	28	11	177	.....	136	358
Artillery.							
Maj. JOHN A. TOMPKINS.							
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
New Jersey Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Maryland Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
2d United States, Battery D	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Artillery	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	7
Total First Division	19	184	50	872	5	360	1,490

* Wounded.

FREDERICKSBURG, ETC., MAY 3-4—Continued

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.							
Second Brigade.							
Col. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
26th New Jersey	.....	7	.....	66	.....	51	124
2d Vermont	.....	17	5	110	.....	.....	132
3d Vermont	.....	3	2	20	.....	.....	25
4th Vermont	.....	4	2	25	.....	22	53
5th Vermont	.....	3	1	10	.....	9	23
6th Vermont	1	4	3	51	.....	15	74
Total Second Brigade	1	38	13	282	.....	97	431
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
7th Maine	1	11	2	47	.....	31	92
21st New Jersey	.....	9	6	55	.....	141	211
20th New York	.....	6	6	86	4	106	208
33d New York	.....	17	5	125	1	73	221
49th New York	.....	1	1	15	.....	18	35
77th New York	1	6	1	45	.....	30	83
Total Third Brigade	2	50	21	373	5	399	850
Artillery.							
5th United States, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	9
Total Artillery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	9
Total Second Division	3	88	34	663	5	497	1,290
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALEXANDER SHALER.							
65th New York	.....	1	1	12	.....	3	17
67th New York	.....	2	1	15	.....	11	29
122d New York	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
23d Pennsylvania	.....	4	.....	17	.....	40	61
82d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	5	28	.....	13	46
Total First Brigade	.....	7	8	78	.....	67	160
Second Brigade.							
(1) Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE.* (2) Col. HENRY L. EUSTIS.							
7th Massachusetts	2	20	9	116	.....	3	150
10th Massachusetts	.....	10	2	55	.....	2	69
37th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	10	.....	5	16
36th New York	1	1	4	14	.....	6	26
2d Rhode Island	.....	7	2	66	.....	6	81
Total Second Brigade	3	39	17	261	.....	22	342
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York	.....	10	5	50	2	53	120
93d Pennsylvania	2	6	2	51	.....	18	79
98th Pennsylvania	.....	7	5	16	.....	13	41
102d Pennsylvania	1	11	1	53	4	99	169
139th Pennsylvania	1	10	3	51	.....	11	76
Total Third Brigade	4	44	16	221	6	194	485

* Wounded.

FREDERICKSBURG, ETC., MAY 3-4—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Artillery.							
Capt. JEREMIAH MCCARTHY.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Batteries C and D	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	9
2d United States, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Total Artillery	.....	1	1	3	.....	18	23
Total Third Division	7	91	42	563	6	391	1,010
LIGHT DIVISION.							
Col. HIRAM BURNHAM.							
6th Maine	4	19	4	107	.....	35	169
31st New York	1	11	2	42	6	81	143
43d New York	3	12	2	51	7	129	204
61st Pennsylvania	1	7	5	59	.....	16	88
5th Wisconsin	3	32	9	113	1	35	193
New York Light Artillery, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Light Division	12	81	22	373	14	296	798
Total Sixth Army Corps	41	444	149	2,471	31	1,454	4,590

RECAPITULATION.

Second Division, Second Army Corps	1	7	8	82	....	12	110
Sixth Army Corps	41	444	149	2,471	31	1,454	4,590
Grand total	42	451	157	2,553	31	1,466	4,700

OFFICERS KILLED.

MAINE.

Lieut. Cyrus W. Braun, 5th Infantry.
Maj. Joel A. Haycock, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Sewell C. Gray, 6th Infantry.
Capt. John H. Ballinger, 6th Infantry.
Capt. Ralph W. Young, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph G. Butler, 7th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Prentiss M. Whiting, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert A. Tillson, 7th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. Mark W. Collet, 1st Infantry.
Capt. William Bergen, 2d Infantry.
Capt. Archibald S. Taylor, 3d Infantry.
Capt. Ira J. Lindsley, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. John Fowler, 15th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles Sibley, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. James S. Budd, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. Sidney H. McCarter, 23d Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. John Jewsbury, 31st Infantry.
Maj. Elihu J. Faxon, 36th Infantry.
Capt. Hugh B. Knickerbocker, 43d Infantry.
Capt. Douglas Lodge, 43d Infantry.
Lieut. George H. Koons, 43d Infantry.
Capt. Luther M. Wheeler, 77th Infantry.
Capt. Nelson O. Wendell, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. Ulysses F. Doubleday, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick E. Ford, 121st Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. George C. Spear, 61st Infantry.
Lieut. Washington Brua, 93d Infantry.
Lieut. William D. Boltz, 93d Infantry.
Col. Gustavus W. Town, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Elisha Hall, 95th Infantry.
Capt. T. D. G. Chapman, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. Eugene D. Dunton, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. David Hailer, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander Allison, 96th Infantry.
Capt. John Large, 102d Infantry.
Capt. Peter W. Rodgers, 119th Infantry.
Lieut. James T. Harbison, 139th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. Benjamin E. Kelley, Battery G, 1st Light Artillery.

VERMONT.

Capt. Luther Ainsworth, 6th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. Louis G. Strong, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Jeremiah J. Turner, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Alpheus H. Robinson, 5th Infantry.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

MAINE.

Lieut. Smith G. Bailey, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas P. Roach, 6th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. Gilliam Van Houten, 21st Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Charles D. Rossiter, 33d Infantry.
Capt. Thomas S. Arnold, 121st Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. George F. Harper, 61st Infantry.
Capt. John H. Delap, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. George Busch, 98th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob B. Knisley, 127th Infantry.
Capt. John C. Dempsey, 139th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. Clark E. Bates, 2d Infantry.

VERMONT.

Lieut. Francis A. Gleason, 2d Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Lieut. John McMurtry, 5th Infantry.

General summary of Casualties in the Union forces during the Chancellorsville (Va.) campaign, April 27–May 11, 1863.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Locality.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Germanna Ford, April 29	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
Franklin's Crossing, April 29–May 2	.....	2	2	16	.....	.....	20
Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 29–May 2	4	15	9	135	1	8	172
Stoneman's Raid, April 29–May 11	.....	4	1	6	4	135	150
Near Old Wilderness Tavern, April 30	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Chancellorsville, April 30	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Near Spotsylvania Court-House, April 30	1	2	2	10	1	35	51
Rapidan Station, May 1	.....	1	3	11	1	23	39
Chancellorsville, May 1–6	118	964	489	6,360	134	4,080	12,145
Fredericksburg, or Marye's, and Salem Heights, &c., May 3–4	42	451	157	2,553	31	1,466	4,700
Grand total	165	1,441	664	9,098	172	5,747	17,287

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, Chief of Topographical Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Engineer Office, May 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I present the following report of the operations connected with the battle of Chancellorsville as they came within my knowledge and observation:

Accompanying is a map,* on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, embracing nearly all the field operated upon by our troops, exclusive of the cavalry, from the time they began to leave their winter bivouac, on April 27, until their return, on May 6. The region not included in this map lies between Hartwood Church and Kelly's Mills, and contains a portion of the routes marched over by the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps to turn the enemy's left flank by way of Kelly's Mills, on the Rappahannock and Germanna and Ely's Fords, on the Rapidan.

Accompanying it also is another map,† on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, containing all our known topography in the entire region from the Potomac to the James River, and from the Blue Ridge to the Chesapeake, a region whose characteristic is a dense forest of oak or pine, with occasional clearings, rarely extensive enough to prevent the riflemen concealed in one border from shooting across to the other side; a forest which, with but few exceptions, required the axmen to precede the artillery from the slashings in front of the fortifications of Washington to those of Richmond. No pains have been spared to make the forest topography on this map as complete as possible. It will be of great assistance in future operations, and it will aid those seeking to understand why the numerous bloody battles fought between the armies of the Union and of the Secessionists should have been so indecisive. A proper understanding of the country, too, will help to relieve the Americans from the charge so frequently made at home and abroad of want of generalship in handling troops in battle—battles that had to be fought out hand to hand in forests, where artillery and cavalry could play no part; where the troops could not be seen by those controlling their movements; where the echoes and reverberations of sound from tree to tree were enough to appall the strongest hearts engaged, and yet the noise would often scarcely be heard beyond the immediate scene of strife. Thus the generals on either side, shut out from sight or from hearing, had to trust to the unyielding bravery of their men till couriers from the different parts of the field, often extending for miles, brought word which way the conflict was resulting before sending the needed support. We should not wonder that such battles often terminated from the mutual exhaustion of both contending forces, but rather that in all these struggles of Americans against Americans no panic on either side gave victory to the other like that which the French, under Moreau, gained over the Austrians in the Black Forest.

In order to do justice to the sources from which this topographical information was obtained, I will state that, up to the time this campaign ended, the engineering department of the Army of the Potomac had been divided into three parts. The Topographical Engineers formed a distinct branch of the staff, attached to headquarters. The Engineers and regular Engineer Battalion formed another, also attached to the staff

* To appear in Atlas. † Not found.

at headquarters. The third part was the Engineer Brigade, a volunteer organization, originally about 2,500 strong, under the command of a regular engineer, holding the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers.

During the past session of Congress a law had passed consolidating the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers. No order, however, was published uniting the two offices at these headquarters till our return from Chancellorsville, so that my report is not designed to embrace the operations of the officer in charge of the Engineer Brigade, General Benham, nor those of Captain Comstock, of the Engineers.

The Engineer Brigade, under its previous commander, General Woodbury, made a great deal of accurate topographical reconnaissance along the Rappahannock River from Skinker's Neck to the Rapidan, particularly of that part above Fredericksburg and in the triangle of which that city, Hartwood Church, and the mouth of the Rapidan formed the vertices. A very considerable portion of the reconnaissance between Falmouth, Hartwood Church, Stafford Court-House, Aquia Landing, and King George Court-House was made under my predecessor in the Topographical Department, First Lieut. Nicolas Bowen, Topographical Engineers (now Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen, assistant adjutant-general). Very extensive reconnaissances had been made in the campaign under General Pope by Capt. W. H. Paine, aide-de-camp, and published under direction of Colonel Macomb, chief topographical engineer to General Pope, which extended from Manassas south to Rapidan Station.

The surveys about the defenses of Washington, under Major Whipple, topographical engineer (the late Major-General Whipple), form the northern limit of the map, and those on the operations on the Peninsula, by General Humphreys and Captain (now Colonel) Abbot, the southern limit. The coast surveys of the York and Rappahannock Rivers and reconnaissances of the Potomac River form the bases of the map.

I was placed in charge of the Topographical Engineers on February 2, 1863. All the other Topographical Engineers were then relieved, and Capt. W. H. Paine and Lieutenant [Lebbeus H.] Mitchell were assigned to assist me, as well as several very competent non-commissioned officers and privates and a large force of civil assistants. Captain Paine especially aided me with much knowledge of the country, past experience, and zeal. With this force, every part of the country afterward occupied by our troops was mapped. Much information, too, was gained from negroes and deserters, and in a few cases by captures of maps from the enemy. All this is embodied in the map, to a scale of 1 mile per inch.

In order to make my report more easily understood and interesting, I will mention in brief some of the more general operations, of which mine were but a part, and give also a sketch of the situation. At the time the operations resulting in the battle of Chancellorsville and those attending it began, the enemy occupied in strong force the heights south of the Rappahannock River, from Skinker's Neck to Banks' Ford, having continuous lines of infantry parapets throughout (a distance of about 20 miles), his troops being so disposed as to be readily concentrated on any threatened point. Interspersed along these lines of intrenchments were battery epaulements advantageously located for sweeping the hill slopes and bottom lands, on which our troops would have to march to the assault, and which effectually protected the enemy's artillery from our own. Abatis, formed of fallen timber, and impassable swamps in places, still further strengthened his lines and reduced the number of assailable points. The crests of the main hills, where the enemy had prepared to receive us, were from three-quarters to 1½ miles

from the margin of the river, but this margin was strongly guarded by men sheltered behind rifle-pits, which guard and its cover were made quite formidable at every available crossing-place. In fact, every little rise of ground that could shelter the enemy and enable him to check our advance was intrenched and prepared for us.

To gain the immediate banks opposite the center of the enemy's line, however, was practicable in several places where the high ground on our side approached the river and enabled our artillery to command it; but the prospect of their gaining a footing on the heights, exposed as our troops would be for long distances to concentrated artillery fire, and finally to meet fresh infantry behind parapets fully prepared, seemed hopeless. Previous experience in attempting it under General Burnside, when the enemy's preparations were far less complete, had made this a conviction in the mind of every private in the ranks. To turn the enemy's right flank, and cross the river so as to gain the heights below his intrenchments, required a secret move of pontoon-trains and artillery for more than 20 miles, over a broken and wooded country, with clayey soils, which, in the condition of the roads at that time, was impossible.

The difficulty of constructing practicable roads toward King George Court-House was great. The side streams running into the Rappahannock and those running into the Potomac interlaced each other at their sources, so as to quite destroy the continuity of the main dividing ridge, and on every road presented transverse ravines with steep hills and oozing springs, which our wheels soon mixed with the clay, and turned literally to streams of mud. So greatly was the country in this section cut up by ravines that it seemed as if the former geological influences that shaped the course of these streams well-nigh made the Rappahannock join the Potomac at this the narrowest part of the northern neck which separates them.

General Lee's spy system was so perfect that the move could not have been kept from him, and it is not saying too much that he could have extended his intrenchments down the river as fast as we could have built practicable roads. Add to this the rapidly increasing width of the river, which our pontoons could not span, and which required 1,000 feet of bridging at the first available point below Skinker's Neck, and the impracticability of this flank movement is obvious. On the enemy's left, even the crossing of the river was a matter of the greatest difficulty.

Above Beck's Island, about 2½ miles above Fredericksburg, the high bluffs on each side close in upon the river, having a height above it of perhaps 150 feet, with slopes generally well wooded, very steep, and deeply cut by side ravines. Favorable conditions of approach to the river from either side first present themselves about 6 miles by the road we had to take above Fredericksburg, at a place called Banks' Ford, not then fordable. Here, too, a foothold on the opposite hills gave a command of all the enemy's line. A place of such importance was guarded by the enemy with the utmost care. His earth parapets, placed so as to sweep with musketry every crossing-place and practicable slope, were in three lines from the water's edge to the summit of the slope, and traversed so as to quite protect the defenders from our artillery fire. It might seem that these successive lines would be of little use after the first one was carried, as those who fled from the first would mask the fire of the other, so that pursued and pursuers might enter together. The tactics of the rebels, however, provided for this; the first lines generally surrendered when overpowered instead of running, and thus no confusion is produced in the succeeding lines. At Banks' Ford, more-

over, two of these lines were so close to each other that both could in places bring their fire upon a party crossing the river, the rising slope permitting the rear line to shoot over that in front. The obstacles here were so great to our forcing a passage that the enemy forbore to plant a redoubt on the summit of the hill, thus, as it were, inviting us to try it. A large force constantly near the place rendered a surprise impossible, and, in addition, the bend in the river was such that though Fredericksburg was but 3 miles distant over a good plank road for the enemy, it was 6 miles for us through a forest.

The next point on the enemy's left which offered a practicable approach to the stream was at the United States Mine Ford, not then fordable, about 7 miles by the road above Banks' Ford. The intermediate space along the river was so difficult in its approaches to the water on either side that any work of ours to make them practicable would have given time to the enemy to fortify the opposite side, so as to render the attempt abortive. At the approaches to the United States Mine Ford, too, the enemy had created long lines of infantry parapets, with battery epaulements, and an ample force was encamped near to occupy them.

The junction of the Rapidan occurring just above the United States Mine Ford, involved the passage of that stream, also, in any attempt to turn the enemy's left by going farther up the river. The passage of two streams, not fordable, and having a width of 200 to 300 feet, at such a long distance from our base by a flank movement, with heavy pontoon and artillery trains, in the presence of an enemy who was also supposed to be supplied with pontoons by which he could cross in our rear, over roads almost impassable and through interminable forests, seemed so unlikely that the enemy gave himself no concern about it nor adopted any contingent precautions against such an attempt. Indeed, he was at the time rebuilding the Germanna bridge, where a portion of our troops crossed.

Stafford County, in which the Union Army was located, is noted for its poverty. A lack of fertility in the soil has discouraged enterprise, and the country is wanting in public improvements such as are usually to be found in more prosperous communities. Dense woods and thickets of black-jack oak and pine cover most of the ground. The general character of the country is that of a wilderness, and it forms part of that distinguishing belt of country which continues through Orange and Spotsylvania Counties and southwesterly in a general direction parallel with the Blue Ridge. It forms, where it crosses the Rappahannock, a high ridge, composed in part of quartz rocks, in which the gold mines are located. The soil, however, in the mass is clayey, with occasional thin strata of gravel. In wet, wintry weather there was no practicable roadway for our heavy trains except what had been prepared by ourselves with a pavement of logs. Language fails to describe the weary, struggling marches of our trains, prolonged in many instances all through the night, and the picture of helplessness they presented on such marches as that of January 22.

Orange and the western part of Spotsylvania County, on the south side of the Rappahannock, in which Chancellorsville (a single large house at that time, now in ruins) is situated, is much of the character of Stafford, just described. There are two excellent roads leading from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville, one macadamized and the other planked. These were routes open to General Lee. The term "Wilderness" is localized in common parlance for a portion of this country, and no one can conceive a more unfavorable field for the movements of a

grand army than it presents between these roads and the river. Between Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg the country becomes more open and clear as you approach the latter place, and for several miles along the Plank road the country is clear and even-surfaced, and affording a fine field for the use of all arms.

I have thus described in somewhat of a general way the field of operations. In this, though I have been at some length, I feel I have not allowed more than the importance of the subject demands, in order to aid in comprehending the campaign.

The plan which the commanding general formed was kept a profound secret until its successful initiative disclosed it to friend and foe. Three corps, the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth, were put in motion on April 27 to pass around the enemy's left flank, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mills, a distance of 30 miles from Fredericksburg, thence to cross the Rapidan by Germanna and Ely's Fords.

The Rappahannock was successfully crossed by the morning of the 28th on a canvas pontoon bridge, laid by Captain Comstock, engineer, with but slight opposition from a small observing force. The Rapidan proved barely fordable, and was crossed by the morning of the 30th. To divert the enemy's attention from the main movement, the passage of the Rappahannock was forced by the Sixth Corps, opposite our left, at the place known as Franklin's Crossing, on the night of April 28. Two pontoon bridges, about 300 feet each in length, were constructed here, under General Benham, and the troops crossed in force during the day. Up to this time I had remained at headquarters.

At 5 p. m. on the 29th, I set out, as directed, for the United States Mine Ford, to assist Major Spaulding, of the Engineer Brigade, if necessary, in throwing the pontoon bridge across at that place. About the same time it began to rain, and so continued through most of the night. I found the bridge train on the road between Banks' Ford and the United States Mine Ford. The road was a crooked one, through forests, and very muddy, and the night was very dark. Great difficulty attended the movement of the train, which did not reach its destination till about 8 a. m. on the 30th, though everybody worked with energy all through the night, with extra teams furnished by Colonel Ingalls, quartermaster, and General Couch, from their trains.

On the morning of the 30th, I reconnoitered the approaches to the crossing-place, and found that to make any one of them practicable was a difficult undertaking. General Couch detailed 500 men under my direction, and this force went to work in earnest, working right down to the bank of the river. The mist of the morning so obscured the view that we could not ascertain whether the enemy, who had occupied the opposite bank on the preceding night, had withdrawn or not; but our freedom from molestation encouraged the idea that he had, and about 9 a. m. the appearance of some cavalrymen from General Meade's column showed us that he had, and that the grand flanking movement had succeeded. The work on the road was pushed with all possible dispatch, the men working with the greatest spirit, and by 1 p. m. was made practicable for artillery and pontoon wagons.

By 3 p. m. the bridge was laid and the Second Corps was crossing the river. The road up the opposite bank was soon completed, and great was the enthusiasm of the men as they found we had turned these formidable intrenchments without losing a man, and gained the advantage of meeting the enemy in an open field. The force assembled at and near Chancellorsville, on the night of the 30th, consisted of the Second, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, with General Hooker there in person in command.

On the morning of May 1, I went out 3 miles on the turnpike to Fredericksburg to reconnoiter. As far as I went, I found the road good and broad. The country along the road for the first mile is wooded on both sides, and was generally so to the left of it (except some cleared fields) nearly to the river. The inhabitants reported the roads and communications to be indirect and in bad condition between the road and river. To the right of the road it was rather more open, and in places the clearing extended across from the road to the Plank road. These two roads, diverging at Chancellorsville, were separated in the widest place perhaps a mile, but, gradually converging, were said to meet again in about 6 miles. The small streams crossed the turnpike and ran to the Rappahannock, the ridges being nearly perpendicular to the road. The Plank road keeps along the sources of these little streams, and follows the ridge between the waters that flow to the Rappanannock and the sources of the Mattapony River. I found the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry picketing the road for 3 miles and to within sight of the enemy's breastwork thrown across the road, which was as far as I could go. The clearing in front of the Chancellorsville house to the southward did not extend more than 200 yards, but it widened as you went westward toward Culpeper for about half a mile, where a good position was to be found at a place called Fairview. Just beyond this a small stream, one of the sources of the Ny River, crossed the Plank road, and here the woods were standing on both sides of the road, and the westerly bank of the stream commanded all the open plain about Chancellorsville. Woods and clearings alternate with each other farther on to our right.

On my return to headquarters, about 10 a. m., I found that an advance had been ordered. The First and Third Divisions of the Fifth Corps were to take the road along the river toward Banks' Ford; the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, the turnpike, to be followed by a portion of the Second Corps, and the Twelfth Corps to move out on the Plank road toward Fredericksburg. This was a movement to take up a line of battle about 2½ miles in front, preparatory to a simultaneous advance along the line at 2 p. m. I went back over the route I had examined, which was that given to the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, under General Sykes. On gaining the ridge, about 1¼ miles from Chancellorsville, we found the enemy advancing and driving back our cavalry. This small force resisted handsomely, riding up and firing almost in the faces of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, which formed the enemy's advance. General Sykes moved forward at double-quick time, attacked the enemy vigorously, and drove him back with loss till he had gained the position assigned him. This he obtained about 12 o'clock. No sound yet reached us indicating that any of our column had encountered the advance of the enemy.

In General Sykes' front the enemy deployed to the right and left, in line far outreaching the whole of ours, and I have never seen the steadiness of our troops more tried and proved. Captain Weed brought his battery into the front line on the ridge where it could operate against the enemy, and was able to reply to him within musket-range, and used his guns with great effect. When the division had all been deployed to extend the line of battle, the lack of numbers compelled a regiment to be deployed as skirmishers. No connection, however, could even thus be made with our own troops on the right, and my aide, Lieutenant James, in attempting to communicate with the presumed position of General Slocum, ran against the enemy's skirmishers, from which he fortunately escaped, though many shots were fired after him. A simi-

lar effort by one of General Sykes' aides was foiled in the same way. General Sykes bravely resolved to hold the position assigned him, which his command had so gallantly won from the enemy, and I set out with all possible speed to report the condition to the commanding general.

From information received since the advance began, the general decided to countermand it, and receive the enemy in the line occupied the night before. Unfortunately, this line had been taken up the day before by tired troops toward the close of the day and without much prospect of fighting a pitched battle upon it. It was a bad line, and had several commanding positions in its front for the enemy to occupy. It was, perhaps, the best that could be designated for such a sudden change of programme in the face of an enemy. I carried to General Sykes the order to fall back, and he then withdrew his command in perfect order, bringing off his wounded, with the exception of a few who were cut off in the extreme right of his extended skirmish line. All the other columns withdrew to the vicinity of Chancellorsville without having engaged the enemy. The enemy advanced cautiously till he came upon our new lines, and made some feeble demonstrations, easily repulsed, and the day closed without any real trial of strength. During the evening the Third Corps joined us at Chancellorsville.

Two general plans of operations were now considered. One was to choose a position and intrench; the other, to choose our point of attack, and advance with our whole force of five corps upon it. The saving of our men and the advantages of resuming the offensive after a successful repulse favored the one; the increased *elan* of our men and the choice of our point of attack the other. I was in favor of advancing, and urged it with more zeal than convincing argument. I thought, with our position and numbers, to beat the enemy's right wing. This could be done by advancing in force on the two main roads toward Fredericksburg, each being in good supporting distance, at the same time throwing a heavy force on the enemy's right flank by the river road. If this attack found the enemy in extended line across our front, or in motion toward our right flank, it would have secured the defeat of his right wing, and consequently the retreat of the whole. The advantage of the initiative in a wooded country like this, obscuring all movements, was incalculable, and so far we had improved them. The general's original determination to await the attack had in it also the design to contract our line and throw back the right to a better position, our left being secure. On the assurance of the commander on the right that they were abundantly able to hold their position against any force the nature of the ground in their front would enable the enemy to bring against them, and because they thought to fall back would have some of the demoralizing influences of a retreat, it was decided to make no changes in the [right wing], but to strengthen it with breastwork and abatis.

The sound of the ax broke the stillness of the night along the lines of both armies. The position thus determined is marked with a dotted line (A) on the map, and was about —— miles long.

On the morning of Saturday, May 2, the enemy, from the heights on our left, opened fire with his guns on our wagons in the open field near Chancellorsville, but without much effect. He also made his appearance on the Plank road, and our fire wounded a few men, who reported they had missed the road and that they were marching toward our right.

During the forenoon the enemy made several feints of attacks by a

sudden rush upon our lines, seizing our advanced skirmishers, drawing our fire, and getting the location of our line and its strength. These operations were repeated at intervals, gradually extending to our right.

Later in the day the enemy became visible from our line to the right of Fairview, moving off still to our right. General Sickles, with two of his divisions of the Third Corps, was sent out to make a demonstration against this body, and he succeeded in capturing numerous prisoners, cut off from the rear of Jackson's corps. General Pleasonton, with his cavalry and artillery, also moved out in this same direction, following General Sickles, and the effect of this was to place a considerable force of ours between the two wings of the rebel army. I was near this part of the field about 5 p. m., when a heavy firing of musketry began on our right, and I hastened to the spot.

The Eleventh Corps infantry, on their left, made no stand at all behind its breastworks, but ran away while yet the enemy's bullets scarcely reached them, and while their own artillery, heroically served, still held the enemy in check. I tried in vain to assist some of the officers in rallying their men, but soon saw it was a waste of precious time. I immediately sent my aide to inform Generals Pleasonton and Sickles of the rout of the Eleventh Corps, which task he promptly executed, and the enemy's advance soon began to slacken from the effective fire poured in upon his right flank.

I then proceeded to Fairview, where Captain Best, chief of artillery of the Twelfth Corps, had already trained all his available guns to meet the advancing enemy. I placed all the artillery I could find pointing in the same direction, with orders to fire solid shot over the heads of our troops upon the enemy, and left the whole in charge of Captain Best. To the credit of the artillery of the Eleventh Corps that came off the field, it went into battle on this line with the greatest alacrity.

Before this was completed, General Berry's division, unaffected by the fleeing crowds around it, moved up in the most perfect order, and held the crest, which I have before mentioned as commanding the field between Fairview and Chancellorsville. General William Hays, with a brigade of the Second Corps, took up the line on the right of General Berry. With this combination, General Jackson's assault was stayed and he himself mortally wounded.

This flank move in our very presence which General Lee had decided upon, and the execution of which he had intrusted to General Jackson, was one of great risk under almost any circumstances. On the present occasion it offered more advantages than it generally does. His army found its line of intrenchments on which so much labor had been bestowed, and on the strength of which he had so far relied as to submit to the detailing of a large force under General Longstreet for operations south of James River, most unexpectedly turned and rendered of no value, and he was in the presence of an army greatly outnumbering his. A retreat in good order toward Richmond would seem to be a satisfactory escape from the situation. Advancing, then, promptly, as he had done on the 1st, he was prepared to dispute with us the possession of Banks' Ford, which would have brought the two wings of our army together and gained time.

Our falling back to Chancellorsville left us with a divided army, and our lying quiet enabled him to accumulate his force on our right flank, where he could make his most threatening assault, and where, in case of a repulse, he would have two main lines of retreat open to him, the left wing over the Plank road to Gordonsville, the other by the direct road south, and both uniting again at our next objective point, Richmond. Its conception was well adapted to the situation, and its execu-

tion by General Jackson was excellent, though the lateness of the day in which his blow was struck gave him but little advantage of the maneuver, except so far as it facilitated his safe retirement to Gordonsville.

Thus the day closed; Jackson's desperate assault was foiled; the Eleventh Corps, though routed, was saved from destruction, and the First Corps had just joined to take its place in the line. The position of the Third Corps and our cavalry, on the right flank of Jackson's cavalry, cut off, it seemed, all direct communication with General Lee's right. No thought of retreating during the night was entertained on our side, and, unless the enemy did, the next day promised a decisive battle. By our leaving a sufficient force in front of the right wing of the enemy to hold our breastworks, the whole of the rest of our force was to be thrown upon his left at dawn of day, with every prospect of annihilating it. To render the success more complete, General Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps (about 20,000 strong), was to leave his position in front of the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg and fall upon General Lee's rear at daybreak. The information obtained from persons we had captured rendered it probable that the enemy had withdrawn all his force, except enough to keep up a mere show at Fredericksburg, for a decisive blow upon our divided army at Chancellorsville. Instructions to this effect were sent by telegraph and also by Captain [Valerian] Razderichin to General Sedgwick to move at once. Knowing much of the road that General Sedgwick would thus have to march over in the night, I advised that I should go and guide the column, and give such information and assistance as I could, and I was directed to do so.

I set out from headquarters with Lieutenant James about 10.30 p. m., and reached General Sedgwick at the crossing of the river at 3 a. m. on May 3. As I passed down, I saw the enemy's camp-fires at Banks' Ford, and occasional ones along the bluff from Marye's Hill, southeastward to the Massaponax Creek. When I arrived, General Newton's division, which had been given the advance, had begun its movement, and firing was going on among the pickets. The enemy seemed so to inclose our force with his sentinels that it was impossible to move without drawing their fire, which slight resistance caused frequent halts to our whole column. At daylight the head of the column of the Sixth Corps had not yet passed out of the city. The small force of the enemy in it had then withdrawn to the hills, and the inhabitants as they awoke were surprised to find our troops in possession.

Daylight enabled me to see, as I thought, satisfactorily, that there were not more than two field-pieces on Marye's Heights and no infantry in the rifle-pits to our right of it. The stone-wall breastwork at its foot was occupied; by how large a force it was difficult to ascertain, as our skirmish line had been repulsed on approaching it. At this time the Sixth Corps was disposed as follows: General Brooks' division along the road, covering the bridge-head and closely watched by the enemy in his front; General Howe's division confronting the force on the hill southeast of Hazel Run; General Newton's extended to the right as far as the Telegraph road in Fredericksburg; forming a continuous line of battle of about 2 miles front along the road.

General Gibbon's division of the Second Corps, about 2,500 strong, began to cross on a pontoon bridge soon after sunrise, and the sound of the renewed conflict began to reach us. In company with General Gibbon, I reconnoitered the ground to the right, to attempt to gain the heights there. Here there are two canals to cross, one near the river, the other near the foot of the hills. On the first, the bridge remained intact and could be crossed at once. I waited on the other side of this what

seemed a long time for General Gibbon's division to come up, though it moved, I believe, with dispatch, and as soon as the First Brigade arrived, Colonel [Norman J.] Hall's (a small one), I galloped to the front to reconnoiter for a point to assault. Our object then became apparent to the enemy, and a single horseman rode out to meet me, while at the same time a gun was limbered up on Marye's Hill and sent at a run to command the nearest bridge over the second canal. Not a man or gun was at that moment there to resist us. I found the plank only taken up from the bridge, and, hurrying back, directed the pioneers to pull boards from the siding of the nearest house as rapidly as possible to replace the planks.

While this was being done, the single gun opened upon us with shrapnel effectively, and seemed quite to paralyze our men. Soon another gun was added to it, and before we could get ready to cross the bridge a regiment of the enemy's infantry filed into the rifle-pits at double-quick time, and the opportunity was lost. General Gibbon had rapidly brought up artillery to reply to the enemy, but only to suffer itself without doing any damage in return, as those on the hill were completely sheltered by epaulements. General Gibbon also moved his other brigade rapidly to the right, to attempt the passage of the second canal by the bridge near Falmouth, but this movement was also anticipated by the enemy's infantry extending themselves to our right. This movement, however, had compelled the enemy to distribute his forces along a very extended line, and thus weaken it at all points; but more artillery had been placed on Marye's Hill. I returned to General Sedgwick about 8.30 a. m., and told him I thought the only thing left for us to do was to carry Marye's Hill by main force as speedily as possible. The plan adopted by General Sedgwick was to assault by two strong columns moving on the Plank road and Telegraph road, and to be followed by a heavy force in line against the stone wall. Great care was taken to conceal these preparations from the enemy.

About 11 a. m. the dispositions were completed, and the columns moved out on the roads, taking the double-quick step as soon as the enemy's fire began. His artillery on the heights had no effect, for the pieces could not be sufficiently depressed, and the shells burst in the town, doing no injury to us. These columns suffered severely, however, from the musketry, and the colonels leading the columns both fell; one killed, the other mortally wounded. A portion of the column continued to advance, and the troops in line, now rushing forward in gallant style, drove the enemy from the stone wall, and captured this hill, with the artillery upon it. General Howe's division then assaulted the heights southeast of Hazel Run, and took them, with the guns there posted.

The enemy's line was thus cut in two, those on the left toward Hamilton's Crossing and those on the right toward Banks' Ford. It would have been easy now to have driven all the troops around Hamilton's Station and the Massaponax away, and destroyed the depot and transportation there. The order, however, required the movement toward Chancellorsville, and no disposition was made to accomplish the other object. General Gibbon's division remained in Fredericksburg, to prevent any of the enemy crossing to the north side, and the Sixth Corps moved out on the Plank road as soon as the troops, somewhat disorganized by the assaults, could be reformed.

General Brooks' division was now given the advance, and he was farthest in the rear, not having got moved from the crossing-place. This necessarily consumed a considerable time, and before it was completed the sound of the cannonading at Chancellorsville had ceased.

The country being open, General Brooks' division was formed in a column of brigade fronts, with an extended line of skirmishers on the front and flank in advance, and the artillery on the road. This was, I think, a proper disposition, as it prepared us to fight the enemy as soon as we struck him, without waiting to form or losing time—of so much importance as in the present case.

General Newton's division came next in order, but it marched in flank along the road, which extended greatly the columns, made it liable to an enfilading fire, and put it out of support, in a measure, of the division in advance.

When we reached the summit along the road, about 1 mile from Salem Church, we met a few cavalry skirmishers, and two rifled guns opened with solid shot from a point near the church. The intervening space was quite open on both sides of the road. Half-way a small stream crossed it and ran into the Rappahannock. The heights at Salem Church are inconsiderable, but here the woods inclose the road, and a bend and ravine headed close up to it, running into the Rappahannock above Banks' Ford, and furnishing a short and strong line. These two pieces of artillery, by their fire, checked the advance a great deal, and it is probable that they exhausted all their ammunition before retiring. The enemy used no more artillery during the day.

General Brooks' division finally advanced, and steadily attacked the enemy, fighting bravely, and finally succeeded in driving the enemy from his position along the road. The next division not being close at hand to advance at once to General Brooks' support, the enemy succeeded in forcing his men back, not, however, till they had made a praiseworthy fight and used up most of their ammunition and suffered severe loss.

General Newton's division re-enforced and restored the line, but was unable to drive the enemy from this hill and wooded ravine, which sheltered him from our artillery. The day closed with the enemy holding his position.

As soon as General Sedgwick's advance had caused the retreat of the troops at Banks' Ford, General Benham had thrown a bridge across and communicated with him. By this route and the United States Mine Ford, I returned to headquarters, near Chancellorsville, which I reached at 11 p. m. I found, as the result of the battle at that point, that our line had fallen back from the Chancellorsville house about a mile. After reporting to the general, and getting his ideas, I telegraphed the following to General Sedgwick at midnight:

I find everything snug here. We contracted the line a little, and repulsed the last assault with ease. General Hooker wishes them to attack him to-morrow, if they will. He does not desire you to attack again in force unless he attacks him at the same time. He says you are too far away from him to direct. Look well to the safety of your corps, and keep up communication with General Benham, at Banks' Ford and Fredericksburg. You can go to either place, if you think best. To cross at Banks' Ford would bring you in supporting distance of the main body, and would be better than falling back to Fredericksburg.

This dispatch was written at a time when I was exceedingly exhausted. It did not reach General Sedgwick till late in the forenoon of the 4th, so I have been told, and was the only instruction he received. The enemy attacked him in strong force the next day, and, having resisted them till the evening, he withdrew across the river at Banks' Ford.

On the 4th, our main army near Chancellorsville remained in its lines, both forces being concealed from each other by the thick forest. This line is marked B on the map. On the night of the 4th, it was decided to withdraw the whole army to the north bank of the Rappahannock,

and I received instructions to prepare next day a new and shorter line in our rear, to secure us against any attempt of the enemy to interrupt the move.

On the 5th, Captain Comstock and myself prepared this line, he to the west and I to the east of the road. A continuous cover and abatis were constructed from the Rappahannock at Scott's dam around to the mouth of Hunting Run, or the Rapidan, a distance of 3 miles. This line is marked B on the map. The roads were also put in good order and a third bridge laid. A heavy rain set in about 4.30 p. m., and lasted till late at night. The movement to recross was begun by the artillery, as per order, at 7.30 p. m., and was suddenly interrupted by a rise in the river so great as to submerge the banks at the end of the bridges on the north bank, and the velocity of the current threatened to sweep them away. Captain Comstock was there to assist in this emergency. The upper bridge was speedily taken up, and used to piece out the ends of the other two, and the passage was again made practicable. Considerable delays, however, resulted from this cause. I remained behind to see to the completion and occupation of the new line. No troops, however, took up position in it except the rear guard, composed of the Fifth Corps, under General Meade, which was done about daylight on the 6th.

The pioneers from the different corps were nearly all retained by me till this time, and we soon completed the line across the road, and obstructed it with timber. I then sent them to their different corps. I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy and good-will displayed by the pioneer parties and the officers over them, with but few exceptions.

The proper dispositions were made for holding this line till all but the rear guard was past the river, and then it quietly withdrew, no enemy pursuing. The last of the army recrossed about 8 a. m. General Meade detailed General Barnes and his brigade to assist in taking up the bridges, and all were safely drawn to the top of the hill by 4 p. m., Major [Ira] Spaulding, of the Engineer Brigade, superintending.

Captain Comstock was not under my orders during these operations, but I am indebted to him for perfect co-operation in all my duties.

Captain Paine, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Mitchell rendered most essential service in the direction and making of reconnaissances and repairing roads. Their labors carried them much under the fire of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,

Brig. Gen. of Vols., Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 6.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 29, 1863.

SIR: Your attention is called to the following extract from orders issued yesterday, of which you were furnished a copy:

The bridges, two at each crossing, to be laid complete before 3.30 a. m. of the 29th, under the supervision of General Benham, who is charged with the responsibility thereof.

The major-general commanding is informed that, agreeably to your request, General Sedgwick placed at your disposal a brigade of infantry, and he desires to know why these orders were not complied with and those bridges laid at the hour specified.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General BENHAM,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Falmouth, Va., April 29, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of this date, giving an extract from the orders of the commanding general, which stated that I was charged with placing the bridges, two at each crossing, to be laid complete before 3.30 a. m. of the 29th, directing me to state why those orders were not complied with. To show how completely every effort on my part was made to accomplish this, and through what causes it failed, as far as known, a statement somewhat in detail may be necessary, though it is summed up in a few words at the close of this letter.

These orders were communicated to me about 11 a. m. yesterday morning, as I was mounted to go to General Sedgwick's camp, I having about one hour previously been shown by General Butterfield a press copy of the original in the adjutant-general's office, and immediately after my return to my camp, and finding an aide of General Sedgwick's, I communicated through him by note the main features of my project for laying the bridges. On meeting General Sedgwick, it was agreed to, or approved by him, as follows: I proposed to use all the boats of the three bridges, or about one hundred in number, which it was estimated would carry about 6,000 men at a single trip, which number it was decided by General Sedgwick to throw over at each place, as I understood it, before laying the bridges. To avoid the alarm and consequent preparation for us, which the sound of the pontoon boats might give to the enemy long before we could reach the river bank, I proposed (having previously drawn the pontoons to the edge of the woods by animals) to have the boats carried from these points, about two-thirds of a mile, to the river, by the men of the command, which it was judged 72 men for each boat, forming double reliefs, could easily do. Captain Reese having reported to me that on trial he had found that 36 men were ample to carry each boat to the river, with one rest; that as soon as it could be discovered that the enemy had taken the alarm, the pontoon equipage on its trucks, preceded by the protecting artillery, should be ordered to come down rapidly, during the crossing of which the boats, manned by oarsmen from the engineers (and with each its crossing party of 60 men, previously assigned, who should be with each boat, with an equal force awaiting there for a second trip), were to be put in the river and thrown to the opposite bank. The equipage was expected to be down by the time of the second return of the boats, when the laying of the bridges was to be commenced.

The pontoons were to be, and were, closed up at the edge of the woods at twilight, or soon after. It was judged best not to commence too early, not to alarm the enemy before the usual hour of rest. The hours were carefully discussed with General Sedgwick, and I judged that,

if the boats left the edge of the woods at 11 or 11.30 o'clock, one hour would amply suffice to carry them down, one hour more be more than ample to pass the men over, and, in the moonlight, his forces would suffice to lay the bridges, and eventually ordered the boats to be started at 11.30 o'clock for both crossings.

I asked that General Wadsworth's command might be assigned to aid with the lower boats, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Pettes to call on General Wadsworth as early as he should arrive, to assign about 72 men to carry each boat, and to have told off 60 other men with their proper officers for the passage. This, Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes informs me, he complied with; that General Wadsworth furnished the carrying parties, and that he was informed that the other details were also made.

General Pratt's command was assigned to me for carrying parties for the upper three sets of boats used, and General Sedgwick informed me that General Brooks' division would be the crossing force. When General Pratt reported to me at my camp, between 2 and 3 p. m., I requested him to assign as early as practicable the carrying parties and order them to each boat, and I have the pleasure of saying that he appeared to use every possible effort to accomplish this, though I believe it was scarcely completed till the very last hour.

Of General Brooks I requested (General Sedgwick being present at General Brooks' bivouac, in advance and to the right of the upper trains) that he should assign the men to cross in each boat, as I told him, from 50 to 70 men each. He stated that he proposed to put his left in front, and that on receiving notice of the starting of the boats he would have the squads at the junction of the path from his position to the river road, to join the boats as they passed in succession, which last appeared a good arrangement. I then left for my camp, leaving soon after 9 p. m. with General Hunt, and, after an interview with General Sedgwick, at nearly 11 p. m., I started to make a second visit to the lower pontoons by way of the river road. I gave the direction to my officers of the upper trains to leave positively at 11.30 o'clock if I did not return by that time, stating that I would join them before they got into position, and I requested Captain [Richard F.] Halsted, of General Sedgwick's staff, who accompanied me for the purpose, to remain till the moment of starting, and then push rapidly to inform General Brooks, that he might have his crossing squads ready to meet and accompany the boats as they passed, and Captain Reese, who was to lead, was charged to see that these squads joined him as he passed. In giving the instruction to Captain Halsted for the forwarding and delivery of the message to General Brooks, it may, perhaps, be proper, under the present circumstances, to state that I found it necessary to go over and report them for the third time, in consequence, as it appeared to me, of the difficulty in making him understand them or of keeping his attention to me as I stated it to him.

I then pushed rapidly round to the other boats, and finding General Reynolds, General Wadsworth, as also Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes, I gave my final instruction to him, and during the interview, finding it was then 11.30 o'clock, I directed the pontoons to be at once dismounted and the movement to commence, stating that I would send an officer to inform them when the equipage and artillery should move.

Returning rapidly, I should judge about or just before 12 o'clock, I found the two or three leading pontoons just entering the field between the road and the river, but without the crossing squads accompanying them. I soon met General Brooks, however, expressing my disap-

pointment, and reported to him this failure, stating to him that the mistake lay between himself, Captain Halsted, and Captain Reese. The fear of delay to the crossing and in the laying of my bridges from the want of co-operation may have caused an earnestness of manner in me at this time, but no harsh words were used to General Brooks, as my staff can testify, and he informed me that this should be rectified, and that the squads should join their respective boats immediately. I then proceeded toward the river, leaving my quartermaster at a covered position about half-way down the field, to have the pontoons close up and the crossing squads join them, and, taking the corporal of the pickets, went carefully down the bank and along the shore for the distance I judged it expedient to have the boats placed, and, returning, I found Captain Reese at the edge of the bank, and then went down again with him the whole distance to show him the position, directing him to commence the placing of his boats at once for the crossing. On my return again to the top of the bank, I found the evidence of alarm in the signal lights of the enemy, and at once dispatched my topographical officer to hurry up the equipage of the two upper bridges and my quartermaster to order down that of the two lower. This was not far from 1 o'clock. I then went down the bank a third time, and personally directed the placing of the first four or five boats, but found them without their crossing squads. The arrangement was, that General Pratt's carrying force was to rest during the crossing of General Brooks' men, and then help lay the bridges. During the packing of these boats, I found the rebels had several small boats rowing down opposite to us. I went to search for some officer of the crossing force, and on the ascent of the bank encountered an officer who told me he was General Russell, and he appeared somewhat vexed, accusing me of having ordered his left in front, with his rear rank to the enemy. I at once told him of his mistake; that I had nothing to do with this at all; that it was the plan and order of General Brooks, as announced to General Sedgwick and myself, without appearing to convince him, however, for he repeated that it was Captain Reese who did it, if not myself. On finding my efforts of no avail with him to have the crossing squads assigned to the boats when my oarsmen were waiting, exposed to the danger of a fire that might open at any moment upon them, I told him of the responsibility I had for the laying of these bridges and of the urgent necessity for the previous crossing of his men, and asked him distinctly if he declined to obey my orders, to which he gave no satisfactory reply other than an apparent negative, which he made more explicit on a second meeting with him a few minutes after, when I repeated that question. I then, stating my position and rank, placed him in arrest, as far as I had power to do so. This arrest I directed him to report to General Brooks, for his confirmation. Finding myself there, powerless, with my boats and boatmen at the river and no men to cross in them, I could only join my staff; then sent Lieutenant [Stephen M.] Weld to report this fact to General Sedgwick, and I remained quietly on the river, where, in a short time, General Brooks came to me, to whom I related the above circumstances, and distinctly put the question to him if he acknowledged my right to command, to which he replied in the negative, on which I asked him if he would assume command. I then stated to him, "The responsibility of the crossing now rests with you, but I will aid you in any way that you wish, and all my men are at your orders," a part of my staff being witnesses to this. Upon this he left me, and I did not see him till the main crossing was effected; and I was detained in this way, inactive and perfectly power-

less, for some hours of time before the earliest daylight. I then sent Lieutenant [Martin] Van Brocklin to General Sedgwick to report these circumstances and request that he would come down and take the command, and soon after I again sent to General Sedgwick by my quartermaster, to urge him to come down or send some officer to take command. Some time after this, Captain [Charles A.] Whittier, of General Sedgwick's staff, met me, and requested me to accompany him, which I did; but he being on foot and I mounted he soon left me, and soon after Colonel [Martin T.] McMahon came to me, and I begged him to remain with me to aid in pushing the work; but we also were soon separated. Some time after daylight, I was told that General Newton had been sent down to take command, but I did not see him, I being then superintending the laying of the bridges, till I left for General Reynolds' column.

Some fifteen to twenty minutes after I had noticed that the day was dawning, I saw the first boat crossing and the firing commenced, and in a few minutes the boats returned, and were in large numbers, as I saw, at the bank on our side without any one being near or ready to refill them, as some of my oarsmen came up to me to report. I then exerted myself to the utmost to rally the men near me, and with success, to go down the bank and fill the boats again, during which exertions my horse was shot under me, but, descending the bank with him, I about this time met General Brooks, telling him what I had done as to the ordering of his men, which he appeared to fully approve, as I then requested him to order my men also if he found it necessary, and at this time, in leaning over to shake hands with General Brooks, my wounded horse staggered so that I could not retain my seat in the saddle, and I slipped to the ground, and immediately after, finding my horse disabled, I sent him away by my brigade veterinary surgeon, and ordered another to be sent down to me.

Immediately after the second crossing of the boats, or at about 6 a. m., the bridges of the Regulars, under Captain Reese, was commenced, being finished at 7 o'clock; the first bridge of the Fifteenth Regiment, under Major [Walter L.] Cassin, was begun after 6 o'clock and finished at about 7.15 o'clock; the third bridge, the boats of which I had brought down to use for crossing, intending to return them to its train, was ordered to be laid, and its equipage, sent down by General Newton's directions, given to ——.

I attributed the failure of the crossing of the men and the laying of the bridges by the hours designated to the failure of the crossing squads to join the boats as I had asked, and to the want of the presence of some senior officer with full powers to direct both the crossing and the laboring forces. After the third bridge was commenced, I sent a report of the facts to General Sedgwick by my quartermaster, and hearing that there had been a repulse at the lower crossing, and that the bridges had not been laid there, I proceeded to that position, finding Generals Reynolds and Wadsworth and Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes on the heights just above the road, at Pollock's Mill Creek. I then distinctly learned that the boats were for the most part in the water, but that the fire from the other side had prevented the troops from entering the boats to cross, and, of course, that the bridges could not be laid as projected. General Reynolds gave a reason that the crossing was not effected because I had ordered that the troops should not move till forty boats were put in the water, but I corrected this mistake, and to his satisfaction, as I understood by the further evidence of General Wadsworth that I had ordered that forty boats should be carried from the woods above, and

not twenty, only as he and General Wadsworth had told me the night before that my assistant adjutant-general had ordered, stating, of which some of my officers were witnesses at this previous interview, that the movement of crossing with the number of men would be at the discretion of the commanding officer, then understood to be General Wadsworth. On examining the rebel positions with my glass, I said to General Reynolds, "I doubt if there are 50 men there, and there are certainly not 300," to which he appeared to assent, when I added, "You have 15,000." At first General Reynolds thought he would send his men round by the upper bridges to come down and capture that position, and some troops were so ordered to move, but soon halted, and, after my repetition of similar remarks again to General Reynolds, he then directed General Wadsworth to effect the crossing, which was done very shortly after. This was between 9 and 10 a. m. As soon as I saw the preparations fairly made for crossing, I went down and directed the pushing on the pontoon equipage and a few pontoons then in the field near the road, which Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes informed me had been brought back by the alarmed teamsters when the firing broke out. And the men drawing the wagons down and unloading them rapidly, as the lodgment had been effected by General Wadsworth, the bridges were commenced at once at about 10.15 o'clock, and by 12 o'clock they were both completed and troops crossing, as Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes has stated to me, I having left about five minutes previously to go to General Hooker, as directed.

The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes, a copy of which is herewith respectfully submitted,* shows that after I had left Generals Reynolds and Wadsworth, at 11.30 p. m. of the 28th, some of the boats were carried part way to the river by hand, and that then General Wadsworth ordered them to reload the pontoons on the trucks to take them down by the teams. The redistribution of the balks on different wagons, as necessary to protect the boats, and the finding of the teams of the unloaded boats ordered to be sent out of the way, and finding the different boats scattered along the road in the night, must alone have unavoidably caused great delay, as Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes states. Notwithstanding this, the boats for some 1,200 men were ready in the water by 4.30 o'clock, and reported to General Wadsworth, and with my oarsmen in them, but no men were at hand to enter them for crossing; there being thus a failure of what I had considered vital to the whole affair, and that I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes to ask for, and that I requested at my last previous interview with Generals Reynolds and Wadsworth—that the crossing squads of about 60 each should be detailed for and attached to and accompany each boat down from the edge of the woods.

This failure, with the countermand of my orders about carrying boats by hand, was, in my opinion, the cause of the delay in crossing and laying of the bridges at the hours directed at the lower point, and, as I have stated, at the upper crossings, though a large portion of the boats were down at the water's edge in very good time, or soon after 1 a. m. The failure of the crossing squads to be ready with the boats to cross, as repeatedly asked for previously by me, together with the want of an officer of rank to direct the combinations of the operations, as previously stated by me, were the causes of the delay at this crossing. I can only say that everything that all my forethought could devise and my untiring vigilance could execute, without one particle of sleep for

* Not found.

the forty-two hours previous to writing the first part of this letter, of which I was some fourteen hours in the saddle from the first, sixteen after I received the order, and with the aid of all my staff and, as far as I know, every officer and man attached to this brigade—all was done to secure an implicit compliance with the orders of the commanding general.

With the copy of the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes,* the only one as yet received, I respectfully inclose a statement of my brigade veterinary surgeon* upon one matter referred to in this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Banks' Ford, Va., May 1, 1863.

SIR: The early calls to other duty prevented my completing the report, as I designed to make it up, on the laying of the bridges below Fredericksburg on the morning of the 29th instant.

I desire to say more explicitly that, being charged by General Hooker with the responsibility of laying the bridges by the hours stated, and my plans being approved or ordered to be carried out, as far as he was concerned, by General Sedgwick, at that time in command, and the necessary troops being supplied therefor by him, I considered myself in command, and, in fact, obliged to give orders, when necessary, to all the troops on this duty, to the close of these operations, equally with the force under General Pratt, required to aid my pontoniers, and to the force also of General Brooks, assigned by General Sedgwick for the purpose of first passing over to protect the laboring force, and required by a part of my plans (also approved with the rest) as indispensable to success.

General Sedgwick is my witness that I planned, and in his presence, about sunset on the 28th, urged on General Brooks that his crossing squads of about 60 men each should be assigned to and accompany the pontoons as they were leaving the limits of concealment at the edge of the woods, my reasons for which had been given—the fear that these squads would otherwise fail in joining the boats properly. General Sedgwick was a witness to General Brooks' proposition to have the squads join at another point, which I assented to reluctantly, and only on condition that General Brooks would be responsible for their accurately joining there on having due notice from me, and which notice on the afternoon of the next day he admitted to have received from Captain Halsted; yet it is a fact that is undeniable that, on returning from a rapid ride to the lower column, at the last moment, and very nearly, if not exactly, at midnight, found that some of the leading pontoons had passed the points designated without being joined by the crossing squads; that, from a strong sense of my own responsibility for the fulfillment of the orders given me by the time indicated, and for the saving of the lives of our men, on meeting General Brooks, whom I fully believed then to be under my orders for the duty, I expressed to him my strong feeling of disappointment at his failure, but in no words personally harsh to himself, and, to his offer to make explanations, I said, "I have no time for explanations; I want no explanations; I want the men." This

* Not found.

he said he would attend to, and at my last interview, above alluded to, he informed me that these squads did join the boats while they were closing up on the upper bank; that is, during the next forty or fifty minutes. This is very possible, but it is also certain that, as the leading boats passed down to the river's edge about or just after 1 a. m., these squads were not with any of the first four or five boats, for I personally superintended the placing of these boats, inquired for them, and went round the boats to assure myself of their presence, if possible, and it could not have been 1.30 o'clock when I met General Russell, who complained that I had inverted the order of his men, &c., or that Captain Reese so ordered it. A subsequent explanation with Captain Reese satisfied me that this arose from his understanding an order of mine for closing up the boats on the upper bank to be intended for the lower or river edge. But it did not relate to the men, nor, from the precautions I took, did it change the placing of the boats from where I intended. As General Russell then would not acknowledge my authority to direct him as to the placing of his men, which I considered so vital to the success of the operation, I did not see what I could possibly do further than to let the boats pass down and become filled whenever it might happen; but, meeting General Russell again, I again made the effort to have him obey me, and, on his refusal, I arrested him and reported it, as stated previously. The interview with General Brooks shortly after was, as can be proved, entirely calm, and showed only an earnest wish on my part that there should be but one directing head, as I think he admits, for, when I found he refused to allow me to direct in relation to his troops, I asked him if he would, or requested him to, take the direction of the whole operations, telling him the responsibility rested with him, and in my first impulse said, "I will obey your orders," but, recollecting myself, said, "I will endeavor to have your wishes complied with, and all my men are at your disposition," to which I heard no reply from him; and this refusal of his was also duly reported to the general in command. I then awaited until after I discovered the approach of daylight and the first movement of the boats before I could take effective action, for which my first efforts were to have the boats filled to cross over the protecting force, and as soon as possible after the boats were available the two bridges first ordered were commenced and completed within one to one and a half hours, as reported.

The first interview with General Russell and his refusal occurred at very nearly 1.30 o'clock, not later, I feel certain, and I had no effective control of the troops from that time until after daylight, more than three hours, which were thus lost toward laying the bridges.

That I had reason to believe the troops of General Brooks were under my direction as well as the others, these being engaged in a precedent part of the operations, I think that, independent of other reasons, the necessity of the case, my security, &c., I feel that I need only appeal to the report I had the honor to make to the commanding general on the 18th of March, expressly stating that for such and similar operations I considered it indispensable to success that the force aiding and protecting the engineer troops should all be under the direction of one head, and upon which report was indorsed, by the proper staff officer of the general, that when troops were needed for such purposes they would be furnished. These were now needed and had been furnished, and, I could only suppose, furnished according to the terms under which I had asked them and had supposed this approved. If anything further were needed, I had the words of General Sedgwick to myself per-

sonally as follows, or this effect: "General Pratt will be ordered to report to you for the carrying force, and General Brooks' command will furnish the protecting squads to cross."

No other head than myself could be suspected to be there upon the field, nor, in fact, could any other or staff officer be supposed to be effective, if newly arrived upon the field, for directing such operations and combinations.

It is, of course, to be presumed that General Brooks had not been made aware of the nature of that report of mine or of the indorsement upon it, though how General Sedgwick's order was given to him, I, of course, am not advised.

As to the lower trains of General Reynolds, the same arrangements were made. Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes states that, according to my orders (and request, repeated to General Wadsworth in person, as stated at 11.30 p. m. of the 29th), he called on General Wadsworth for the 72 carriers and 60 men for crossing squads to go with each pontoon, which were promised and the carriers furnished, but that five pontoons only were carried at all, and these only a part less than half the distance, when General Wadsworth ordered Major [Edmund O.] Beers to reload the pontoons, which consumed so much time that only about twenty boats could be got in the water at 4.30 a. m., and these being reported to General Wadsworth as ready for his men and able to carry 60 each, Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes says no men were present ready to cross in them.

That the carrying of the pontoons as proposed was practicable is proved by the noble endurance of General Pratt's command, who brought some three-fourths of the boats of two trains down in excellent time, the distance being about the same as for the lower trains. That enough men, 72 each, were asked for, is shown by the fact that not only this number did the duty for the upper trains, but that Captain Reese had reported that 36 only could do it, with one rest.

That it was of the utmost importance that this plan should be followed is evidenced by the fact, as reported to me, that the rebel lieutenant at the upper crossing stated that they had notice at 11 p. m. the night previous that we were to cross at that point, and that they were directed to listen for the sound of the pontoon wagons, the officer reporting this to me (the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, I believe), adding, "I have no doubt this saved 500 lives," for there cannot be a doubt that even with all this delay this crossing was really a surprise.

I may be permitted to add, in conclusion, that, in everything except as to the delay beyond the hour required by the order, which I trust has been satisfactorily accounted for as not chargeable to me in any way, I consider the laying of those five bridges in times ranging from one hour to one hour and forty-five minutes as only an instance of signal, if not unprecedented, success, which resulted only from the exact compliance with the directions given by, as far as I learned, every officer and man of the Engineer Brigade and the most hearty assistance of that fine officer, General Pratt, and his command, consisting of the excellent officers and men of his brigade and Colonel [Alexander] Shaler's.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 10, 1863.

Statement of operations of Engineer Brigade in laying and removing fourteen bridges, between April 28 and May 6, upon the Rappahannock River:

April 27, Captain [Timothy] Lubey, Fifteenth New York Engineers, was sent to Washington, with orders to get a canvas pontoon train, take it to Alexandria, and thence by railroad to Bealeton Station by 10.30 a. m. of the 28th. He reports that he was there, reporting to Captain Comstock by 7.30 a. m. on that day (28th); that he found teams ready, and at once proceeded to Kelly's Ford, where he arrived at 5.30 p. m. on that day, and laid his bridge by 7.45 p. m. on the 28th.

On April 28, about 11 a. m., I received orders to have two bridges laid at the Franklin Crossing and two near the mouth of Pollock's Mill Creek, all complete, by 3.30 a. m. of the 29th. The boats of the first two were ready at the bank for the most part at 1 to 2 a. m., but the covering force not accompanying the boats as planned, and their general not complying with my requisitions and orders, the crossing of this force was delayed till 4.30 to 5 a. m.

Between 5.45 and 7.15 a. m. the two bridges were laid at the Franklin Crossing, as ordered, and within the next three hours a third bridge by the orders of Major-General Newton. At Pollock's Mill Creek my orders were countermanded by the general commanding the working and covering force, for after the pontoons were dismounted and a few carried a short distance by hand, they were ordered to be reloaded on the wagons. This delayed the operations so that it was only at 4.30 a. m. that twenty boats were in the water, enough for 1,000 men, but no men were there to cross to protect the labor on the bridge, and the enemy shortly after opening fire upon the working force there, no further attempt was made to lay the bridge for some hours.

Upon hearing at the upper crossing of the repulse, I went to meet General Reynolds, and the result of our interview was, about 9 a. m., an attempt to cross on the part of his troops, which was at once successful, and the two bridges were laid between 10 and 11.45 a. m.

On April 30, I was ordered to have one of the bridges at each of these crossings taken up after dark and transported to Banks' Ford, and have them in position to be laid before daylight the next morning. These bridges were taken up after 8 p. m. and transported to the points named, about 15 to 16 miles, and were with the rear train entering into park there about 6.15 a. m. the 1st instant, a few teams being delayed by the upsetting of four or five pontoons and other wagons.

May 3, the enemy having left Banks' Ford about 1.30 to 2 p. m., and no countermand arriving, with the concurrent opinion of General [Henry J.] Hunt, although we then had no great force on either side there, one bridge was laid between 3 and 4.30 p. m., when an order arrived to send the second bridge to United States Ford for a third bridge there. This bridge, or sixteen boats of it, then harnessed, were started under Colonel [Clinton G.] Colgate within fifteen minutes, these sixteen being deemed amply sufficient there, as only fourteen had been needed in the bridge just laid at Banks' Ford, and the balance of the two trains, being fourteen boats, were retained for a second bridge at Banks' Ford in case an emergent necessity arrived for it. That necessity arrived, and the bridge was prepared for it, having been laid (a part of the time under a severe fire of shot and shell) in the afternoon of the 4th instant, and it was by these two bridges that General Sedgwick's corps and all

his train and artillery, fifty-five pieces, passed in less than one hour (between 2 and 3 a. m. May 5), immediately after which these bridges were taken up, the boats concealed, and eventually brought away safely on the 6th instant.

On May 3, Captain Reese was ordered to move his bridge from Franklin's Crossing near to the old railroad bridge site, and Major Cassin to take his from the same place to the Lacy house, and both were towed up and relaid at the points named at about 5.30 a. m., May 3. May 3, Major Beers, from Pollock's Mill Creek, was ordered to remove his bridge by teams, and relay it at the Lacy house, which was done by 6.30 a. m., May 3.

As to Colonel Colgate's and Major Spaulding's trains, at upper or United States Ford—April 28, Major Spaulding was first ordered with his two trains from his old encampment, on Warrenton road, to Banks' Ford; then, on April 29, he was ordered to United States Ford, where, on April 30, he laid down his two bridges. On May 3, at 10.30 p. m., Colonel Colgate arrived at United States Ford with a third bridge, which was laid down on the 4th instant, 10 to 11.30 a. m. These three bridges, after the recrossing of the main army, were taken up on the 5th by 8 a. m., and arrived at or near this camp last night (Colonel Colgate the night before), every officer and man of the Engineer Brigade having, as far as I am able to learn, I have the pleasure of stating, done his duty in the most praiseworthy manner. And to this I am gratified to add that every requisition upon the Quartermaster's Department has been most kindly and promptly met by Colonel Ingalls and his assistants, Major [William] Painter and Captains [William G.] Rankin and [Luther H.] Pierce.

I may state here that after I had removed the bridges at Banks' Ford, on May 5, at about 9 a. m., I heard there was an order for me to report at United States Ford. I searched for the written order at the telegraph office and elsewhere, but it did not reach me till between 1 and 2 p. m., and at about the latter hour I started with my staff and orderlies to report as directed, arriving at and over United States Ford at about 4 p. m., and from there reported by an aide at general headquarters. This aide informed me that I was authorized to return to my camp if I had good officers to leave there, so I at once returned to the charge of the trains here, starting at 5.30 o'clock, and, after communicating with General Sedgwick's headquarters on my way, arrived here at about 11 p. m. on the 5th instant.

I respectfully submit a tabular schedule of times, places, &c., of the laying of the pontoon bridges during the last movement, which, perhaps, may be deemed desirable.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General.

General S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES OF ENGINEER BRIGADE, APRIL 28-MAY 7, 1863.

Tabular statement of bridges laid by the Engineer Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, during the recent movement.

No.	Date.	Under whose direction.	Regiment.	Where laid.
	1863.			
1	April 28	Captain Lubey	15th New York Engineers.	Kelly's Ford, 22 miles above Fredericksburg.
2	April 29	Captain Reese	U. S. Engineers	Franklin's Crossing, 3 miles below Fredericksburg.
3	April 29	Major Cassin	15th New York Engineers.	Do.
4	April 29	Colonel Colgate	do	Do.
5	April 29	Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes.	50th New York Engineers.	Pollock's Mill Creek mouth, 5 miles below Fredericksburg.
6	April 29	Major Beers	do	Do.
7	April 30	Major Spaulding	do	United States Ford, 13 miles above Fredericksburg.
8	April 30	do	do	Do.
*9	April 30	Colonel Colgate	15th New York Engineers.	Carried to Banks' Ford, May 1, but not laid there.
†10	May 3	Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes.	50th New York Engineers.	Banks' Ford, May 3.
†11	May 3	Major Beers	do	Fredericksburg, near Lacy house.
†12	May 3	Major Cassin	15th New York Engineers.	Do.
‡13	May 3	Captain Reese	U. S. Engineers,	Fredericksburg, near railroad crossing at Fredericksburg.
†14	May 4	Colonel Colgate	15th New York Engineers.	United States Ford.
15	May 4	Lieutenant-Colonel Magruder.	do	Banks' Ford.

No.	Hours of laying.	Hours of taking up.	Remarks.
1	7 to 7.45 p. m	April 29, 7 p. m	Canvas pontoons.
2	5.50 to 7 a. m	May 3, 4 a. m	Ordinary wood pontoons.
3	6 to 7.30 a. m	May 3, 4 a. m	Do.
4	7 to 9.45 a. m	April 30, 8 to 11 p. m	Do.
5	10 to 11.45 a. m	April 30, 8 to 11.50 p. m	Do.
6	10 to 11.50 a. m	May 2, 10 a. m	Do.
7	2 to 3.30 p. m	May 6, 7 to 8 a. m	Do.
8	2 to 3.30 p. m	May 6, 7 to 8 a. m	Mixed bridge train of Waterman and ordinary pontoons.
9			This bridge transferred to United States Ford, May 3, 8 miles.
10	3 to 4 p. m	May 5, 5 a. m	These two bridges were transported 15 to 16 miles, between 11.30 p. m. of April 30, and 6 and 7 a. m. of May 1, from Franklin and Pollock's Mill Creek Crossing up to Banks' Ford.
11	5.15 to 6.30 a. m	May 5, 3 to 7 p. m	Moved about 5 miles.
12	5.15 to 6.30 a. m	May 5, 3 to 7 p. m	
13	5.15 to 6.30 a. m	May 5, 3 to 7 p. m	
14	10 to 11.30 a. m	May 6, 7 to 8.10 a. m	Train formed from eight boats of Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes, and six of Colonel Colgate's, and extra trestles made on the spot.
15	1 to 10 p. m	May 5, 5 a. m	

NOTE.—Nine different bridges used altogether; five of these relaid at other positions, varying from 3 to 15 miles from the original sites.

H. W. BENHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, and Brigadier-General, Commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 16, 1863.

SIR: Although, as I understand it, not being, strictly speaking, upon the duties as an engineer officer which require the reports of operations to be transmitted to your department, yet, in the belief that it may be interesting and useful, I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy

*Transported. †Relaid. ‡Transported and relaid.

of the summary report made to General Hooker of the operations of this brigade in laying and removing bridges upon the Rappahannock River during the recent eight days' struggle of this army in this vicinity.

The brigade consisted of the Battalion of United States Engineers, some 300 men; of the Fifteenth and Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, about 700 men each; or, in all, some 1,700, and they were temporarily assisted by various regiments of this army at different times, varying from two to eight hours together. During this period of nine days, as will be seen by the summary, fourteen bridges (five of them relays) were placed over the Rappahannock and removed, each bridge from 100 to 140 yards long. The bridges were, first, a canvas pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford, about 25 miles by the road above Fredericksburg or 12 in a direct line; three wooden pontoon bridges (one of them made partly of Waterman's pontoons) at the United States Ford, about 18 miles by road (or 10 in right line) above Fredericksburg; two at Banks' Ford, at about 4 miles above (these brought up from below the city); three at the city (relaid after being taken up from below), and three at about 2½ and two at about 5 miles below Fredericksburg. By the canvas pontoon train there passed over Stoneman's cavalry, about 9,000 strong, and this bridge was much approved, as I learn. Over the three bridges at the United States Ford there passed and repassed the bulk of General Hooker's army, with all its artillery, although the river rose some 5 feet by a violent rain, which, after the preparation for withdrawal had commenced, set in so violently as to break away one or two of the bridges.

By the two bridges at Banks' Ford, our left wing, under General Sedgwick, of about 17,000 men and fifty-five pieces of artillery, repassed in about forty-five minutes between 2 and 3 a. m. on the 5th instant, and, by the bridges at and below Fredericksburg, General Sedgwick's and a part of General Couch's corps, some 25,000 men, with their artillery, passed over to the attack.

At the laying of the first three bridges, some 2½ miles, and at the next two, nearly 5 miles, below Fredericksburg, the brigade supplied the oarsmen of the boats to pass and repass for transporting the covering or protecting force, and they were consequently very greatly exposed, as also during the whole of April 29 and 30, by the accurate shell-firing of the enemy, when a shell passed through a pontoon. The engineers were also accurately shelled in laying the lower bridge at Banks' Ford on the 4th, when cables were cut, &c., and the ranges of the ravines leading to both bridges were accurately obtained and continually reached by the fire of the enemy; yet the casualties consisted of 1 sergeant killed at Banks' Ford on May 4 and 3 privates wounded at the lower ford on April 29, where my horse was shot under me, as was also the horse of Lieutenant Marsh, Fifteenth New York Engineers, under him, while we were urging forward the protecting force to cross in the boats.

An outline map* of the river and roads adjacent, which I have the pleasure of inclosing herewith, will show the position of the bridges laid, roads, &c.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers and Brigadier-General.

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers.

* To appear in Atlas.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 23, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following [report] of the operations of the Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac, during the movements of that army from the 27th of April, 1863, to the 6th of May, 1863:

April 27, 1863.—I received instructions from the chief of staff to extend signal telegraph lines from headquarters camp to Banks' Ford and to Franklin's Crossing. Upon inquiring what rules should govern these lines, I was merely told to have them extended by night. In obedience to which instructions, I directed Capt. F. E. Beardslee to take charge of the line to Banks' Ford, and to have the wire extended. Lieut. F. Wilson was placed in charge of the line to Franklin's Crossing. A line of signal stations was already established, watching the movements of the enemy at the Phillips house, at the Seddon house, at Buckner's Neck, and at the England house. Receiving no instructions, I did not direct the establishment of other lines. As I received no information regarding the movements pending, it was impossible for me to decide as to what points would be advantageous to establish signal stations, but feeling confident that the station at the Phillips house would be one of importance, I directed the officers then upon station there not to move with the corps to which they had been partially assigned. I also directed that the telegraph line should be so placed that, on its way to Franklin's Crossing, it would permit the establishment at any time of an intermediate station at the Phillips house. My instructions were carried out, and the circumstances of the operations, I am proud to say, fully bore out my anticipations. The telegraph line to Franklin's Crossing was erected and ready for operations at 4.30 p. m. The line to Banks' Ford was arrested by our pickets at a point near the England house, and about 2 miles from Banks' Ford. Imagining that a portion of the army would cross at or near Banks' Ford, I directed Capt. B. F. Fisher to be at Banks' Ford at dawn on the morning of April 28, and assume charge of all signal operations with the right wing of the army. He was invested with plenary power to use all the signal officers with the right wing, and establish such stations as he might deem necessary.

April 28, 1863.—This morning the telegraph line was extended to Banks' Ford, and I received orders to extend the line to United States Ford. I was obliged to use wire in which I had but little confidence, it having been in constant use for four months upon the line from general headquarters to Belle Plain. I think that justice to the corps demands that I should here state that on the preceding day I had requested permission to abandon this line and bring in the wire for repairs, but was refused. This wire was taken up a distance of 11 miles, was carried forward to Banks' Ford, toward United States Ford, making the aggregate distance marched by the party about 35 miles. This march, considering the duties performed in one day, I consider as being worthy of the highest credit, and great credit is therefore due to Capt. F. E. Beardslee for his untiring energy in carrying out my instructions. This line was put up to within 2 miles of United States Ford, and would have been ready for work at night, but, owing to an accident to one of the instruments, communication was not opened that night. The wire

was in bad order, and the instrument was not sufficiently strong to work through the wire with success. A heavy rain-storm during the day, and the scattered condition of our forces, prevented the establishment of communication by flags.

April 29, 1863.—The telegraph line was extended to United States Ford, but the instruments would not work it successfully. It was possible to work, but it did not work well. Captain Beardslee was immediately sent forward to examine and repair. He reported at 9 p. m. that the instruments were repaired and that the lines were in working order. During the day, stations, commenced yesterday but prevented from working by the rain, were completely established at Taylor's Hill and at the Fitzhugh house, making a continuous line of communication from Buckner's Neck to the Phillips house. Lieutenant [Louis R.] Fortescue, at the Fitzhugh house, was in such a position to watch the line of railroad of the enemy at the depot near Hamilton's Crossing, and made, as I am informed, frequent reports. Capt. P. Babcock was directed this morning to assume command of signal duty upon the left wing of the army. During the day I received several reports from officers on duty to watch the movements of the enemy, all of which were promptly forwarded for the information of the general commanding. About 9.30 p. m. I received a dispatch from Lieut. A. B. Jerome, at United States Ford, giving secondary information regarding points upon which he and his informant were uncertain. This dispatch was not sent until after 9 p. m., and was injudiciously dated 5.30 p. m., being the time the wagons and balloon were seen. As it was very uncertain, and I did not desire to forward any information which would tend to mislead, I telegraphed back to the officer for further information. Before doing so, however, I submitted the dispatch to the assistant adjutant-general of the army, and informed him of the action I was going to take. The answer to my dispatch reached me about 10.30 p. m., and a statement embodying both the dispatches was immediately sent to the chief of staff, without regard to my impressions of their truth or importance. I was also informed that if these dispatches had reached the chief of staff one-half hour previously, they would have been received in time to have been submitted to the commanding general before he went to bed, and that his repose was worth more than the commissions of a dozen signal officers. In obedience to these instructions, I forwarded thereafter all dispatches without taking copies, and I have no retained messages regarding movements of the enemy to submit with this report since that date. During the morning, Lieutenants [J. Calvin] Wiggins and [N. Henry] Camp, with General Reynolds, opened communication with Captain Kendall, near General Sedgwick's headquarters.

April 30, 1863.—On this day the Morse operators were placed upon the line of telegraph wire previously extended to Banks' Ford. These instruments, being attached to more powerful batteries, were more successful in their working than the magnetic instruments had been, but to what extent I am unable to state, as the management of the line was taken from me, and I could obtain no reports. I was merely held responsible for the wire, subject partially to orders or instructions from the citizen operators. I am of the opinion, however, that with the instruments under my control, after the necessary adjustments had been made, I could have so kept up communication as to relieve the corps from the unfortunate opinion formed of it from the accident of the preceding day. Communication by the signal telegraph was kept up to United States Ford, and Lieutenant Jerome extended the line across the river at United States Ford, and opened a station at the brick

house. In obedience to instructions received, I this day telegraphed to Washington for 15 miles more wire. Having so small a party with which to manage it, and having failed so often with that which I then had, it was with great misgivings that I called for more; but I did so, hoping that it might be serviceable, and that additional assistance might be given to me to effectually work the additional material. By my orders, Captain Beardslee remained at Banks' Ford until the new operators were fairly at work, to render such assistance in keeping up the wire as he was able to with the patrols under his control. By direction, the station at Buckner's Neck was at 3 p. m. withdrawn, and the officers ordered to report in person for further assignments. At 8 p. m. I received a telegram from yourself, stating that 8 officers and flagmen and 15 miles of wire had left Washington at 5 p. m. in a special boat, and would report to me. Not anticipating their arrival, or knowing that they had been sent for, I was not aware of their equipment, and immediately made arrangements to have them forwarded and to fully supply them with equipments. My arrangements were so far accomplished that I felt convinced that within an hour after they arrived I could have them fully supplied and ready for service. I am deeply indebted to Col. Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, for his kindness in completing these arrangements.

May 1, 1863.—At 4 a. m., 6 officers and flagmen reported from Washington. Their equipments were immediately completed, and 1 additional flagman was assigned to each officer, and the presence of the party was reported to the chief of staff, by whom I was verbally ordered to send every one to the right wing, to report to Captain Fisher. While carrying out these instructions, I received written orders to send but 4 officers to Chancellorsville, and to hold the remainder ready to move forward when ordered to send them. I was also verbally instructed to send all the wire to Banks' Ford, but shortly afterward received written orders to send 5 miles. Having no instrument to use upon the left, I sent 10 miles to Banks' Ford, to be held in readiness for use either at Banks' Ford or United States Ford. At 1.45 p. m., communication by the signal telegraph was opened to General Reynolds' headquarters. During the afternoon the telescope previously situated at the Phillips house was taken to the hill in front of General Sedgwick's headquarters, and a telescope reconnaissance was made by Captain [James S.] Hall, and reported to General Sedgwick. On this day I ceased to get reports from any officers upon the left wing of the army, as all reports were obliged to pass through the Phillips house, and the officers at that station were directed to report direct to the chief of staff. The reserve party having received no instructions, I applied for orders, and desired to send a party to Banks' Ford, where I thought they might be of service. Upon my urgent request, I was allowed to send them there. General Reynolds' corps having been ordered to the right, the signal telegraph line was taken up, and the officers on duty at the Seddon house were ordered to report for duty to Captain Babcock. Lieutenants [Ephraim A.] Briggs and [Isaac S.] Lyon reported this afternoon from Washington. The flagmen intended for these officers had gone to Chancellorsville early in the morning, but new men and equipments were immediately furnished, and they were placed in good condition for instant service. The Morse operators were this morning placed upon the station at United States Ford.

May 2, 1863.—At daylight this morning the large telescope was reestablished in its old position at the Phillips house. Lieutenant [Brinkerhoff N.] Miner, with Lieutenants [Martin] Denicke and Lyon, arrived

at Banks' Ford this morning, and at 5.30 a. m. had stations of observation and report established, ready to open communication at any time with the troops on the south bank of the Rappahannock, as they approached Banks' Ford. This morning the signal telegraph line was extended from the brick house, proceeding toward Chancellorsville. This line was established satisfactorily, and would have been in good working order, but the enemy having driven in a portion of our forces, in the confusion of the retreat the line was broken, and great trouble was experienced in [re]establishing it. In the afternoon, signal communication was desired from the Phillips house to General Gibbon's headquarters, just back of Falmouth. Captain [Joseph] Gloskoski and Lieutenant [Frank W.] Marston were ordered to establish this communication. The line was established, but was little used, as at 11 p. m. General Gibbon moved his headquarters to the Lacy house. This afternoon I forwarded to Lieutenant Wilson, who was in charge of the signal telegraph near General Sedgwick, 3 miles of wire, with instructions to cross the river with General Sedgwick and advance his wire, subject to such instructions as he might receive from General Sedgwick. At night I received orders to open communication with General Sedgwick, who had crossed the river. Captains [Charles S.] Kendall and Hall were unceasing in their efforts to establish this communication. The telegraph line from Banks' Ford to headquarters camp was to-day taken up, as the military telegraph had established its own line. Communication was still kept up, however, to United States Ford.

May 3, 1863.—I had found it impossible, during the night previous, to open communication with the officers stationed with General Sedgwick. Imagining for a moment that they were neglecting their duty, I was about to order their arrest, when I received the following dispatch, sent to me by orderly, which explained their failure to open the communication I was ordered to establish the night before:

ON THE MARCH, *May* 3, 1863—4 a. m.

Captain CUSHING:

General S. has received an order from General Butterfield not to use signals, as the enemy can read them. What will we do? Let us know by the next orderly that comes to General Sedgwick from headquarters.

CAPTAIN PIERCE,
Signal Officer.

In answer to which I sent the following by the orderly who brought the dispatch:

MAY 3, 1863—7.15 a. m.

Captain PIERCE:

Use your cipher to send important messages. Tell General Sedgwick that messages may be sent to him, giving him information regarding positions of the enemy, which will not aid the enemy much, and may aid him. I have not seen General Butterfield, but send this from the Phillips house, where your orderly caught me.

SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

As all the important dispatches had heretofore been sent in cipher, and as General Butterfield had been informed by me some days previous that we had a cipher in our possession, I do not understand why this order was sent. Suffice it to say that it had a most disastrous effect upon signal duty during the day. General Sedgwick's confidence was, of course, destroyed, and no representations would be sufficient to induce him to overlook an order. I directed Lieutenant Wilson to push his telegraph line across the river, at the Lacy house, and establish a line to General Sedgwick's headquarters. This line was pushed out to the outskirts of Fredericksburg, and opened communication, but as General

Sedgwick was constantly moving during the day, it was not much used. During the morning, Lieutenants [James B.] Brooks and [William H.] Hill were in a fine position in the church tower in the city of Fredericksburg, and reported to General Sedgwick and the Phillips house. In the afternoon they moved forward to the heights. At 5 p. m., all the troops having moved from the vicinity of this station, and it being very much exposed, I directed its discontinuance. Before these officers had time to leave, they were shelled by the rebels, who were rapidly regaining the ground they had lost in the morning. The rapidity of the movement caused a separation of the party, and Lieutenant Hill reported to me at the Phillips house. He there reported the facts of the case to Major [George F.] Barstow, assistant adjutant-general, who had been sent to the Phillips house to ascertain the news. Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Marston [each] opened a station this morning upon the heights of Fredericksburg, but they were not used. At 5.30 p. m. Lieutenant Jerome reported that his men had swam the river with their wire, and that he had established a telegraph station on the south bank of the river, near Banks' Ford, with the line of skirmishers. This movement, though bold and daring, was of no immediate importance, and the instruments and wire were brought back in the evening.

May 4, 1863.—The enemy had occupied the hills of Fredericksburg at an early hour this morning, driving Captains Babcock and Gloskoski and [Lieutenant] Marston from their stations. Lieutenant Marston returned to the Phillips house, and I immediately sent him to the chief of staff to report matters. Captains Babcock and Gloskoski escaped toward General Sedgwick. Communication by the signal telegraph was opened from the Phillips house to headquarters camp, forming an intermediate station. This station was available to communicate observations to headquarters, and to communicate to the Lacy house. The station in Fredericksburg was withdrawn this morning, as there was no one to report to, and I did not wish to leave it there in a useless position. During the morning, General Sedgwick's forces being cut off from General Hooker and from Fredericksburg, it was of immense importance that communication should be established with him. His orders prevented him from using his signal officers for that purpose. I was very much afraid no communication could be opened. It was impossible to send any orders to him countermanding the orders received two nights before, and it seemed impossible to call attention by signals until Captains Gloskoski and Babcock established a station near the Guest house, and near General Sedgwick's headquarters. These officers had not been informed of the order prohibiting the use of signals, and consequently opened communication. I considered the necessity of keeping communication open so great as to excuse me for ordering, on my own responsibility, that the station should be held as long as possible. The same order was also given by General Sedgwick, and during the day this station was of eminent importance, as Captain Hall and Lieutenant [Peter A.] Taylor at the Phillips house kept General Sedgwick thoroughly informed of the movements of the enemy. These messages passed over the heads of the enemy, and must have been of great assistance. Many important messages were sent by others in the same way. My directions were that all messages should be sent in cipher. This station was kept open until General Sedgwick was forced to retire from his position, and was for a long time exposed very much to the fire of the enemy. During the morning, the officers who had been stationed by me at Banks' Ford on the 1st of May had succeeded in opening communication with the extreme right of General Sedgwick, so

the breaking up of communication upon the left did not prevent his communicating, as during the whole day he was in communication, either by Banks' Ford or the Phillips house, with General Hooker. During the night his forces recrossed the river at Banks' Ford and took position on this side, and communication ceased, by signal, near his command.

May 5, 1863.—Captain Babcock having reported for further instructions, I directed him to establish a line of stations of observation, and report upon the bank of the river connecting Banks' Ford with the Phillips house. This was found impracticable, as the enemy were closely picketing the other bank of the river, and no stations could be established which would not be in range of the sharpshooters. The line would not have been of enough importance to counterbalance such peril to the officers, so, upon such representation, I countermanded the order. The bridges near the Lacy house having been taken up during the previous night, and General Gibbon having removed his headquarters to the Phillips house, the telegraph station at the Lacy house was broken up, and but one station, that at the Phillips house, was kept open. Anticipating that the enemy might now attempt to cross at some point near Port Royal, I directed Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Marston to report to General Pleasonton, who, with a small force of cavalry, felt able to hold the enemy in check for a time at any crossing he might attempt. One of the most furious storms of the season, commencing at 2 p. m., prevented these stations from being useful until the next morning. It also greatly damaged the telegraph lines, tearing the poles down, and greatly deranging the instruments. On the extreme right, Lieutenant Tuckerman, who was stationed at the brick house on the south side of the river, opening communication with Lieutenant [John E.] Holland, who was stationed at the chestnut tree near United States Ford, on the north side of the river, rendered efficient service. The right wing of the army was in motion, leaving its intrenchments to recross the river, when the bridges were swept away. No other communication than that by signals was possible. The heavy rains had so swollen the river that it was impossible to ford it. An order was sent by signals at 9 p. m. to suspend the movements until the bridges could be repaired. The movements, by this order, were suspended until 1.20 a. m., May 6, when an order was sent by signal to continue the movements again. Previous to establishing this communication, the anxiety to get the order across the river was so great that Lieutenant Holland had volunteered to swim the river with dispatches.

May 6, 1863.—By daybreak this morning the signal stations, telegraph lines, &c., on the south side of the river had been called in, and communication completely abandoned. Captain Fisher ordered to camp all the officers belonging to the reserve party, and directed the officers assigned to corps to rejoin the corps to which they were attached. In order to keep up the lines of observation upon the banks of the river, I directed Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Marston to establish a station at Buckner's Neck, making reconnaissances to Port Conway, Captain Kendall and Lieutenant Fortescue at the Seddon house, and Lieutenants Hill and Brooks were to establish stations at the Fitzhugh house and Taylor's Hill. Thus a complete line was again established, observing the country from Port Royal to Falmouth. Our pickets extended from Falmouth to Banks' Ford and beyond; so a long line of river was well watched.

On the morning of May 7, the party was inspected and re-equipped and supplied, the telegraph wire from Banks' Ford to United States

Ford was taken up and at once thoroughly repaired, the instruments were adjusted, and the party was soon ready for further service.

On the morning of May 8, 1863, I received instructions to send back to Washington the party which had reported on the 1st of May.

During the movements of the army I was kept so busily employed upon the left wing of the army and in connection with the telegraph lines that I found it impossible to visit the right wing at all. For a report of the operations upon the right I would refer you to the reports of Capt. B. F. Fisher and other officers who served there. I am sorry to say that I received but very few reports from Captain Fisher during the entire engagement. The country was so densely wooded and so impracticable to signals that but little was done. The failure of reports and the removal of any method of obtaining information prevented me from intelligently performing my duties, and the meager information given me when I asked for it was very little calculated to aid me in managing the party

When it is recollected that more than half the party engaged upon telegraph duty were new men, unaccustomed to the management of the lines, and who had joined the party but four days before the movement commenced, and that I was obliged to execute orders given to me hurriedly, by one who was unaccustomed to the special details of the service, and who, I am afraid, was not willing to acknowledge my capacity to perform my own duties, I am confident that the duties performed by the corps will compare favorably with those done by any other branch of the service.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Chief Signal Officer to the accompanying reports of the officers of the corps. Their ability and energy did much toward increasing the well-known good character of the corps. I would, if I thought it consistent, mention the names of individuals, but I do not deem it necessary to here introduce a roster of the corps. Where all behaved so well, it would be unjust to give distinct praises. The casualties were as follows: Private Alexander McCollin, severely wounded in the leg, requiring its amputation, from the effects of which he has since died. Private James B. Duff, severely wounded in the hip. Private G. H. Tousey received a flesh wound from a spent ball, which did not disable him from duty.

I regret to report the loss of one set of star flags, which were captured by the enemy with Lieut. F. W. Marston's private baggage. As these flags were not in use, I do not think that the enemy can properly claim to have captured any of our signal flags. I refer to the report of Lieutenant Marston for the circumstances of the capture.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Col. ALBERT J. MYER,
Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. James S. Hall, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: The operations of Set F since the commencement of the movement of the army, which has just closed, may be found below.

On the 25th April, I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel [Charles

H.] Morgan, chief of staff, Second Corps, to ration my men and forage my horses for eight days, and to hold my detachment ready for service at any moment. I did as directed, and was ready.

April 27, I received the following order:

I am instructed by the commanding general to direct that your detachment be in readiness to move at sunrise to-morrow, April 28.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The same day I received a verbal order from you directing me to remain at the Phillips house to make observations of the movements of the enemy and report the same to you at general headquarters.

April 28, 29, and 30, your orders were complied with, but May 1 I ceased to report to you or communicate through you, in consequence of the following order, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS,
May 1, 1863.

Captain HALL, *Signal Officer:*

Telegraph direct to me reports of what you observe.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

May 1, was directed by you to open communication with Tyler's battery station, which was done at once. At 4 p. m. was ordered to take the large telescope, and reconnoiter the enemy's position in front of General Sedgwick, south of Tyler's Hill. I did so, and reported my observations to General Sedgwick.

May 2, after reviewing the position of the enemy at that point and reporting it to General Sedgwick, I returned to my own station, as per telegram to Captain Babcock. Was directed by General Butterfield to make triplicate reports of observation. We reported to General Sedgwick, General Gibbon, and to General Butterfield.

May 3, opened communication with General Sedgwick from courthouse steeple and brown church steeple. As soon as troops advanced, opened communication with Lieutenants Hill and Brooks to the left of Telegraph road, and right of Plank road with Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Marston. Lieutenant Briggs was sent to assist us at this station.

May 4, opened with General Sedgwick through Captains Babcock and Gloskoski, when all other communication was cut off, and the most intense excitement prevailed in officials in consequence thereof. Our success in this respect was marked, and everybody seemed to breathe more freely. In this instance we signally triumphed over the enemies of our corps, and those who had ordered the signals not to be used were the first to avail themselves of our ready means of communication.

The labors of Lieutenant Taylor and myself were incessant and arduous. In addition to our observations and the sending and receiving of dispatches by signals and by telegraph, Major-General Butterfield ordered me to make consolidated reports of our hourly reports in the evening of each day. The importance of our position was evident from the solicitude with which Generals Butterfield, Sedgwick, Gibbon, and others sought and obtained information from this point. In order to make our dispatches certain in case of accident to our telegraph, General Butterfield furnished me with mounted orderlies, who were sent in such force as to enable me to report every five minutes, if necessary, and I find by referring to my reports that less than five minutes intervened in sending of some.

During the different days of the movement we communicated with eight different stations, and, by referring to the number of dispatches and reports sent and received, you will discover that no previous labor of a single set can compare with it. We feel confident that we have done more actual signal labor than all the other officers in this movement.

The indefatigable labors of First Lieut. P. A. Taylor, and his dispatches and correctness in sending and receiving messages, challenge our admiration.

It would be gross injustice did I fail to acknowledge the good conduct of three of my men—Acting Sergeant Chamberlin, Corpl. L. H. Goodenough, and Private G. W. Smith. They were always present, ready for duty, and did it. We have no better flagmen in the corps.

Of my own exertions in carrying out the desires of the chief signal officer and yourself for the welfare of the corps I have nothing to say, save that I endeavored to do my duty.

Accompanying this report, please find the messages* sent and received from the 28th of April till the 5th of May, inclosed by myself.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer, Commanding Set F.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Peter A. Taylor, Forty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of signal duty performed by me during the recent engagements at Fredericksburg and vicinity:

April 28.—Received verbal orders from you to remain at the Phillips house station, make observations of the enemy's movements, and open communications with stations to be established.

April 29.—Opened communication with Captain Kendall and Lieutenant Fortescue at General Sedgwick's headquarters on hill opposite first bridge below the city.

April 30.—Received verbal orders from you to report observations to General Sedgwick and yourself.

May 1.—In accordance with orders received by Captain Hall, commanding Set F, from Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, reports of observations were made direct to him, and copies of same sent by signals to Major-General Sedgwick and by telegraph to General Gibbon.

May 2.—Making and reporting observations to Generals Butterfield, Sedgwick, and Gibbon.

May 3.—Opened communication with station established in the city of Fredericksburg, with Lieutenants Brooks and Hill in the court-house steeple, and Capt. E. C. Pierce in a church steeple, communicating through them with Generals Sedgwick and Gibbon. Our forces on this day captured the heights in rear of the city; the stations in the city were

* Not found.

immediately advanced; opened with Lieutenants Brooks and Hill, on second range of hills near the Telegraph road, and with Captain Gloskoski near the Dahlman house.

May 4, 6.45 *a. m.*—Discovered the advance of the enemy upon the heights in rear of the city, and in the rear of General Sedgwick, and immediately reported to Generals Butterfield and Gibbon. By this movement of the enemy, all communication with General Sedgwick was cut off. At 8.15 a. m., opened communication with General Sedgwick through Captains Babcock and Gloskoski at station established about 10 miles from the city, sending and receiving messages over the heads of the enemy in intrenchments near the city. Communicated to General Sedgwick the movement and force of enemy in his rear, and sent, by signal, to him orders from general headquarters. Reported observations made during the day to Generals Butterfield, Sedgwick, and Gibbon. With the day, closed all signal communication with the other side of the river.

May 5, 6, *and* 7.—Communication kept up with Captain Kendall, and Lieutenant Fortescue, at station of observation below the city, and myself, observing and reporting movements of the enemy.

For copies of messages sent and received, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying parcel.* Some of the observations made by me were taken down and dispatched by Captain Hall, and will appear in his report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. A. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Fountain Wilson, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL TELEGRAPH TRAIN, *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations in this department from the 28th ultimo to the 6th instant:

By orders from Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, the train in my charge was run down to Franklin's Crossing, and communication opened with Major-General Sedgwick. I reported to General Sedgwick on the evening of the 28th ultimo. The line worked remarkably well, scarcely any interruption occurring. On the 30th, by order of Captain Cushing, the wire was extended to General Reynolds' headquarters, about 2 miles below. This line was taken in on the 1st instant, after General Reynolds had moved to our right.

On the 3d instant, General Sedgwick having advanced and taken possession of Fredericksburg, Captain Cushing ordered communication to be established with him by running the wire into Fredericksburg from the Phillips house. A station was consequently established in Fredericksburg, but, owing to General Sedgwick's advance on the Orange road, but little communication was had with him.

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* Not found.

On the 4th, the enemy re-took the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, and re-occupied part of the town. I deemed it prudent to withdraw the instrument and train to the opposite bank of the river, in order to save the material in case the enemy advanced rapidly into the town. The instrument was taken back to the place in a short time afterward, but as all communication with General Sedgwick or his corps was cut off, it rendered no service worth speaking of. About 5 p. m., the station was re-established near the Lacy house, by order of the adjutant of the corps, where it remained until the 5th instant, when it was withdrawn by order of Captain Cushing, and the wire taken up to the Phillips house.

I remained at the station at the Phillips house until the 6th, when I was ordered to report to this camp.

The almost constant working of the line was owing greatly to the substantial manner it was put up by Sergeant Bunlick. The operators, Privates Hough, [Aaron] Levy, and Fribling, also worked faithfully.

With great respect, your most obedient servant.

F. WILSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER, *Adjutant, Signal Corps.*

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Fisher, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the circular issued from your office, bearing date May 7, 1863, to submit the following report of signal duty performed during the late movement by the officers connected with that part of the army that concentrated in the vicinity of Chancellorsville:

The officers with the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifth Army Corps accompanied their respective corps in the detour across Kelly's and Ely's Fords, but had very little opportunity to render any service save at the crossing of the Rapidan River, where they opened communication between the different banks, under the direction of Captain Castle. I reported upon April 28 to General Couch, the senior general; he was then in the vicinity of Banks' Ford. Selected stations in the event of crossing at that point.

April 29.—We moved to United States Ford; established two stations, to watch for the advance of the column coming down the river.

April 30.—The enemy abandoned their works opposite the United States Ford. About 10 a. m., the advance was seen upon the opposite side, and we formed a junction with them at Chancellorsville.

May 1.—Reported to General Hooker, who arrived and assumed command in person; established a station 1½ miles east of Chancellorsville, upon a tree; used it as a station of observation, but the advance falling back, I was compelled to abandon it. Captain Castle connected the extreme right of our army with General Howard's headquarters.

Saturday, May 2.—My party was augmented by the arrival of Captain [Frank N.] Wicker, Lieutenants [William J.] Galbraith, [S. Carey] Tuckerman, and Holland, from Washington. Expecting the army to advance toward Fredericksburg, I issued orders for the establishment of stations at Banks' Ford, the Decker house, Dr. Heston's, the scaffold erected the day before, and at Mr. Smith's, near Tabernacle Church;

also at the heights near United States Ford, and upon the heights opposite our extreme left, and with the batteries upon the left. The officers had their instructions to advance with the army and successively occupy these stations as the points came into our possession. Saturday afternoon, I ordered out two parties upon special duty. During the battle we could render no service, on account of the country being covered with forests. The stations along the river were kept constantly in readiness to be worked when necessity required. They were very opportune when the army fell back. The bridge having been swept away, they were the only means of communication between the general commanding the army and the corps commanders, the former being on the north bank of the river and the latter upon the south bank.

The casualties in the party were as follows: Private Duff, shot through the thigh; Private McCollin, shot through the leg, below the knee; Private Tousey, struck in the back with a spent ball.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the energy displayed by Captain Castle; also to the faithful service performed by Lieutenant Tuckerman, who remained upon the south bank of the river, keeping open the communication until the bridges were about to be taken up, when he recrossed to the north bank. I would also mention for faithful and gallant service, Privates Duff and Stone, and Corporal [Samuel] Cartledge. The signal telegraph was energetically carried forward and worked successfully by Lieutenant Jerome until he reached the brick house upon the south bank of the river, at United States Ford, from whence it was carried forward by my order to a point near General Hooker's headquarters. Captain Beardslee had charge there, and proved himself an energetic officer in taking it to the front and bringing it safely to the rear again without any loss of any moment.

In closing this report, I would call the attention of the signal officer to the fact that, while we gained some success, and did some service in this late movement, the corps is distrusted, and considered unsafe as a means of transmitting important messages. It is well known that the enemy can read our signals when the regular code is used, and it is equally evident to the minds of all who have had anything to do with interpreting ciphers that our cipher is unsafe and cannot be trusted. Had our code been changed, as called for by me when I had the honor of being the acting chief signal officer of this army, our success would have been unprecedented in the late movement. It is due to the service, it is due to the corps, it is due to the Army of the Potomac, that the code be immediately changed.

In a new code I have more confidence than in the present cipher, and until the officers are sufficiently versed in it to use it freely, it can be used in the same manner as the cipher is.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,

Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER, *Adjutant, Signal Corps.*

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Frederick E. Beardslee, Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Signal Officer.

MAY 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 27th of April, I started and put up a line from these head-

quarters to Banks' Ford, splicing on to the Fifth Corps line about 1 mile from camp, and running out 7 miles of wire, the station being opened that night. Lieutenant Jerome relieved me at the station in the evening, and I returned to camp. The same time a line was run out by Lieutenant Wilson down the river to Tyler's Hill, via Phillips house, which station I opened the next morning. For the further movement of the line on the left, under Lieutenant Wilson, I respectfully refer you to his (Lieutenant Wilson's) report.

The 28th of April, the Belle Plain line was broken up and sent to Lieutenant Jerome, to extend his line to United States Ford, but, not having time to repair it, a great deal of trouble was occasioned by leakage, especially during a heavy rain, which would have been entirely avoided if it had been repaired.

On the 29th of April, the Fifth Corps line was taken up, and the line from Banks' Ford extended to United States Ford, 9 miles distant, but communication was not opened until 9 p. m., owing to the lightning, during a heavy storm that day, entering the instrument at United States Ford and discharging the magnetism in the vibrating magnet that moves the needle, which I soon, however, re-charged, and the station worked well. That night received orders to turn over the line to the military telegraph line, the order probably arising from the operators at United States Ford sending messages with the time they were written, and not the time they were received by that station, although there were several hours' difference in the time.

The military telegraph operators had considerable difficulty in working the line, and when it rained hard they could hardly send a message, on account of the leaks on the line.

The morning of the 30th, returned to headquarters, and on Saturday, 2d May, having received 15 miles of new wire on the 1st, started with 10 miles of wire to the Banks' Ford station, and run a line from there to the river, 1½ miles, and opened a station there; Lieutenant Jerome arriving there in the morning. I then received orders from the commanding general, through Captain Fisher, to run a line from United States Ford to Chancellorsville, and sent Lieutenant Jerome with — miles of wire to put up the line, but was soon ordered to keep Lieutenant Jerome at Banks' Ford, and to go to the United States Ford myself, which I did, arriving there about 4.30 p. m., and found the line run out about 1½ miles from the brick house at United States Ford. Lieutenant Jerome and myself went to find headquarters, but when near there the Eleventh Corps broke and ran down the road the line was coming up, and, not knowing how far they were up, I went back to get the wagons out of the road, as teams, &c., were moving down on a full gallop. The instrument was got out and tried, but no communication, as the teams that were hurrying down knocked down the poles, and when they stalled on the road trees were cut down in which the wire was placed, thus breaking it. I then moved down the road for the purpose of relaying the wire, which could not be done until about 3 a. m. The next morning, the 3d May, as the road was very bad and full of teams and stragglers, the line was opened about 8.30 a. m. of the 3d, 1 mile from headquarters. I was told to remain there. The station worked well all the time we were there, sending seventy messages and receiving about double that number. The afternoon of the 5th instant, had a heavy thunder-storm, the lightning striking the wire and affecting one of the instruments at the old headquarters the same way that it did at United States Ford; otherwise everything worked well. That night, moved down one-half mile to open station, as the army was falling back, but the line was again broken by the troops as they fell back. We re-

crossed the river the next morning, taking all but three-quarters of a mile of wire, which was broken in many places, and the roads being so crowded I was unable to take it up. I would particularly mention Privates C. H. Davy and H. W. Fulton, who were with me at United States Ford. Being called from Banks' Ford, they did their duty nobly, and sent messages rapidly and correctly. All the men in the whole detachment did their duty well, and I have no complaints to make, except in the case of Braun, who refused to carry an important message when the line was broken, and positively refused to obey my orders; he is now under charges. I am happy to say he was not one of the old party, but reported with Lieutenant Jerome a short time since.

On the 7th instant, the United States Ford line was taken up. The Banks' Ford line was taken up on the 2d instant, as the regular telegraph had put up a line to that point that day. At present, the only line up is from headquarters to the Phillips house.

Great deal of trouble was occasioned by careless teamsters and soldiers breaking the line, and, although a guard was placed along the whole line from headquarters to United States Ford, the line was frequently broken.

I would respectfully recommend that 3 or 4 pack-mules, or 1 to every train, be used, as they would be very useful to take wire and rations to distant stations, as was the case at United States Ford, when no wagons were allowed to go up there. I would also recommend that the six old instruments we have here be used at the camp of instruction, Georgetown, D. C., and six new instruments, with bell attachments, be sent here in their place. The six old instruments referred to work every way as well as they ever did, but the new instruments are so much better made that they would work much better here in the field, while the old instruments would be well adapted to the use of new beginners.

For the working of the lines on the center and left, at Banks' Ford and the left wing, I respectfully refer you to the reports of Lieutenants Jerome, Wilson, and Stone.*

The number of messages sent on the various stations were: Headquarters, 107—91 of which were returned to Generals Williams and Butterfield, at their request; Banks' Ford, 120; United States Ford, 109; General Sedgwick's headquarters, 216; General Reynolds' headquarters, 47—from April 28 to May 6, 1863. Total, 599. All the officers with me deserve great credit for the good working of the various stations, as it was a duty entirely new to them, and there is no fault to find with their management.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. BEARDSLEE,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer, Comdg. Detachment.

First. Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER, *Adjutant, Signal Corps.*

No. 13.

Report of Capt. Davis E. Castle, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of signal duty performed by me during the late movement:

I received orders Sunday, April 26, from General Howard, command-

* Reports of Jerome and Stone not found.

ing Eleventh Corps, to prepare for an early march the ensuing morning. I prepared the party, consisting of 1 lieutenant, myself, and 4 flagmen, with full equipments, ready for immediate service, both by day and night signals. The march commenced at 5 a. m. the 27th of April, the head of the column camping at night 2 miles southwest of Hartwood Church. On the 28th, marched to Kelly's Ford. At 4 p. m. was ordered by General Howard to reconnoiter with my glass the country opposite, and report all movements, if any, of the enemy, and all that could be seen on the south side of the river. Reported nothing but a few cavalry pickets in view. Kept a watch until dark. The pontoon bridges were then placed, and I crossed at head of column, leaving an officer with flagmen on north side to communicate with other corps (Twelfth and Fifth), if necessary.

At the Rapidan River, Germanna Ford, Generals Slocum and Howard asked my assistance in establishing communication across the river whenever our troops secured a crossing. Finding General Slocum's chief signal officer near the ford, stated the wishes of Generals Slocum and Howard, when he immediately crossed the river, and in a few minutes communication was opened 1 mile back from the banks of the river. Communication by this line was kept open until both corps (Twelfth and Eleventh) had crossed, which was not accomplished until after midnight.

April 30.—Arrived at Locust Grove, on Fredericksburg and Culpeper Plank road, 1¾ miles west of Chancellorsville, at 4 p. m. I tried immediately to open communication by signal to Chancellorsville, General Hooker's headquarters, but as the only line that could be opened was in the road, and that constantly filled with troops, was obliged to abandon it.

Saturday, May 2.—Early this a. m. established a station on the Chancellorsville road, and 1 mile from General Howard's headquarters, with the intention of opening communication to General Hooker's headquarters, but as the Eleventh Corps received orders about this time to move to the left, withdrew the station, after using it about one hour.

On arriving at Chancellorsville the corps was sent back to their old position. About 11 a. m., was sent by General Howard toward turnpike crossing, to watch the movements of the enemy, who were moving westerly on road running parallel with Plank road, and some 2 miles south of same. I immediately established a station at Little Wilderness, our extreme right, communicating with General Howard at Locust Grove, receiving all orders and reporting constantly all movements of the enemy as I could see them from my position. At 4.30 p. m. the rebel vedettes or patrol made their appearance, and were fired at by our advance pickets, which I reported to General Howard. At 5 p. m. the main force of the enemy swept down upon us *en masse*. My station was in direct line of their guns; moved it a little, but impossible to get out of range. In less than a quarter of an hour after they made their first appearance in force, they were within 40 rods of my station. A shell exploded at this time at our feet by the station, wounding Private McCollin. My flagman was obliged to abandon the station, but not until I had reported the movements of the enemy as far as I knew them. Collecting my equipments, returned to Lieutenant Keen's station, at Locust Grove. The enemy pursued so close that Lieutenant [Charles W.] Keen [jr.] had barely time to secure his equipments ere they were upon us. In Sunday's battle I was unable to do any signaling, but acted as staff officer.

On Monday, sent Lieutenant Keen down the river to a position oppo-

site, where the enemy opened a battery upon the wagon train and hospital on the north side of river, to report movements of the enemy at brick hospital, south side, by signal, if possible; also tried to open communication with our extreme left, from General Howard's right, but was unable to do so. Tuesday, did no signaling, but remained where could be found in case was needed. Of the flagmen of this party, would say they behaved well. Alexander McCollin, a brave and good man, always ready to do the duty assigned him, I am grieved to say, lost a leg early in the engagement of Saturday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. CASTLE,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. John E. Holland, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Saturday, May 2, 1863, I was ordered to open a station at chestnut tree, near Mrs. Burton's house, to communicate with the left of our army. I remained there until I received orders from Captain Fisher to leave the place.

On Sunday, May 3, I opened communication with Lieutenant Tuckerman, at the brick house on opposite side of river, near United States Ford, which was kept up until our army recrossed the river, when it was broken up by order of Captain Fisher.

The following are some of the most important messages transmitted and received by me:

MAY 5, 1863—9 p. m.

Generals COUCH, SLOCUM, or MEADE:

Suspend movements for an hour or two. Trouble at the bridges. Acknowledge.

HOOKER,
General.

MAY 5, 1863—10.30 p. m.

General HOOKER:

Received dispatch to suspend movements.

GEO. G. MEADE.

MAY 5, 1863—10.40 p. m.

General HOOKER:

My artillery has all gone. No infantry move on my line or Reynolds'. We will wait further orders. I will communicate with Sickles, and try to find Couch and Slocum.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

MAY 6, 1863—1.20 a. m.

General COUCH:

The general desires to know the position and condition of affairs now.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General.

Hoping that this may meet with your approval, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

J. E. HOLLAND,
First Lieut. Thirty-sixth Indiana Vols. and Actg. Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 15.

Report of Lieuts. John C. Wiggins, Third New Jersey Infantry, and N. Henry Camp, Fourth New Jersey Infantry, Acting Signal Officers.

SIGNAL STATION,
Near Fitzhugh House, May 9, 1863.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report of signal duty performed by us since the 4th ultimo:

On Saturday, April 4, we reported by your orders to Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, commanding First Army Corps, then in camp near Belle Plain.

Sunday, 12th, we received the cipher code from you, and on Monday, 13th, our set was inspected by Captain Cushing.

On Thursday, 16th, Private O'Hara reported to Lieutenant Camp in place of Ludlow, a two years' man.

On Friday, 17th, Private Ludlow reported to depot camp.

April 28, broke up camp and moved down in the neighborhood of the Fitzhugh house, preparatory to crossing next day.

April 29, established communication from General Reynolds' headquarters, on a hill near Wolcutt's Mills, to General Sedgwick's headquarters, where they (?) connected with the signal telegraph trains; transmitted some messages of importance. In the a. m. General Wadsworth's division crossed the river.

April 30, the line was still more effective, and in the afternoon was run under a heavy fire. A rebel signal torch was visible in the evening, but could not see their foot-lights; consequently took no messages.

May 1, the signal telegraph arrived at our station at 1 p. m., when we broke up our flag station. An order from General Hooker, dated Chancellorsville, 11.30 a. m., not received until 5 p. m.

May 2, moved to Chancellorsville, via United States Ford. Arrived there late in the afternoon, and attempted, by Captain Fisher's orders, to establish communication with the front. Lieutenant Camp, going out as far as possible, reported the line impracticable.

May 3, we spent in reconnoitering as far as possible, reporting to General Reynolds; the densely wooded character of the country rendering this station of observation a very unsatisfactory one.

May 4, we tried it again in front of General Robinson's command, taking our glasses and going outside of our lines, but nothing satisfactory could be discovered.

May 5, in the evening, we were ordered by General Reynolds to discover the extent and direction of the enemy's fires, and in the deepest darkness we went out until we could plainly see their picket fires, and accomplished our object to the satisfaction of the general. We commenced the movement to recross the Rappahannock River at 2 a. m. on 6th of May, pitching our tents at the Wallace mansion about 5 p. m.

Thursday, 7th of May, we received orders to move down the river with First Corps and establish a station near the Fitzhugh house, which we did on the next day (May 8).

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. C. WIGGINS AND
N. HENRY CAMP,
Lieutenants and Acting Signal Officers.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER,
Adjutant, Signal Corps.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Charles W. Keen, jr., Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the duties performed by me in the late movement, being with Captain Castle's detachment, General Howard's command, Eleventh Army Corps:

We received orders on Sunday, April 26, to be prepared to move at an early hour on Monday morning.

April 27, camped about 2 miles southwest of Hartwood Church; no opportunity occurring to use signals.

April 28, arrived at Kelly's Ford; was stationed on heights near to the Rappahannock River, to communicate with other corps, if necessary. Remained at station until the infantry had crossed, and then rejoined Captain Castle on the opposite side.

April 29, moved on toward Rapidan River; arrived about 7 p. m., and crossed about 12, midnight.

April 30, arrived at Locust Grove, 2 miles west from Chancellorsville.

May 1, I was sent to open communication with General Hooker's headquarters, but found it was impossible at that time, the road being filled with troops.

May 2, tried again to open communication with Chancellorsville, but did not succeed, owing to the station at General Hooker's headquarters not being established. About 12 m. opened a station at Locust Grove, General Howard's headquarters, to communicate with Captain Castle, at Little Wilderness. Was in communication constantly until 6 p. m., when the enemy made a sudden attack on the right, driving our forces back, and causing Captain Castle to abandon his station. On his arrival at my station, he ordered me to pack my equipments immediately, as the enemy were advancing rapidly. I had barely secured my kit when the enemy were upon us. Remained with General Howard that night.

May 3, remained with Captain Castle at headquarters, being unable to do any signaling.

May 4, was ordered to reconnoiter the north bank of the river (Rappahannock), and, if possible, open communication with the left of our forces, then resting on the river. Proceeded down the river bank about 2 miles, but could find no position suitable, the country affording no facilities for signaling, being level and thickly wooded. I discovered three pieces of artillery, belonging to the enemy, hidden between a house and an outbuilding on the opposite side of the river, and reported

the same to Lieutenant-Colonel [Louis] Schirmer, chief of artillery, Eleventh Army Corps.

May 5, remained at signal station, at United States Ford, with Captain Castle, in readiness, if wanted.

May 6, the army having recrossed the river, I returned to camp headquarters, Eleventh Corps.

Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES W. KEEN, JR.,
Lieut. Co. H, Twenty-sixth Regt. Pa. Vols., and Actg. Sig. Off.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Army of the Potomac.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Martin Denicke, One hundred and Thirty-second New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of services rendered by me from April 30 to the 6th instant, having left camp of instruction, Georgetown, D. C., on the 30th of April, by order of Captain Nicodemus, commanding camp, with instructions to report to Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, chief signal officer, Army of Potomac, for duty:

Falmouth, Va., May 2, 1863, 2 *a. m.*—Arrived at 4 a. m., yesterday; Lieutenants Miner, Lyon, and myself received orders to proceed to Banks' Ford, and report to General Benham, commanding at the ford, arriving there at 4 a. m., and opened several points of observation, the results of which were reported to Generals Benham and Tyler and Colonel Stuart. The following are some of the observations reported:

Heard occasional cannonading in the direction of United States Ford all day. Heavy volumes of smoke over woods in same direction.

Three lines of rifle-pits on hills opposite Banks' Ford, with about 500 rebel infantry.

Enemy's rifle-pits and redoubts constructed along the hills facing the river, for at least a mile. Their rifle-pits were heavily picketed.

Banks' Ford, May 3, 1863, 6 *a. m.*—Heavy musketry and artillery [firing] in direction of United States Ford.

11 *a. m.*—Heavy cannonading in direction of Fredericksburg.

11.30 *a. m.*—Firing in rear of Fredericksburg approaching; nothing to be seen on account of dense smoke.

1.30 *p. m.*—A rebel force, consisting of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry, a section of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry, marching at double-quick in direction of Chancellorsville. Enemy's vedettes in sight.

5 *p. m.*—Our infantry coming from Fredericksburg, driving the enemy out of their rifle-pits.

5.30 *p. m.*—Our infantry again move forward, driving in the enemy's pickets.

6 *p. m.*—Our engineers just commencing to throw a pontoon bridge across the river below the ford.

While at this station I had occasion to give information to commander of a battery of eight pieces regarding position of the enemy.

6 *p. m.*—Received orders from General Benham to report for duty to Major-General Sedgwick on field of battle. The bridge not being fin-

ished, I crossed in small boat, leaving my horses behind. Found General Sedgwick about 2 miles from the ford, on the Fredericksburg Plank road, engaging the enemy, their line of battle running nearly parallel with the river. General Sedgwick was well satisfied to have me with him, as all his signal officers had been detained on the Fredericksburg Heights that day. Here I had occasion to capture 3 of the enemy. Attempted to open communication with Lieutenant Miner's station, north side of river, from three different points, but was each time driven off by the enemy.

May 4, 6 *a. m., field of battle.*—Opened communication with Lieutenant Miner, still stationed at Scott's house.

The following is a list of some of the messages sent and received by me:

MAY 4, 1863.

General BENHAM:

I wish the second bridge laid close by the first one; and do not open on those woods for the present,

J. SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

10 A. M.

General HOOKER:

The enemy are pressing on me. I am taking position to cross the river whenever necessary.

J. SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

12 M.

Generals HOOKER and BUTTERFIELD:

General Howe has had a sharp fight, and has taken a flag and 200 prisoners.

J. SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

SCOTT'S HOUSE—2 P. M.

General SEDGWICK:

The enemy are in some force in my front. Can I be of service by opening on them

TYLER,
General.

2.05 P. M.

General TYLER:

Use your own judgment in the matter.

J. SEDGWICK,
Major-General.

2.40 P. M.

General TYLER:

Please come over and see me.

J. SEDGWICK.

SCOTT'S HOUSE—2.45 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

I am coming.

TYLER,
General.

SCOTT'S HOUSE—3 p. m.

General SEDGWICK:

I will have the bridge done by 3.30 o'clock.

BENHAM,
General.

AT LACY HOUSE, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG.

Colonel TOLLES,
Assistant Quartermaster:

Did our and General Newton's wagons get over safely? If so, send up the light wagons of Generals Newton and Sedgwick to Banks' Ford, to wait there.

H. C. PRATT,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS—4 p. m.

Capt. E. M. TILLEY,
Quartermaster to General Newton:

General Newton directs that you send the light wagons near Banks' Ford, and report here when you get there.

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

5.10 P. M.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT:
Chief of Artillery:

Your dispatch is just received. Have communication with General Sedgwick.

R. O. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Communication was kept up all day without any interruption. Though inconvenienced considerably by the enemy's fire, I was not compelled to abandon my station.

Messages were sent and received with great rapidity. Placed Lieutenant Lyon on a house, a mile toward the ford, from where he could distinctly see Lieutenant Miner's station. I did this to prevent signal communication from being broken, in case I should have been forced to abandon my station.

8 *p. m.*—Our forces being now withdrawn, I recrossed the river with them.

May 6, 11 *a. m.*—Reported for further orders to Captain Cushing, at Falmouth, Va.

Remarks: Lost haversack for signal equipments, containing shades, shears, wicking, and funnel, while on field of battle, by the breaking of the strap. It is my humble opinion that the black haversacks now in use are made of too weak material. I think leather would be a good substitute.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DENICKE,
Second Lieutenant, Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Isaac S. Lyon, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of services rendered as acting signal officer during the late engagement near Fredericksburg, Va.:

Having reported from Georgetown to the headquarters of the Signal Corps, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the evening of May 1, 1863, I proceeded on the following morning with two other officers to Banks' Ford, 5 miles above Falmouth, on the north side of the Rappahannock. There we opened a station of observation through the day, though our object more especially was to open communication with the advance forces of General Hooker when he should succeed in driving the enemy down the river. This object was not effected, by reason of our forces under

General Hooker not advancing as was anticipated; yet observations of rebel pickets and movements of detached bodies of the enemy were made.

On the following morning (May 3), I proceeded to and established a station at Ballard's house, 3 miles farther up the river, so as to form complete signal communication between Banks' Ford and General Hooker's headquarters. This same evening I returned to Banks' Ford.

Next morning, accompanied by Lieutenant Denicke, I proceeded across the river, and established communication between General Sedgwick's extreme front and Lieutenant Miner, at Banks' Ford, near to which were General Tyler's forces. At this station several very important messages were exchanged, among which are the following:

General BENHAM:

General Sedgwick wishes another bridge thrown across the river near the one already down.

General HOOKER:

The enemy are pressing me. I am taking position to cross the river whenever necessary.

SEDGWICK,
General.

I remained on this station, or on one near by, which overlooked very much of the surrounding country, till the forces of General Sedgwick retired across the river, when I returned to the station at Banks' Ford.

Being hotly shelled at this point in the evening, our party of three retired one-half a mile to the rear, from whence we reported to headquarters of Signal Corps, near Fredericksburg, on the morning of May 6, 1863.

During this march and service, no public property under my charge was lost or destroyed.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

I. S. LYON,
Second Lieut. Eleventh Conn. Vols. and Acting Signal Officer.

Captain CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer Army of the Potomac.

No. 19.

Report of Capt. Paul Babcock, jr., Seventh New Jersey Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP OF RESERVE PARTY,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of signal duty during the late movement of the Army of the Potomac:

At 6 a. m., April 29, I received an order from Captain Cushing, chief signal officer, to proceed to the left, and ascertain what was being done and what needed. I immediately went to Tyler's Hill, where I found Lieutenant Wilson with the signal telegraph in working order, connecting headquarters of the army with headquarters of the left wing. At 9 a. m. I found Captain Kendall on hill to left of Tyler's battery, connecting by signals the Phillips house with the Fitzhugh house, and through it with the Seddon house and a station near Buckner's Neck. All these stations having been established by Captain Cushing the day before, and being in working order, making a line of communications,

report, and observations of about 20 miles in length, and being established on the very best points for each and all of these objects, I saw nothing to alter, nothing I could better, and telegraphed to Captain Cushing to this effect. At 9.30, Lieutenant Wiggins met me at the telegraph station, and reported that General Reynolds had crossed the river about 3 miles below, and desired communication with General Sedgwick, whose headquarters were about one-half mile in rear of Captain Kendall's station. I immediately telegraphed to Captain Cushing a plan for opening this communication, and received, at 9.45 a. m., authority from him to establish any line required by using any officers I could find. At 10 a. m. the communication between Generals Reynolds and Sedgwick was opened by Lieutenant Wiggins opening with Captain Kendall, from whom I had the messages carried by orderlies to General Sedgwick. This line proved of the utmost importance. It was used constantly by Generals Sedgwick, Reynolds, Butterfield, and Newton, and many division and brigade commanders. Captain Kendall's station, being on a point which overlooked the entire battle-field of the left wing, was often made the headquarters of General Sedgwick, who commanded the entire force on the left. While there, or near there, as he was during the entire fight up to Sunday morning, he was in direct communication with the headquarters of the army by signal telegraph, and with the Phillips house, the Fitzhugh house, Seddon house, and Buckner's Neck by signals, and had on the hill a station of observation reporting constantly to him every movement of his own or the enemy's troops. At his request I had established this last-named station of observation by ordering Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Clarke to remain there on duty.

When these stations had all commenced working, I found nothing more to be done, nothing more desired by any one, and therefore joined Captain Kendall, whose station was in constant use, and assisted him in working it, reporting to Captain Cushing, who approved of my course.

On the first day, April 29, over forty important messages passed through this station to and from corps commanders, the chiefs of staff, and the heads of departments. No complaint was made by any one regarding this complete chain of stations. It is impossible to furnish any complete record of the messages sent and received at this central point of the line, as many have been lost or destroyed, but enough remain to give an idea of its utility, copies of which are attached to this report.*

In working this line, all important orders or reports were transmitted in cipher.

April 30, part of the Sixth Corps had crossed the river at Washington farm, and part of the First Corps about 2 miles below. General Reynolds, commanding the First, was in communication by signals with General Sedgwick, through Lieutenant Wiggins, and to facilitate his operations, the telegraph under Lieutenant Wilson was extended to his headquarters.

May 1, General Reynolds' corps was withdrawn and marched to the right, Lieutenants Camp and Wiggins going with him, and the telegraph drawn in to its old position at General Sedgwick's headquarters.

During all this time, reports were coming in from Lieutenants Fortescue, at Fitzhugh house; Gloskoski and Marston, at Seddon's house, and Hill and Brooks, at Buckner's Neck, which were forwarded to General Butterfield, through Capt. S. T. Cushing, and copies sent to General Sedgwick and General Reynolds.

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* Not found.

May 3 (Saturday), all worked well, General Sedgwick's corps fighting hard in front of his bridges, but gaining no ground and requiring no new stations.

At 12 m., I telegraphed to Captain Cushing that if General Sedgwick went ahead I should require two more officers. He telegraphed me to call in Lieutenants Brooks and Hill and use them. They arrived at 3 p. m. At 4 p. m., General Brooks' division had made some progress, and I therefore sent Lieutenants Brooks and Hill to the other side of the river, to keep him in communication with General Sedgwick, if he moved forward. At 5, Lieutenant Briggs reported to me for duty. I sent him to Tyler's battery, to direct their fire and to observe and report any movement.

At midnight I was notified, from Lieutenant Brooks' station, that General Sedgwick was about to cross his entire force and attack Fredericksburg, and immediately sent Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Clarke over to him, and ordered Lieutenants Brooks and Hill to accompany him; also then notified Captains Hill and Taylor to look for station in Fredericksburg, as General Sedgwick was advancing on it.

May 4, General Sedgwick took Fredericksburg, and the signal officer with him would have been able to keep him in constant communication, but no signal communication was opened, for what cause I am not informed.

May 4, 10 a. m., the storming of heights in rear and flank of Fredericksburg commenced by the Sixth Corps, under General Sedgwick. After they had all been taken, communication was opened from the the principal works to the Phillips house. At 12 m., I received an order from the chief signal officer to join the signal officers on the other side and supervise their operations.

I immediately obeyed this order, and at 6 p. m. went into camp on hill back of Fredericksburg with Capt. E. C. Pierce and Lieutenant Clarke, Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Marston. Lieutenants Brooks and Hill had not joined the party. At daybreak we prepared to move forward to join General Sedgwick, who was a mile beyond; the signal telegraph having been brought over the river, connecting General Sedgwick with general headquarters, and rendering signal communication unnecessary at this point. At 8.30 a. m. the enemy appeared on crest of hill on which we were encamped, with nothing but a light line of skirmishers between us and them. They were advancing rapidly. I ordered horses saddled, and put everything into my wagon which could be gotten into it, then ordered the driver to get to Fredericksburg with all speed, and report to Captain Wilson at telegraph station. The team started, and were immediately fired on by the enemy and ordered to halt, but the driver refused to obey the summons, and rushed on through the enemy's line, arriving safely at Fredericksburg and reporting as ordered. Accompanying this wagon, I sent my servant on one of my horses and Captain Gloskoski's on one of his; both of the negroes were struck, but only one was injured, a Minie ball striking his arm; none of the horses were injured. In this affair one of the tents belonging to my set was lost out of the wagon and captured by the enemy, also much of my personal baggage. Just before the enemy appeared at our camp, I had sent Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Clark to report to General Sedgwick. Lieutenant Marston had ridden up the hill to reconnoiter, and disappeared. Thinking him captured or killed, I gathered the men, and, with Captain Gloskoski, proceeded to notify General Neill of the position of affairs. We found him approaching the scene, and briefly informed him of the position. Then, seeing that all communication with

Fredericksburg or the other side of the river was cut off, I sought for a point from which to open communication with Phillips' house by signals.

At 10 a. m. I found such a point just in rear of our line of battle, and immediately opened the communication. Leaving Captain Gloskoski to watch the station, I rode off to report the fact to General Sedgwick. This done, I obtained 2 orderlies to carry dispatches from and to General Sedgwick, and then returned to Captain Gloskoski and assisted him in running the station up to the time that we were forced to leave it by the enemy forcing General Sedgwick's lines back after three desperate efforts. During the most of the day this station was worked within rifle range of the enemy. It was abandoned only when our lines were forced beyond it. This station proved of great utility, connecting General Sedgwick with general headquarters and all the points heretofore mentioned, through the Phillips house. The enemy being between us and the point to which we were communicating, I believe it to have been the only way of communicating with General Sedgwick. Messages of the utmost importance passed through this line all day—orders from General Hooker to General Sedgwick, and information which must have largely aided General Sedgwick in forming his plans. The enemy could not move a single brigade without the fact being reported to him, and the strength of the enemy's force was reported to him by Captain Hall and Lieutenant Taylor through this station with an accuracy which future events proved astonishing.

I cannot forbear to mention the alacrity with which this line was opened, and to say that it was entirely due to the unceasing watchfulness of Captain Hall and Lieutenant Taylor, for, of course, they had no warning of our intention to open with them from this point; yet we had not swung our flag but four minutes when it was answered by them, and ten minutes after I reported the fact to General Sedgwick, who, in the midst of the excitement and dangers which encompassed him, seemed much pleased, and told me to hold the station as long as the line afforded me any protection, which we did. At this point the only casualty was a slight wound on one of my horses from a rifle ball. While this was being done, Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Clarke had found a station of observation, which General Sedgwick regarded as very important, and ordered them to remain upon it. Lieutenant Brooks also rendered the general great service in the same manner. At dark that evening, our entire force fell back to Banks' Ford, being pressed on all sides by the enemy. At 10 a. m., I recrossed the Rappahannock with Captain Gloskoski and Lieutenant Brooks, and bivouacked for the night, reporting to General Sedgwick on the way. Next morning (6th) reported to him again, and received permission to take my party back to camp, to obtain forage and rations. At 12 m. left again for Banks' Ford, with Lieutenants Brooks and Hill, arriving there at 4 p. m., intending to open communication from the Scott house or England house to the Phillips house, but finding both within range of enemy's guns, and finding the troops all within range if they opened upon us, I desisted, and reported facts to chief signal officer.

At 9 a. m., on the 7th, ordered to return with party to camp, which order was immediately obeyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. BABCOCK, JR.,

Captain Seventh New Jersey Vols. and Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER,

Adjutant, Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 20.

Report of Capt. Edward C. Pierce, Third Maine Infantry, and Lieut. George J. Clarke, Sixty-second New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officers.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following result of my operations as an acting signal officer, Sixth Army Corps, during the late movement:

April 28.—The Sixth Corps left its camp and moved to the river, about 3 miles, and bivouacked for the night.

April 29.—Effected a crossing at Franklin's Crossing, and General Brooks' division was sent over to hold the opposite bank until the pontoon bridges were laid.

April 30.—Opened communication between General Brooks' headquarters and General Sedgwick's, but the distance being so short, I concluded that Set K could be of more use by making observations of the enemy's movements from the bluffs on this side of the river and reporting to the general commanding Sixth Corps; therefore recalled Lieutenant Clarke from General Brooks' headquarters.

May 1.—Remained in the same position, and continued making reports to General Sedgwick.

May 2.—Remained in the same position. At 11 p. m. the Sixth Corps was ordered to join General Hooker at Chancellorsville, via Plank road and Fredericksburg. Soon after reaching, I opened communication with the Phillips house, by order of General Sedgwick. We remained on the Church station, in Fredericksburg, until nearly dark, when we abandoned station and proceeded to join General Sedgwick in front.

May 3.—Discovered the enemy massing troops on our left, and reported the fact to the general, which was the first intimation he had of the fact. By order of General Sedgwick, we remained in the same position during the day, making reports of every movement of the enemy. About 6 p. m. the enemy made their attack, and the Sixth Corps fell back to Banks' Ford. Lieutenant Clarke and myself reported to General Sedgwick, and, by his request, acted as aides during the continuance of the movement until the eve of the 8th, when we went into camp near our old camps.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. PIERCE,
Captain Third Maine Vols. and Acting Signal Officer.

GEO. J. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant Sixty-second New York Vols. Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER,
Adjutant, Signal Corps.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. Frank W. Marston, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

RESERVE CAMP, *May* 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of signal duty performed by myself, in connection with Captain Gloskoski, up to the

morning of May 4, and what occurred after that time to the evacuation of Fredericksburg by the forces under command of General Gibbon:

I reported to Brigadier-General Gibbon on the afternoon of Saturday, May 2, at his headquarters, near Falmouth, and opened communication with headquarters of the army, through Captain Gloskoski and the station at the Phillips house. There was but one message of any importance sent over this line, which was as follows:

General BUTTERFIELD:

Heavy column of troops and trains of wagons can be seen from here retreating from Sedgwick's front, and appear to incline to our right.

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, General Gibbon broke up his headquarters, and moved down to the river near the Lacy house, where his engineers were at work laying a pontoon bridge. At this point the enemy opened musketry fire upon us, which delayed operations for some time. At sunrise the bridge was across, and the troops began to pass over. Captain Gloskoski and myself occupied the steeple of the Baptist Church as a signal station, from which we reported to General Gibbon the movements of the enemy on the right of the town in his front. We were also in communication with the Phillips house, from which station we received the following messages to General Gibbon:

Enemy's infantry coming down the road and filing right into their trenches under woods opposite Falmouth.

TAYLOR.

Two guns of the enemy have taken position in woods opposite Falmouth.

TAYLOR.

After the taking of the heights by a division of General Sedgwick's forces, Captain Gloskoski's flag being among the first on the heights, we opened a station from thence to headquarters of the army, via Phillips' house, Captain Gloskoski superintending the station, and sent all messages from there. Late in the afternoon, being joined by Captains Babcock and Pierce, with Lieutenant Clarke, Captain Babcock assuming command, we went into camp about half a mile beyond the heights, on the left of the Plank road. We established a station here, but I believe no messages were sent, as the signal telegraph, under Lieutenant Wilson, was in town. One brigade of General Gibbon's division occupied the left of the town. Late in the evening the enemy made a demonstration upon our extreme left, which was reported to headquarters by Lieutenant Hill. We remained here all night, and in the morning our wagons were sent into Falmouth for forage and rations. The Government stores in our possession, together with our private baggage, were left near Captain Babcock's wagon when our team went off. About 7 o'clock the man on watch at the station reported the presence of the enemy's skirmishers, and our pickets retiring without firing a shot, we barely had time to saddle our horses and take in our hands such Government property as could thus be carried, when the enemy opened fire upon us. We superintended the packing of the wagon with all the Government stores it was possible to save, and started it for town. It ran the gauntlet of the enemy's musketry, and reached Fredericksburg safely, and thence crossed the river. Small squads of stragglers were passing to the front on the Plank road; these I endeavored to collect together, and make a stand with against the enemy's skirmishers, but their artillery having taken position opened fire upon them, and the skirmishers continuing to advance, these men had to retire. I then tried to

get to the front, but in so doing ran into the skirmishers, and was forced to fall back to the town. I could find no commanding officer in the place. One of General Gibbon's aides was equally unsuccessful. Every one seemed in consternation at the sudden appearance of the enemy. I crossed the river and reported to Captain Cushing, asking him for new men, one of my flagmen having been sent with the wagon in the morning, and the other crossed the river by my order, when we fell back to the town. Captain Cushing ordered me to report to General Butterfield what I had seen, which I did. I found Captain Babcock's wagon, and discovered that a portion of my kit, which had been placed in it, had fallen out and was lost. My valise also was missing. I mention the loss of my valise because it involves another loss, which I report with much mortification. Having a full kit in my possession, I did not take out my star flags, which I had kept with my private baggage; consequently, when that was lost, my flags fell into the hands of the enemy. I would respectfully submit that this loss occurred through no fault or neglect of mine, or of any one else, and was entirely unavoidable. The valise was placed in the wagon, and was seen to fall out when the enemy was close upon it. I did not leave there until forced to, being in danger of capture or death. I brought off the signal telescopes and two marine glasses, with my ordinary signal flag and poles. I asked permission to join Captain Gloskoski on the south side of the river, which Captain Cushing granted, and then almost immediately countermanded, and ordered me to remain on duty at the Phillips house. While there, I I sent and received the following messages to General Sedgwick, commanding:

Lieutenant-Colonel MCMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall I send out supplies to the corps to-day; if so, by what road?

C. W. TOLLES,
Quartermaster, Sixth Corps.

General BUTTERFIELD:

Enemy attacked General Howe's left this a. m. He repulsed them, and took 200 prisoners.

I was afterward ordered to report to General Gibbon at the Lacy house, which I did, and remained with him until the next morning, when he moved up to the Phillips house; then I was relieved and ordered into camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Acting Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 22.

Report of Capt. William H. Hill, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of services rendered by me as acting signal officer during eight days' active military

operations in the Army of the Potomac, from April 29 to May 6, inclusive:

On the 29th April, I remained in company with Lieutenant Brooks, from which point the following messages were transmitted.*

At 3 p. m., by order of Captain Cushing, the Seddon house station was broken up, and I was ordered to report to Captain Babcock, at Tyler's Hill. I remained with that officer, assisting at his station, till May 2, 9 p. m., when, in company with Lieutenant Brooks, I was ordered to cross to the south side of the Rappahannock River and report to General Brooks, who, it was thought, would engage the enemy early the following morning. At midnight, however, General Sedgwick with his whole corps crossed, when we were ordered to report to Captain Pierce, and accompany that officer with the Sixth Corps.

May 3, at 2 a. m., we moved with the corps to Fredericksburg, and at 10 a. m. established a station in the church tower in the town, from which point the following messages were received and transmitted.*

At 12 m., in company with Lieutenant Brooks, I was ordered farther to the front, leaving Captain Pierce and Lieutenant Clarke in the tower. Ascending the heights, we took our position on the crest of the second ridge, and opened communication with headquarters station, and then reported to General Neill, commanding forces in our front. From this station the following messages were transmitted.*

At 5 p. m. the troops in our front took the Bowling road and moved off to the right, leaving our station exposed, without leaving even a picket guard in front of it. Reporting the fact to Captain Cushing, we received orders to abandon the station, and were preparing to leave, when a squad of the enemy, with one gun, advanced to within 300 yards of the station and opened fire upon us, which had no other effect upon us than to somewhat accelerate the movement of our departure. Returning to headquarters, I reported the fact of the enemy's presence on our left, with no troops of ours near to resist their advance.

May 4, at 6 a. m., I recrossed the river to the south side, and took the Plank road to rejoin General Sedgwick. Upon reaching the first range of hills beyond the town, I came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, who were without any opposition repossessing [themselves] of the heights and fortifications; I retired to the town, and, with Lieutenant Marston, who had also been driven back, assisted in allaying the excitement and confusion prevailing among the teamsters and soldiers. We collected together a large number of stragglers that were in the town, and disposed of them to the best advantage, so as to check the enemy should he advance on the town, and prevent crowding and over-haste at the bridges. We remained in the town until all the trains and ambulances had gotten safely across, when I reported to Captain Cushing, at Captain Hall's station, and received orders to remain and assist that officer until I received further instructions. At this station received and sent the following messages.*

At 2 p. m. I was ordered to report, with Lieutenant Marston, to General Gibbon, at the Lacy house. We remained with the general until May 5, 6 a. m., when he withdrew his troops from the town and took up the bridge. General Gibbon having no further use for us, I was ordered to report to Captain Babcock, and accompanied that officer to Banks' Ford. Here, as with General Gibbon, there occurred no opportunity of performing signal duty.

May 6, at 11 a. m., the whole army having recrossed to the north side

*Not found.

of the river, and the troops ordered into their old encampments, our party was ordered to return to the reserve camp, and at 3 p. m., by order of Captain Cushing, I relieved Lieutenant Fortescue at the Fitzhugh house, near the river, 4 miles below Fredericksburg.

It affords me pleasure to mention that my two flagmen, Charles G. Aiken and Charles A. Griffin, were at various times exposed to a severe musketry and artillery fire, but under all circumstances conducted themselves with coolness and courage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HILL,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Lieut. WM. S. STRYKER, *Adjutant, Signal Corps.*

No. 23

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 1, 1863.

GENERAL: On April 27, in pursuance of your instructions, I made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Banks' Ford, and determined upon the number and position of the guns to be placed there to enfilade the enemy's rifle-pits; to crush the fire of his work on the hill overlooking the river; to cover the throwing of the bridges at that ford, and to protect the crossing of the troops. The necessary instructions to supervise this work; to place the batteries; to prepare cover for those that were exposed, and to take command there in case of my absence, were given to Maj. A. Doull, inspector of artillery on my staff, who executed them with his customary energy, taking with him two batteries of position (B, First Connecticut, Brooker, four 4½-inch guns, and the Twenty-ninth New York, Blucher, four 20-pounders) from the Artillery Reserve. The 20-pounder battery, under Lieutenant Blucher, from the necessity of the case, was placed in a very exposed position, but with the labor of his men he constructed good cover for them. The remaining batteries required for this position were drawn from the Second, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.

After performing this duty, I returned to select positions for the batteries, to cover the throwing of the bridges at Franklin's Crossing, and at a point just below the mouth of White Oak Run, near Pollock's Mill, the positions were selected, the batteries designated, and on the night of the 28th were placed in position as follows:

Franklin's Crossing—Ten guns of position of the Artillery Reserve (Pratt's, M, First Connecticut, four 4½-inch guns, and Voegelee's Thirtieth New York, six 20-pounder Parrotts) and twenty-four light rifles of the Sixth Corps (Harn's Third New York, six 10-pounder Parrotts; McCarthy's, C and D, First Pennsylvania, six 10-pounders; Rigby's, A, First Maryland, six 3-inch guns; and Cowan's First New York, six 3-inch guns) on the bluffs back of the crossing; twelve light 12-pounders (Williston's, D, Second United States, six 12-pounders, and Seeley's, K, Fourth United States, six 12-pounders) on the bank of the river, one battery above and one below the position selected to throw the bridges, so as to cross their fire over the enemy's rifle-pits opposite, and prevent his firing on the pontoons; the whole under the command of Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Crossing near Pollock's Mill—Twenty light rifles (Reynolds', L, First New York, six 3-inch guns; Hall's Second Maine, six 3-inch guns; Amsden's, G, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns, and Cooper's, B, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns) were placed on the elevation just above the mill, and fourteen (Edgell's, A, First New Hampshire, six 3-inch guns; Thompson's Fourth Pennsylvania, four 3 inch guns, and Ricketts', F, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns) below, to which were added in the morning six light 12-pounders (Ransom's, C, Fifth United States); the whole under the command of Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery.

A mile below these positions, and near Traveler's Rest, sixteen guns, (Taft's Fifth New York, four 20-pounders; Kusserow's Thirty-second New York, six 3-inch guns, and Hart's Fifteenth New York, six 3-inch guns), under the command of Lieut. Col. E. R. Warner, inspector of artillery, were stationed to control the bridge across the Massaponax, and to cover the left of the army after the crossing should be effected. These three batteries moved along the banks, following the subsequent movements of the army until, at the close of the operation, they were stationed so as to sweep the streets of Fredericksburg and command the Falmouth Ford. In the course of these operations, Hart's battery was relieved by von Blucher's, which had returned from Banks' Ford. Miller's battery (G, Fourth United States, six 12-pounders) was already in position near the Lacy house, and twenty-two light 12-pounders in addition (Randolph's, E, First Rhode Island, six 12-pounders; Kinzie's, K, Fifth [U. S.] Artillery, four 12-pounders; Dimick's, H, First United States, six 12-pounders, and Bruen's Tenth New York, six 12-pounders) were placed in reserve near Falmouth Station, in readiness to move to any point above or below where their services might be required. The disposable horse artillery (Graham's, K, First United States, six 3-inch guns; Meinell's, C, Third United States, six 3 inch guns, and Pennington's detachments, ten 3-inch guns), under Captain Graham, First [U. S.] Artillery, was in like manner stationed between White Oak Church and the river, so as to be available at any point near or below the crossings.

At daybreak of the 29th, Russell's brigade of infantry crossed the river in boats at Franklin's Crossing, and occupied the enemy's rifle-pits with but little resistance. The bridges were constructed and Brooks' division crossed, taking with it Williston's battery (D, Second United States, six 12-pounders), which was posted behind the rifle-pits.

On the 3d, Seeley's battery (K, Fourth United States, six 12-pounders) was relieved and joined its division. At the lower (or Reynolds') crossing, the attempts to throw the bridge early in the morning were defeated by the enemy's sharpshooters and the infantry in his rifle-pits.

About 8.30 a. m. the fog lifted, and the batteries were brought into requisition. By slow, deliberate, and well-sustained fire of great accuracy, the fire of the enemy was completely suppressed, the men taking refuge by lying down in the ditch, and a regiment moving down to reenforce them driven back. Under the protection of the fire, a force was thrown across in the pontoons with little or no loss, and captured about 100 of the men in the pits, the remainder escaping by flight.

The practice of the rifle batteries, especially that of Cooper's (B, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns), was excellent. The bridges were then established, and Wadsworth's division crossed. The three batteries near Traveler's Rest (Taft's Fifth New York, four 20-pounders; Kusserow's Thirty-second New York, six 3-inch guns, and Hart's Fifteenth New York, six 3-inch guns) repulsed all attempts of the enemy to pass the Massaponax from below, and, on the arrival of the enemy's columns

from Port Royal, compelled them to make a wide detour and pass round by the hill roads.

For an account of the further operations of the batteries at the crossings, I respectfully refer you to the reports of Colonels Wainwright and Tompkins, chiefs of artillery of the First and Sixth Corps.

On the 30th, I received orders to accompany you to Chancellorsville, which place we reached that night. The troops having crossed at United States Ford, the artillery was withdrawn from Banks', and ordered to join their proper commands, with the exception of Brooker's 4½-inch battery, which crossed at the United States Ford.

May 1.—Soon after General Sykes became engaged, he sent to me for two batteries, one of rifles and one of 12-pounders. Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of artillery Second Corps, kindly furnished me with a battery of rifles (Arnold's, A, First Rhode Island, six 3-inch guns), and I also ordered Crosby's (F, Fourth United States, six 12-pounders), which I found near the Chancellor house, placing both under command of Maj. Alexander Doull, inspector of artillery, to report to General Sykes. Crosby's battery was soon after recalled, and sent to report to its own corps commander, General Slocum, who needed it. I could find no other to replace it.

At 1.30 p. m. I received verbal instructions from you to return to headquarters camp, near Falmouth, collect the disposable artillery, move it to Banks' Ford, and to prevent any attempt of the enemy to cross at that point. In obedience to these instructions, I directed Captain Brooker to recross the river with his siege guns (B, First Connecticut, four 4½-inch guns) and resume his position at Banks' [Ford]. From the telegraph station at the United States Ford I sent a message to Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, requesting him to send to Banks' Ford the disposable batteries near headquarters camp, and proceeded myself to reconnoiter the ford and select positions for them. In conformity with my request for infantry, the remainder of General Owen's brigade, a portion of which was on duty at the ford, under the orders of General Benham, reported to me that night.

At 7.30 p. m. the batteries which had reported (Pennington's, M, Second United States, ten 3-inch guns, and two attached sections, and Graham's, K, First United States, six 3-inch guns) were placed in position, sixteen guns, and these arriving during the night (Meinell's, C, Third United States, six 3 inch guns; Hart's, Fifteenth New York, six 3-inch guns; Kinzie's, K, Fifth United States, four 12-pounders, and Brooker's, B, First Connecticut, four 4½-inch guns) went into park, with the exception of Brooker's, which was placed in position commanding the enemy's work on the hill. No demonstrations were made by the enemy.

On the afternoon of the 3d, he abandoned his rifle-pits opposite us. Major-General Sedgwick having carried the heights above Fredericksburg, and being then on the advance along the Chancellorsville road, I sent Major Doull across (swimming his horse) to communicate with General Sedgwick and report his progress. In the meantime General Benham laid the bridges, and I crossed to inspect the different works of the enemy. The firing between General Sedgwick and the enemy growing into the sounds of a battle, I immediately returned to the north side of the river, in order to send support to Sedgwick. On reaching the bridge, I found Brigadier-General Owen crossing, and directed him to connect with Sedgwick's right, so as to keep up communication with the bridges. I also sent word to General Sedgwick that two horse batteries were at his disposal and more artillery, if he required it.

About this time I received a dispatch from General Butterfield, directing me to report immediately to you at Chancellorsville, and I turned the command of the artillery over to Brigadier-General Tyler, who had just joined the army to take command of the Artillery Reserve. In the meantime the battles of May 2 and 3 had been fought at Chancellorsville. For the particulars of the service of the artillery in these battles, I respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of the troops to which the batteries were attached. I will only note some of the main features so far as the artillery was concerned.

When the Eleventh Corps was broken up and routed, on the 2d, its batteries are reported as having behaved well. General Pleasonton collected some batteries belonging to different corps (Martin's Horse Artillery, Sixth New York, six 3-inch guns; Clark's, B, First New Jersey, six 10-pounders; Lewis', Tenth New York, six light 12-pounders; Turnbull's, F and K, Third United States, six 12-pounders), and with them formed a large battery of twenty-four guns. The retreating troops swept through and around this battery, carrying off horses and caissons and even overturning one of the guns; but, as a whole, it held firm, and when the enemy, flushed with success, appeared before it, met them with a storm of canister, first checking and then driving them back into the woods, from which they had emerged at 300 yards distance. It was a desperate combat between artillery and infantry at 300 yards distance, in which the artillery repulsed the infantry, flushed, as they were, with a great success, which they were following up when checked by this battery.

After being driven back, the troops of the enemy (Jackson's corps) tried by two flank movements to dislodge the battery and resume their advance. The first was repulsed by the artillery alone, the second by the artillery aided by the advance of Whipple's and Birney's divisions, which were enabled to reach the ground by the check previously given to the enemy. At the same time a battery of thirty-eight guns (Dimick's, H, First United States, six 12-pounders; Crosby's, F, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, four 12-pounders; Winegar's, M, First New York, six 10-pounders; Fitzhugh's, K, First New York, four 3-inch guns; Thomas', C, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, four 12-pounders; Winslow's, D, First New York, six 12-pounders; Hill's, C, First [West] Virginia, one section, two 3-inch guns; Dilger's, I, First Ohio, six 12-pounders—Dilger relieved on Sunday morning, May 3, by Hampton's Third Pennsylvania, six 10-pounder Parrotts) was assembled near Fairview by Captain Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and stationed so as to reach the enemy by firing over the heads of our own troops, distant 500 yards, as no better position could be obtained, and the use of the guns was imperative. The firing was very effective, and, as far as known, without accident to our own troops. Down to 10 p. m. the cannonade was at times terrific, and contributed much to checking the enemy. The batteries were then intrenched.

Early next morning (Sunday, the 3d), the enemy renewed the attack, and the battery replied. An open field, about three-fourths of a mile to the left and front of the battery, occupied by one of our brigades and some guns, was taken possession of by the enemy, who opened with artillery on Best's position with fearful effect, killing, among others, Captain Hampton, of the Third Pennsylvania Battery, blowing up one of the caissons, and enfilading our line of infantry. Best, however, stood to his work manfully till about 9 a. m., when, the infantry having retired, both flanks of the battery being turned, the enemy's musketry picking off men and horses, and the ammunition nearly expended, the guns were withdrawn, to save them.

Toward the close of this affair, Lieut. F. B. Crosby, commanding Battery F, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, a young officer of high character and great promise, was killed by a musket ball.

In the meantime Sedgwick had crossed the river with his corps; occupied Fredericksburg on the 3d, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works above the town; captured a number of guns, and advanced on the Chancellorsville road to the vicinity of Salem Heights, where the enemy were found in strong force. Here a furious struggle took place, in which the artillery played a conspicuous and important part. On this day and the succeeding one the batteries of the corps were engaged in the desperate struggle maintained by Sedgwick against a largely superior force. Colonel Tompkins, commanding the artillery of the corps, makes special mention of the services of each, and to his report for more extended information, and to that of General Sedgwick for his estimate of the value of the service rendered by the artillery on that occasion, I would respectfully refer you. In the meantime it is but just that the names of the batteries and their commanders be presented: Harn's, Third New York, six 10-pounders; McCartney's, A, First Massachusetts, six 12-pounders; Butler's, G, Second United States, six 12-pounders; Martin's, F, Fifth United States, six 10-pounders; Cowan's First New York, six 3-inch guns; McCarthy's, C and D, First Pennsylvania, six 3-inch guns; Williston's, D, Second United States, six 12-pounders; Rigby's, A, First Maryland, six 3-inch guns, and Parsons', A, First New Jersey, six 10-pounders.

At Banks' Ford, General Tyler, upon taking command, communicated with General Sedgwick, and placed such of his batteries of the Reserve Artillery as might be needed at General Sedgwick's disposal. The batteries, placed in position to command the crossing-places and cover the bridges, engaged with such of those of the enemy as came within their range. In this service 1 man was wounded and a few horses killed, and Sedgwick's corps now crossed, under protection of their fire.

On my arrival at general headquarters, at 10 p. m. of May 3, I was directed by you to take charge of all the artillery, relieving Colonel Wainwright, who had been placed in command of it the day before. Colonel Wainwright informed me that he had made the best practicable arrangement for the lines of defense, but that in the general confusion, from the want of a commander of the artillery, the batteries of the corps had become scattered and mixed with each other.

On examination, I found the line commencing on our left, which rested on the Rappahannock and extended to Hunting Creek, had three large batteries, viz: One of thirty guns, twenty rifles and ten light 12-pounders (Waterman's, C, First Rhode Island, two sections, four 3-inch guns; Barnes', C, First New York, four 3-inch guns; Phillips', E, First Massachusetts, six 3-inch guns; Hazlett's, D, Fifth Artillery, six 10-pounders; Randol's, E, First United States, four 12-pounders, and Martin's, C, First Massachusetts, six 12-pounders), under command of Captain Randol, First Artillery, on the left of the line; one of forty-eight guns, twenty-four light 12-pounders and twenty-four 3-inch guns (Kirby's, I, First [U. S.] Artillery, six 12-pounders; Ames', G, First New York, six 12-pounders; Gibbs', L, First Ohio, six 12-pounders; Bruen's Tenth New York, six 12-pounders; Fitzhugh's, K, First New York, four 3-inch guns; Ricketts', F, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns; Martin's, F. Fifth United States, four 3-inch guns; Waterman's, C, First Rhode Island, one section, two 3-inch guns; Edgell's, A, First New Hampshire, six 3-inch guns, and Amsden's, G, First Pennsylvania, four 3-inch guns), under command of Captain Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding the artillery of

the Fifth Corps, at the angle in our line near the white house, and one of thirty-two guns, twenty light rifles and twelve light 12-pounders (Hall's Second Maine, six 3-inch guns; Wiedrich's, I, First New York, four 3-inch guns; Knap's First Pennsylvania, four 10-pounders; Reynolds', L, First New York, six 3-inch guns; Ransom's, C, Fifth [U. S.] Artillery, six 12-pounders, and Stewart's, B, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, six 12-pounders), under command of Colonel Wainwright, First New York Artillery, commanding the artillery of the First Corps, on the right of our line, near Hunting Creek.

After examining these batteries, and giving such instructions as were required, I proceeded to ascertain the positions of the other batteries of the corps, which I found mostly in the open ground near the United States Ford or in the woods behind the line of the army. I had them replenished with ammunition and so placed as to become available should their services be needed.

On the afternoon of the 4th, during a reconnaissance made by Griffin's division, Fifth Corps, a cannonade took place between the large battery at the center of our line, under Captain Weed, and the enemy's artillery. This closed the active operations of the main body of the army on the south side of the river.

At daybreak on the morning of Tuesday, the 5th, I received your instructions to cross all the batteries not in line of battle to the north side of the Rappahannock, under cover of the fog, and to send them by way of Hartwood Church to their old camps. This duty was performed under the immediate direction of Captain Best, Fourth Artillery, commander of the artillery of the Twelfth Corps. By my order he stationed several batteries in the open space on the hill below the ford, so as to sweep the front of the left of our line and to command all the open ground upon which the enemy could place guns to shell our bridge, which he had attempted the previous evening. At the same time, batteries were placed upon the bluffs, commanding the ford both above and below the bridges, to hold the enemy in check should he attempt to follow the army on its withdrawal.

The army passed to the north bank during that night and a portion of the next day. The enemy, as I had foreseen, sent a force to the position from which he had shelled our bridges, but, after a sharp cannonade, it was driven off, principally by the fire of Knap's and Thompson's batteries (Knap's First Pennsylvania, six 10-pounders, and Thompson's Fourth Pennsylvania, four 10-pounders), with some loss in killed and wounded on our part. The enemy suffered considerably and lost one caisson—blown up.

Our loss in all these operations, so far as I can learn from the imperfect reports furnished me, was 5 officers—Capt. R. B. Hampton, Third Independent Pennsylvania Battery; First Lieuts. F. B. Crosby, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery; F. Dorries, Battery L, First Ohio; B. E. Kelley, Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery; Lieutenant [William] O'Donohue, Second Independent New York Battery—and 50 enlisted men killed, and 13 officers—Capt. G. F. Leppien (mortally), First Lieut. G. T. Stevens, and Second Lieut. A. B. Twitchell, Fifth Maine Battery; Second Lieutenant [Beldin] Spence, Battery G, First Pennsylvania; First Lieuts. E. Kirby, First U. S. Artillery (mortally), C. Allen, jr., and O. L. Torslow, Battery G, First Rhode Island; J. B. Slauson, Battery B, First New York; J. E. Dimick, First U. S. Artillery (mortally); F. M. Sackett, C, First Rhode Island; J. C. Carlisle, Thirteenth New York Battery; Jacob Blind and Theodore Tiebel, Second New York Battery; C. A. Atwell, First Pennsylvania Battery—and 268 enlisted men wounded, 53 cap-

tured or missing, and 388 horses killed and disabled, horse artillery not included.

I respectfully refer to the reports of commanders of artillery, corps, and of the generals with whom they served for the names of those who have distinguished themselves for gallantry and good conduct.

To the officers of my staff—Lieut. Col. E. R. Warner and Maj. Alexander Doull, inspectors of artillery, who were each charged with separate commands, at different points, as already stated; Capt. J. N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. C. T. Bissell, aide-de-camp—my thanks are due for the gallantry and efficiency with which they discharged the duties devolved upon them. Those of Lieutenant Bissell, my only aide, were necessarily arduous and always performed with promptitude.

To Colonel Wainwright, First New York Artillery, who was placed by the commanding general in charge of all the artillery on the 3d; Capt. C. L. Best, Fourth [U. S.] Artillery, who took charge of the batteries not in the line of battle on the 4th, and of the posting and commanding of such batteries as were needed to cover the withdrawal of the army, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan (captain Fourth [U. S.] Artillery) for assistance given me on the field, I beg to make my acknowledgments.

In justice to the artillery, and to myself, I think it necessary to state certain circumstances affecting its condition and losses in these operations. The command of the artillery, which I held under Generals McClellan and Burnside, and exercised at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, was withdrawn from me when you assumed command of the army, and my duties made purely administrative, under circumstances very unfavorable to their efficient performance. I heard after the movement commenced that, when the corps were put in motion to cross the river, they left part of their artillery in their camps. No notice of this was given to me, and it was only by accident that I learned that the batteries so left behind were afterward ordered to rejoin their corps. As soon as the battle commenced on Friday morning, I began to receive demands from corps commanders for more artillery, which I was unable to comply with, except partially, and at the risk of deranging the plans of other corps commanders. That same morning I was ordered to Banks' Ford, to take command there, and was absent at that place until the night of the 3d from general headquarters.

The promotion of many of the old artillery officers, and the invariable transfer which accompanied it to other duties, weakened the regular batteries exceedingly, and at the same time deprived the divisional artillery of experienced commanders. The limitation of officers of four-gun batteries crippled the volunteer service, and the want of field officers added to the great difficulties under which the arm labored. It will, perhaps, hardly be believed that for the command and management in their operations of the artillery of the army, consisting of 412 guns, 980 artillery carriages, 9,543 men and officers, and 8,544 horses, besides their large ammunition trains, there were but five field officers of artillery in the army, and from the scarcity of officers of inferior grades these officers had miserably insufficient staffs. Add to this that there was no commander of all the artillery until a late period of the operations, and I doubt if the history of modern armies can exhibit a parallel instance of such palpable crippling of a great arm of the service in the very presence of a powerful enemy, to overcome whom would require every energy of all arms under the most favorable circumstances. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that confusion and mismanagement ensued, and it is creditable to the batteries themselves, and to the officers who

commanded them, that they did so well. Fourteen guns were lost, but the most of these losses (eight) occurred in the rout of the Eleventh Corps, and all of them before Colonel Wainwright or myself was placed in command of the whole artillery.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

No. 24.

Report of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps, with Itinerary of the Corps, April 19–May 26.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Pollock's Mill, Va., May —, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Corps from the 28th ultimo to the 7th instant:

The troops left their camp about noon on April 28, and were assembled by nightfall in the position designated for them, in rear of the point of crossing, the mouth of Pollock's Mill Creek.

At 10 o'clock the details called for to assist the engineer officer, Colonel Pettes, in carrying the boats by hand to the river, were furnished, viz, 75 men to each of the forty-four boats, and a brigade of 3,000 men were in readiness to be thrown across in them when they reached the river, to cover the construction of the bridges. These details were under the direction of General Wadsworth, from whose division they were made.

Owing to the distance which the boats had to be carried, and the condition of the road, they did not all reach the river until daylight of the 29th, twenty boats only being in the water when the enemy's pickets, in their rifle-pits, opened with musketry and drove the working parties away. Our sharpshooters, disposed under cover along the bank of the river, were insufficient to dislodge the enemy, who were soon re-enforced in their pits by another regiment. As soon as the fog cleared, and the force of the enemy could be discerned to be only that occupying the pits, General Wadsworth was directed to get the boats below them, and throw over two regiments, so as to flank the pits and clear them. The Twenty-fourth Michigan and Sixth Wisconsin Regiments (Colonels Morrow and Bragg), selected for this purpose, moved down to the river bank at double-quick, were rapidly thrown across in the boats, ascended the bank, and drove off the enemy, capturing some 90 men of the Sixth Louisiana and Twenty third Georgia, including several officers. General Wadsworth crossed with the regiments and directed their movements in person. The remaining regiments of this brigade were then crossed in the boats, after which the bridges were constructed, under the direction of General Benham, who arrived from the upper crossing shortly after daylight.

By 10.30 o'clock the bridges were reported completed, and the other brigades of General Wadsworth's division were crossed and put in position to cover the bridge head. It was necessary, in order to do this completely, to extend the left well toward the mouth of the Massaponax, to occupy the high bluff on the right bank of the river. Our

loss reported in this operation was about 60 in killed and wounded. The other two divisions of the corps were then brought down to the vicinity of the crossing and sheltered in the ravines of the creek. The enemy commenced moving into position in great strength from below about the time the bridges were completed, occupying the Bowling Green road with his skirmishers, and in the railroad cut and rifle-pits just behind the crest (which was our line of battle on that part of the field December 13, 1862) he was apparently formed in two lines, with reserves in the woods.

The One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was detailed in the morning to support the batteries (Taft's) on the extreme left, near Mrs. Gray's, where it remained until the corps recrossed the river on the 2d instant, when it rejoined its brigade.

On April 30, the troops remained in position, the division across the river throwing up some light defenses, rifle-pits, &c., and during the day two batteries (Ransom's and Stewart's)were crossed, and placed so as to cover the bridges.

About 5 p. m. the enemy opened fire from their battery on the hill, near Captain Hamilton's, on our working parties and the bridges, which was replied to by our batteries on the north side of the river. The fire was kept up until nearly dark, during which time it became necessary to move the Second Division (massed in the ravines, where it sustained some loss) to the shelter of the river road. One boat of the bridge was struck and disabled. It was, however, promptly replaced. The engineers received orders to take up one of the bridges at dark and move it to Banks' Ford. The One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was placed at the disposal of the engineer officer for this purpose, and accompanied the train to the ford, returning about noon the next day. At dark, Ransom's battery was replaced by Reynolds', of rifled guns.

May 1 was passed with the troops occupying the same position. The enemy's force opposite us was very much diminished, though still strong on their extreme right, where their battery was posted. Their pickets along the Bowling Green road showed the same. The order for the demonstration at 1 o'clock did not reach me until 6 p. m. The troops were at once put under arms, and a division of the Sixth Corps moved down in the direction of the lower bridge, the skirmishers on the left being advanced to the Massaponax, in which position they remained until dark.

At 7 a. m. on May 2, I received orders to withdraw the forces from the right bank of the river, take up the bridge, and proceed, with my command, to report to the commanding general, near Chancellorsville. The divisions of Doubleday and Robinson were at once put in motion up the river, while General Wadsworth was ordered to withdraw his to the left bank and follow the route of the other divisions. During the withdrawal of this division, the enemy opened fire from the battery on the right of his line, again striking and disabling a boat of the bridge while the troops were passing, which made it necessary to suspend the crossing for a short time to replace the boat. This was speedily effected, and the passage of the troops continued. Our batteries replied from both sides of the river, Captain Reynolds' battery doing effective service on the south side. The enemy soon ceased firing. I left General Wadsworth at this juncture and proceeded to the head of the column, by way of Banks' Ford, on intimation that probably I might find that the shortest line by which to communicate with the commanding general. On arriving at the ford, and finding there was no bridge thrown across,

I continued the march of the column to the United States Ford, where it arrived at sunset. I preceded the command, and reported in person to the commanding general at Chancellorsville at 6 p. m., receiving his instructions for placing my corps.

On returning to the ford, I was joined by Captains [William L.] Candler and [William H.] Paine, of his staff, and conducted the troops under their guidance to the position designated, in which two divisions of the corps were established before daylight of the 3d, though much delayed by the crowded condition of the road from the ford to Chancellorsville, which required the exertions of every officer of my staff to clear for the advance of the column. The First Division, under General Wadsworth, which arrived shortly after daylight on the 3d, was soon gotten into position, and the line established by sunrise. Before the artillery of the corps reached the field, some of that of the Eleventh Corps was assigned to me, and I regret to report that two batteries, or parts of two, left the position assigned them without orders, and disgracefully retreated in the direction of the United States Ford. Colonel Schirmer was the officer who reported to me, in command of all the batteries of that corps. Two others were placed in different parts of the line, and retained their position until properly relieved by batteries of my own corps, Captain Wiedrich's (First New York) artillery remaining until the position was evacuated. Three batteries—Leppien's, Cooper's, and Amsden's—went into action with the troops of other corps. The Fifth Maine, Captain Leppien's, suffered severe loss in men, horses, and material.

The report of the chief of artillery of the corps (Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery) is referred to for the services of the batteries actively engaged with the enemy, as he also was detached at this time, under orders of the commanding general, for duty to the left and center of the position.

During the action of the morning, our pickets and scouts thrown out were constantly bringing in prisoners from the woods in front. The troops were actively engaged in strengthening their position and in clearing the ground for placing the artillery.

On Monday, the 4th, the corps remained in position, the skirmishers on the left of the line occupied by the corps joining General Meade, being engaged more or less during the day. Later in the day those on the right, in front of the division of General Robinson, became engaged for a short time, when an attack was threatened.

During the afternoon, two regiments of infantry, with a section of artillery, General Robinson in command, were sent out, under orders from the commanding general, to reconnoiter the road to Ely's Ford, who reported the position occupied by the enemy in force.

Toward 5 o'clock, a brigade of the Third Division, under Colonel Stone, was sent out to follow up Hunting Creek, in the direction of the Plank road nearly due south, which, after having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, found itself in the presence of what appeared to be a brigade of infantry, with the road which it had followed barricaded by fallen trees. It being nearly dark at this time, the brigade returned to its position. It having been decided on the night of the 4th to recross the river, the troops during the 5th were occupied in opening roads and building bridges over the small streams in the direction of the ford. The ambulances, wagons, artillery, &c., not required were sent across the river.

On the morning of the 6th, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the troops of the different divisions were withdrawn by separate routes, and arrived in

the vicinity of the ford about daylight, when, finding the bridges occupied by the troops of other corps in their passage, I drew up such portions of my corps as had not crossed—the entire First Division, the pickets, which had been withdrawn, under the direction of a staff officer from each division, and two batteries of artillery, Ransom's and Stewart's, detained when the bridges were reported as interrupted the night previous, and remained with them until all the troops had crossed, save the Fifth Corps, under Major-General Meade, to whom had been assigned the duty of covering the passage of the army. As soon as the bridges were clear, the passage of the troops continued.

The divisions of Generals Doubleday and Robinson were ordered to encamp for the night near the Wallace house, on the Falmouth and Belle Plain road, the division of General Wadsworth at Hamet's, on the Warrenton road.

The next day the corps was assembled in rear of the place where we had thrown our bridge, near Pollock's Mill.*

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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Report of killed, wounded, and missing during the operations of the First Corps, from April 29 to May 5, inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	2	19	9	114	1	9	12	142	154
Second Division	3	9	4	53	....	6	7	68	75
Third Division	....	1	2	22	1	37	3	60	63
Total	5	29	15	189	2	52	22	270	292

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

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Itinerary of the First Army Corps, April 19–May 26, 1863.†

On April 19, the Third Division, General Doubleday, marched to Port Royal, returning the p. m. of the 22d.

On the 22d, the Twenty-fourth Michigan and Fourteenth New York State Militia Regiments left camp, near Belle Plain, at 2 p. m., under command of Colonel Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and marched to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River.

At daybreak on the 23d, crossed the river, and entered Port Conway, capturing and destroying rebel property and mail. Recrossed river and marched back to camp same day.

*The foregoing is the only report of the operations of the First Corps on file in the War Department, and although there is no signature attached, there can be no doubt of the fact that it is the original unfinished report of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, commanding the corps.

†From returns for April and May.

April 28, broke camp and moved to mouth of White Oak Creek, near Pollock's Mill, where bridges were thrown across the Rappahannock River during the night.

On morning of the 29th, First Division crossed bridge, Second and Third Divisions remaining in position on north side of river.

April 30, position the same.

May 1, the First Division remained on the south side of the Rappahannock River, below Fredericksburg. The Second and Third Divisions lay on the road, on north side of the river, near the lower pontoon bridges, at Pollock's Mill Crossing.

May 2, First Division recrossed and marched to United States Ford, a distance of 26 miles, leaving about 9 a. m., the enemy shelling as it was leaving. Crossed the river at that point on the pontoons, and about 11 p. m. the remaining divisions (Second and Third) reached the scene of action.

May 3, about 1 a. m., took position in line of battle on the extreme right of the army and on road leading to Ely's Ford. The First Division, having come up at daylight, during the day constructed breastworks.

May 4 and 5, remained in same position. A part of the Third Division made a reconnaissance.

May 6, marched back to United States Ford, and recrossed the river at same place; thence to near Berea Church, and bivouacked for the night.

May 7, marched to the present camp.

May 21, at daylight, the Second and Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Nineteenth Indiana, and Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers marched down the Northern Neck as a support to the Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, then scouting in the lower part of that section of the country. Bivouacked for the night at Millville.

May 22, marched to Mattox Creek and rebuilt the bridge over that stream; thence to Leesville, and bivouacked for the night.

May 23, marched back to Oak Grove and in the direction of Westmoreland Court-House.

May 24, marched to Westmoreland Court-House, where the command joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry on their return.

May 25 and 26, marched back to camp, arriving there at 12 m. of the latter day.

No. 25.

Report of Col. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of the First Corps in the late operations around Fredericksburg:

In accordance with orders, the corps broke camp about noon on the 28th ultimo, and proceeded down the White Oak Church road, where the batteries were parked together, about half-way to the river road, for the night.

By daylight on the 29th, the following batteries were posted on the heights above and below Pollock's Mill by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner

and myself, to cover the crossing, in accordance with directions received from you the previous day: Reynolds', Hall's, Amsden's, and Cooper's (twenty 3-inch guns) above the mill; Edgell's, Thompson's, and Ricketts' (fourteen 3-inch guns) below the mill. Soon after, Ransom's battery (six light 12-pounders) was posted on the first rise between the road and the river. The enemy held the opposite bank with 400 or 500 men, one regiment, the Ninth Louisiana, in a large rifle-pit directly in front of where the head of the bridge was to rest, the others as skirmishers along the bank. Our engineers had not succeeded in throwing the bridge before daylight, as intended, and the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was quite brisk, as well as that of the regiment in the rifle-pit.

The fog lifted about 8.30 o'clock, and the rifle-pit was slowly shelled by the batteries on the hill. A regiment coming down to relieve or reenforce them was scattered and severely handled by our artillery fire.

At 10 o'clock, two regiments of infantry were thrown across, in boats, and the rifle-pit carried, with about 100 prisoners. During these operations, the 3-inch batteries expended 160 rounds of ammunition in nearly equal proportion of shrapnel, fuse, and percussion-shell, and Captain Ransom fired 3 rounds. The firing was good, that of Captain Cooper's battery (which held the best position for a cross-fire on the pit) particularly so. The bridges having been established and the First Division posted on the opposite bank, everything remained quiet for the rest of the day.

April 30.—At noon, Stewart's and Ransom's batteries were moved across the river and placed in position on the crest directly above the head of the bridges, so as to command the plain as far as the Bowling Green road.

About 5 p. m. the enemy opened from four 20-pounder Parrott guns, placed on the height on which they had their batteries in the engagement of this corps in December last. Their fire was first directed on the infantry of the Second and Third Divisions, massed on the flat on this side of the river. These being withdrawn, they turned their attention to the batteries on the hills, and just before dark fired a few shots at Stewart's and Ransom's batteries. Their practice was very good, injuring a number of the infantry and severely wounding one of Lieutenant Stewart's men. So soon as our infantry were withdrawn, we opened from three batteries on the heights below the mill, firing 138 rounds. The distance was about 3,400 yards, too great for certain practice with the 3-inch guns. The elevation required was found to be 14 degrees, and time fifteen and a half seconds for a Hotchkiss fuse-shell. The Schenkl percussion was found to work best at this distance.

About an hour before dark, Lieutenant-Colonel Warner moved a section of Tatt's battery of 20-pounder Parrotts out on the road above Traveler's Rest, and opened on the enemy's battery. A few Whitworth shot were fired from a gun of the enemy posted below the Massaponax, doing no damage. The firing ceased at dark. After dark one section of Stewart's battery was moved up to the front of the brick house; Pratt's within our lines on the opposite bank, and before daylight Ransom's battery was withdrawn from that side and replaced by Reynolds' (six 3 inch guns). Our whole front was covered with a rifle-pit, and small earthworks thrown up in front of the guns.

May 1.—Everything continued quiet through the day, the batteries remaining in the same position, except that of Amsden's (four 3-inch guns) was moved down the river to Traveler's Rest, to replace one of the reserve batteries ordered up to Banks' Ford, and Lieutenant Blucher reported with six 20-pounder Parrotts (Twenty-ninth New York Battery), and was placed in position on the left of the other batteries on the crest

in front of the Fitzhugh house. Large bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the river. Our lookouts reported nine batteries, of fifty guns.

May 2.—I received orders to withdraw across the river and proceed to the United States Ford. Soon after, the movement commenced, and about 8 a. m. the enemy opened with 20-pounder Parrotts, above mentioned, and also with two 10-pounder Parrotts stationed on the same crest. Their fire was directed on our bridge and at Reynolds' battery, stationed immediately in front of it. Captain Reynolds replied deliberately and with good effect, exploding one of their ammunition chests. The batteries on the hill also opened, and with much better effect than on the 30th ultimo, the range having been pretty accurately ascertained at that time. Lieutenant Blucher did good service with his 20-pounders after he had ascertained the range and got his men quieted down. The enemy's battery was silenced in about an hour. Captain Reynolds and Lieutenant Blucher, however, continued to throw occasional shots into their position for half an hour longer, until all our troops were withdrawn. The enemy's fire was rapid and accurate, destroying one of the pontoons and wounding 10 men (1 mortally) in Reynolds' battery; three of his limbers were also struck and more or less damaged, and 10 horses killed. The battery was exceedingly well handled, the firing being carried on coolly and deliberately.

The troops having been withdrawn, the batteries proceeded up the river, Ransom, Stewart, and Cooper with their divisions; the remainder by an inner road, under my own command. We arrived at the United States Ford about dark, and lay that night near the brick hospital, half a mile in front of the bridges.

Sunday, May 3.—On proceeding to the front, I found the First Corps occupying the right of the army, along the road leading from Chancellorsville to Ely's Ford. By direction of General Reynolds, Hall's (six 3-inch guns), Ransom's, and Stewart's (twelve light 12-pounders) batteries were brought up and posted where our lines made a bend to the rear, about one-third of a mile from the point at which the road crosses Hunting Creek. Their guns were afterward protected with small earthworks, and remained in this position without being engaged until withdrawn on the night of the 5th. Captain Leppien's battery (Fifth Maine) had been ordered to this position instead of Captain Ransom's, but, on arriving at the Chancellorsville and Ely's Ford road, was turned off by order of General Hooker, and sent out to Chancellorsville.

In the engagement at that point on the 3d, this battery suffered very severely, losing 3 officers and 25 men; also 43 horses killed and wounded. The battery seemed to have behaved excellently, and, with the aid of a body of General Hancock's troops, brought off all their guns. I was not present in this engagement, and would refer for particulars to the report of Lieutenant Stevens, a copy of which is appended.* During the day Amsden's battery (four 3-inch guns) was moved to the front and posted by Captain Weed on his left front. Toward evening, Edgell, with six 3-inch guns, relieved Puttkammer's battery, on the same front, and Ricketts, with four 3 inch guns, relieved Seeley's battery, on Captain Weed's right front. Amsden was engaged in the actions of that afternoon and also the next morning, having 1 officer and 8 men wounded; the other two batteries were also engaged to a small extent. These batteries at the time were not under my command, and do not report anything deserving your attention.

May 4.—Reynolds' battery was moved up to relieve Knap's battery on a small knoll, about 100 yards in the rear of the Chancellorsville

* See p. 284.

and Ely's Ford road, and half a mile west of the road to the bridges. Wiedrich's battery, of the Eleventh Corps, also held the same position. They were not engaged at all, and were safely withdrawn on the night of the 5th.

May 5.—Everything remained quiet along our lines during the day. So soon as it was dark I commenced withdrawing the batteries stationed along the front of the First Corps. Wiedrich's and Reynolds' passed off without trouble, but the road by which the three batteries on our left were to have withdrawn having being rendered impassable by the heavy rain, they were obliged to go around by the main road, and the bridges having been damaged, were ordered back to their old position after getting half-way to the crossing.

In another hour, however, they were again started, and after daylight on the morning of the 6th all the batteries of the corps were again on this side of the river. With the exception of Thompson's and Cooper's batteries, they at once proceeded on their march back to White Oak Church. These two batteries were posted on the heights below the bridges, to cover their removal, and during the afternoon had a sharp engagement with some of their guns at about 1,400 yards, in which Thompson lost 1 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy were driven from their guns and several of their chests exploded.

It has been difficult to make the above report satisfactory, as the batteries, of the corps were much scattered, and, except during the operations below Fredericksburg, those that were engaged were not under my own command at the time. So far as I have been able to learn, the officers and men behaved well.

I would submit the following observations in regard to the 3-inch projectiles. The Schenkl common fuse worked well, but can only be used within 2,500 yards. The head of the fuse was found in some cases to stick in the hollow at the end of the rammer, and the shot displaced after being sent home, causing it to fail in taking the grooves. The Hotchkiss shell and shrapnel did well, but the paper fuses were far from certain. This was doubtless partly owing to the dampness of the atmosphere and the powder in the fuse-head having got more or less rubbed off by abrasion in the chests. Both these difficulties are removed by the new mode of putting up fuses, I notice, in some of these issued since our return. For certainty, both of flight and explosion, I give the preference to the Schenkl percussion-shell over any other projectile.

The march from our first position to the ford was a hard one on horses and harness, and much of the latter was broken. I would respectfully call the attention of the Ordnance Department, through you, to the fact that the harness issued at the commencement of this war is now nearly worn out, and that there will soon be a necessity for its replacement.

Of the officers and men deserving especial approbation, I would mention First Lieut. A. B. Twitchell, Fifth Maine Battery, who, though twice wounded and his clothing badly burned at the commencement of the engagement at Chancellorsville, continued to command his section until struck the third time; also Sergt. Amos Gibbs, of Battery L, First New York, who, though badly wounded in the shoulder by a shell, persisted in remaining at his piece after being permitted to go to the rear by his captain.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,

Colonel and Chief of Artillery, First Corps.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 26.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, First Division, with congratulatory orders.

CAMP NEAR THE FITZHUGH HOUSE, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of the First Division, First Army Corps, since April 27.

Left camp at Belle Plain, Va., April 28; marched to a point near Pollock's Mill, which we reached about 9 p. m. Moved with pontoons to the bank of the Rappahannock at 12 p. m. Had twenty pontoons in the river just before daylight, when the enemy discovered us and fired a volley of musketry from the opposite shore. Posted skirmishers along the river to protect the boats as much as possible by their fire. At length received orders to cross at all hazards. The Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Bragg, and Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Morrow, both of the Fourth Brigade, moved to the river at double-quick, by the right of companies, jumped into the boats, and crossed in the face of a deadly fire; seized and held the heights; killed 5 or 6 rebels and captured 90, including Lieutenant-Colonel [Joseph] Hanlon, Sixth Louisiana, and several other officers.

The balance of the Fourth Brigade were doubled-quicked to the bank, formed in line, and opened on the enemy, to distract their attention as much as possible from the men in the boats. The latter lost but 1 man while in the boats. The Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana crossed in the pontoons as soon as they returned. The bridge was built quickly, and the whole division had crossed in safety by 10.30 or 11 a. m. Enemy's picket line in strength was formed along the Bowling Green road, about 50 yards from our own.

April 30.—Commenced throwing up intrenchments with logs from barns and huts. These were well under way when the enemy opened with shell and prevented the completion of the works, which were, however, completed before daylight of the next day, and were nearly 1 mile in length, presenting a line almost impossible for the enemy to take.

May 1.—Troops lay quiet all day.

May 2.—Ordered to recross the river. The movement was effected with slight loss in broad daylight, under a terrific shelling, which sunk one of the pontoons while the troops were crossing, killed 8 horses in Battery L, First New York Artillery, and 2 men. Total loss of division, in killed, wounded, and missing, 154.

Immediately after recrossing, the division marched to the United States Ford, reaching the neighborhood of the ford about 12 p. m., and crossing the bridges about 3 a. m. We were posted on the right of the army near Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, where we remained during May 4 and 5. Recrossed the river on the morning of May 6, marched to Brewer's house, bivouacked, and moved next day to our present encampment.

The officers of the command seem to think it impossible for the men to carry eight days' rations; still, they will probably become accustomed to it.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KRESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieut. Col. H. C. BANKHEAD,
Assistant Inspector-General, First Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. 1ST DIVISION, 1ST ARMY CORPS, *May* 9, 1863.

The general commanding, availing himself of the temporary repose now enjoyed by his command to review the operations of the past few days, deems it proper to express his thanks to Colonel Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and the gallant men under their command, for the heroic manner in which they crossed the Rappahannock and seized the heights on the opposite shore on the 29th of April; and likewise to Brigadier-General Meredith and the whole of the Fourth Brigade for the promptness with which they followed in this daring enterprise. The skill and courage with which Captain Reynolds' Battery L, First New York Artillery, returned the enemy's fire, the boldness exhibited by the Fourteenth New York State Militia as skirmishers, and the steadiness of the whole command during the advance and retreat, have afforded the general commanding the highest gratification and inspired him with entire confidence in the troops of this division.

By command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth:

JOHN A. KRESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Walter Phelps, jr., Twenty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

NEAR FITZHUGH'S HOUSE, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade during the late operation of the division in the passage of the Rappahannock at the Fitzhugh Crossing, Wednesday, April 29, and its subsequent crossing at the United States Ford Saturday, May 2, and its operations on the right:

Tuesday, April 28, the command left Belle Plain, having the advance of the column, and bivouacked at 5.30 p. m. of that day about a mile from the Rappahannock, near the Fitzhugh Crossing. At 10.30 p. m. I received orders to move my brigade to the river, accompanying the pontoon train, which was then in motion. Three-eighths of a mile from the river the pontoon train halted, and the boats having been unloaded, by order of General Wadsworth, commanding the division, I detailed the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth Regiments New York Volunteers to carry them by hand to the crossing. The Fourteenth New York State Militia was detached temporarily to act as skirmishers. Several of the boats were transported to the river by the men. It was found impracticable to transport all in this manner, however, and the Thirtieth was relieved from this duty, the Fourteenth New York State Militia and the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers being detailed on the duty specified. The Thirtieth Regiment was unemployed during the morning, remaining in position about a quarter of a mile from the river bank. The Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments assisted in unloading the boats that reached the river between 3 and 4 a. m. of the 29th, and in launching them. While employed on this duty they were subjected to the continuous fire of the enemy, posted in rifle-pits on the opposite side of the river. At this

time a sudden volley from the enemy threw the teams into disorder. The stacks of arms of the Twenty-second were run over by them and 2 men of the regiment severely injured. The Fourteenth New York State Militia was then moved forward and deployed as skirmishers along the river bank. At the same time the Twenty-second was moved to a point near the bank designated by Lieutenant-Colonel Kress, of General Wadsworth's staff.

Both regiments did good service at these points. After the crossing of the two regiments of the Fourth Brigade, the Twenty-fourth was employed in building the bridges on this side and the Twenty-second ordered across the river to do the same. About 10 a. m. the Second Brigade, of this division, crossed on the bridge, and the Fourteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Regiments, having completed the duty assigned them, joined the command, and the First Brigade also crossed, forming line of battle on the brow of the hill, the Second being on my right, the Fourth on my left, and the Third being in my rear, under the hill. We remained in this position during the day and night of Wednesday, April 29.

Thursday, April 30, about 12 m., Stewart's battery having been posted in front of my line, I was ordered to move to the left, joining the Fourth Brigade. This position I retained until the division recrossed the river on the Saturday following. The next day the enemy's batteries opened on our lines, but there was but 1 man wounded by their fire in my brigade. During the night of Thursday, by order of General Wadsworth, substantial rifle-pits were thrown up along my entire front, in which the men took position at daybreak on the morning of Friday, May 1. Nothing unusual occurred during the day. There was no picket firing and the enemy's batteries did not open. I picketed my own brigade front during the time we were in position across the river.

Saturday morning, May 2, the enemy's batteries opened upon our lines, but were handsomely replied to by our batteries and effectually silenced. At 9 a. m. I received orders to move my brigade across the river, after which the picket line was to fall slowly back to the rifle-pits and then cross also. This movement was safely executed, and my brigade picket left in command of Captain [Walter P.] Tillman, acting assistant adjutant-general, who withdrew the line safely, and joined the command on this side about 10 a. m. At 10.30 a. m. the division moved toward the United States Ford, this brigade being third in column. At 9 p. m. bivouacked about 2 miles from the ford, making a march of about 20 miles during the day.

At 1.30 a. m., Sunday, May 3, received orders to move toward the river and cross at the United States Ford. The column crossed about 3 a. m. At 4.30 a. m. General Wadsworth, in person, designated the position for this brigade to occupy, and at 6 o'clock this brigade, with others of the division, occupied a position on the right of the general line, near the one occupied by the Eleventh Corps the night before. Here the troops threw up rifle-pits, and prepared such defenses as the character of the ground and the material to be obtained admitted.

During Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Tuesday night, we held this position, nothing occurring except an occasional order to form line of battle.

Wednesday, May 6, at 3 a. m., I received orders to recross the river, which was accomplished with the other brigades of the division at 6 a. m., when the line of march was resumed. At 6 p. m. we bivouacked near the point occupied by the division when the advance was made in January last, under Major-General Burnside.

Thursday, May 7, the march was resumed, and at 4.30 p. m. of that day this brigade bivouacked near the Fitzhugh house, where the command still remains.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of my command during the movements above enumerated. They appeared to vie with each other in the discharge of the various duties assigned them, and I take great pleasure in alluding to their general efficiency and gallantry.

A list of the casualties has already been forwarded you.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER PHELPS, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 28.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade:

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report in relation to this command during the recent operations of the army against the enemy:

On the 28th ultimo, by orders from the general commanding the division, I broke camp at Belle Plain, and at 12 m. marched in the direction of the river, near the Fitzhugh house. Encamped in the woods 2 miles from the river.

At 1 a. m., on the 29th, moved forward to the river, arriving in the vicinity of the ferry at daylight, where I halted, deploying one regiment (the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania) as skirmishers to cover the movements of the Fourth Brigade in endeavoring to lay the pontoon bridges. Here the Fifty-sixth lost 2 killed and 8 wounded.

At about 10 o'clock the Fourth Brigade was sent across in boats, and cleared the rifle-pits of the enemy. My command at once moved the bridges down to the river, and in a very short time had them laid, when I moved my brigade over to the support of the Fourth Brigade, taking my position as ordered, my right resting near the Pratt house, my left extending toward the crossing, where it was soon joined by the First Brigade, the Third Brigade, Brigadier-General Paul, in my rear.

This position was maintained by me with no material change, except to throw up intrenchments for the protection of the men, until the morning of May 2, when, by orders, we withdrew from the trenches, and, under cover of the river bank, moved up to Sedgwick's bridges and joined the division on the road leading to Falmouth, when we took up the line of march for the United States Ford, in the vicinity of which we halted at 7.30 p. m.

Early the next morning we crossed the river, and moved forward to join the army near Chancellorsville. Arrived during the engagement of the Third Corps, and was immediately ordered into line as a support to General Sykes' Regulars, then holding the road from Chancellorsville to the Rapidan.

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* Embodied in revised statements, pp. 173, 174.

My position alternated between that and the trenches until the evening of the 5th, when I was ordered to the right, as a support to the batteries, and was subsequently directed to cover the retreat of the right of the army across the Rappahannock on the morning of the 6th instant, which duty I performed.

The several regiments of this brigade behaved with great coolness during the time they were under fire from the enemy's batteries, on April 29 and 30 and May 1 and 2, and were at all times ready and eager to be led into action. The One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers were under fire for the first time, and behaved with the coolness of veterans. The Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was the only regiment under musketry fire to any extent. The artillery fire, however, to which they were subjected, and to which they could not reply, was quite as trying to the courage of the men. The men behaved with perfect coolness, and satisfied me that they can be trusted at all times.

The casualties have heretofore been reported, and amounted in the aggregate to 3 officers and 30 men killed and wounded.

I am under special obligation to the officers of the command for the manner in which they kept their commands closed up on the march—a roll-call on coming into camp on the 7th instant showing only about 20 men improperly absent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gabriel R. Paul, U. S. Army, Commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters of the First Division, First Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade during the operations of the Army of the Potomac against the enemy from April 28 to May 6, 1863.

The Third Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Regiments New Jersey Volunteers and the One hundred and thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, left camp, near Belle Plain, on April 28; marched toward the Rappahannock, via White Oak Church, and encamped about 2 miles from the river. Left camp at midnight, and halted near the crossing, several miles below Fredericksburg, where it was held in reserve until about 12 m., when it was ordered forward; crossed the river without opposition on a pontoon bridge, and took post on the crest of the bank on the west side of the river, and at nightfall the Thirty-first New Jersey was moved into rifle-pits in front.

In this position the brigade remained quietly until May 2, when the enemy opened their batteries on us, doing, however, but little damage, the troops being partially protected by the bank. In the midst of the heaviest firing, I received orders from the division commander to recross the river with my brigade, which was done with some loss, the enemy having the exact range of the bridge. Many fragments of shell fell on

and around the bridge during the passage of the troops, and one shell struck it, and, exploding, destroyed one of the pontoons and part of the flooring of the bridge, obliging the One hundred and thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, about to cross, to return to the shelter of the river bank while the damage was being repaired. After crossing, a few more casualties occurred. The brigade was then marched toward the United States Ford, crossing the river near that point at about 3 a. m. on May 3, and took a position on the right of the army, forming a support for the first line.

On the 4th, moved to the extreme right, forming with two regiments a continuation of the first line, supported by two regiments in the second line, and on the 5th, at 4 p. m., sent the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers about a mile to the right, forming a line near the Rapidan. At about 10 p. m. the same day, during a heavy rain, marched the brigade toward the United States Ford, which point was nearly reached at midnight, when countermanding orders were received. The brigade retraced its steps, and its former position was nearly reached, when orders were received to march again toward the crossing, and this was finally accomplished early on the morning of May 6. The troops were very much fatigued, having marched and countermarched all night in the mud and exposed to a drenching rain.

It is with pleasure that I can testify to the zeal displayed by the troops of my command, who were anxious for an opportunity to meet the enemy face to face. Although never before under fire, they showed great coolness when exposed to it, and would have given a good account of themselves in a closer conflict with the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. R. PAUL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters First Division, First Army Corps.

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FITZHUGH'S CROSSING, VA.,
May 28, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters First Division, First Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, the Fourth Brigade, in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac against the enemy:

The brigade, consisting of the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, broke camp near Belle Plain Landing at 12 m. on April 28; marched west, passing near White Oak Church, to within 2 miles of the Rappahannock, at Fitzhugh's Crossing, where we were halted until 12 midnight, when I received orders to move my command to the bank of the river and prepare for an aggressive movement. The brigade, however, moved slowly, in consequence of the delay in getting forward the pontoons. It was not until daylight that we got upon the river bank, at the place selected for our crossing, and, fortunately, a heavy fog obscured us from view until sunrise, when the enemy opened a brisk fire upon us from their rifle-pits, which continued for some time,

and interfered with getting the boats to the bank and into position for a crossing. At this juncture the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Bragg, and Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Morrow, were ordered to the front, and to deploy along the bank of the river and return the fire. The movement was promptly executed, and a brisk engagement ensued, which lasted for a few minutes. At this time the troops engaged in laying the pontoons had fallen back in great disorder, when the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers were deployed, under cover of a slight crest running parallel to the river, and ordered to lie down, by which means they were to some extent protected from the enemy's fire. The Fourteenth Brooklyn being deployed as skirmishers and moving toward the river, the Sixth Wisconsin and the Twenty-fourth Michigan fell back to the position occupied by the other three regiments of the brigade.

At 9 a. m. the brigade was ordered to cross the river in boats and drive the enemy from their position, the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan moving in the advance, immediately followed by the Second and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers moving up in double-quick. A part of the Second Wisconsin had been ordered to bring forward the pontoons, which it performed in fine style, under a shower of musketry. The Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers opened fire on the enemy, which was continued for a few minutes, until the pontoons could be placed in the water, when the whole brigade crossed, under a direct and enfilading fire, charged the rifle-pits, killing 30, wounding a large number, and capturing nearly 200 prisoners.

The cool courage displayed by Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin, and Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, and the officers and men of their commands, in crossing the river and charging the enemy's works, entitle them to the highest praise. The Second Wisconsin, Colonel Fairchild; the Seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Robinson, and the Nineteenth Indiana, Colonel Williams, in promptly supporting the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan in their rapid and enthusiastic movements in crossing, are also entitled to the admiration of their superior officers.

The Sixth Wisconsin immediately formed and moved to the right as far as the Bernard house. The Twenty-fourth formed the left, while the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers formed a line to cover the laying of the pontoons. Skirmishers were immediately thrown to the front. As soon as the bridge was completed, the brigade was moved to the left, to prevent a flank movement should the enemy make the attempt, the Twenty-fourth having its left resting on the Rappahannock, and the regiment lying at right angles with the river, the Nineteenth Indiana, with its left resting on the right of the Twenty-fourth, and parallel to the river, the Seventh and Second Wisconsin continuing the line, the Sixth, with its right on the Rappahannock, its left joining the Second. Around this parallelogram was a ditch, in which the men took shelter. The men lay upon their arms all night.

During the forenoon of the 30th the men were busy improving their defenses, which were made quite secure by 4 p. m., when the enemy opened fire upon us from a battery on a hill commanding our position and directly in our front. Two men of the Twenty-fourth Michigan were killed and 2 wounded. Major Finnicum, of the Seventh Wisconsin, was hit by a fragment of a shell, but injured slightly. During the night, intrenching tools being furnished, the men were at work on the intrenchments.

May 1, expecting an attack, the troops were ordered under arms at 4 p. m. in the trenches, and remained there until dark.

May 2, the brigade withdrew from their trenches, and, under cover of the river bank, to the bridge, and recrossed the Rappahannock.

Moved at 9 a. m., resting a few moments to allow the pickets to join us, a part of whom assisted in saving the boats. The brigade moved along the River road to the Catlett road; then to near Hartwood Church; thence to within about 2 miles of the United States Ford, where we were ordered to encamp at 10 p. m.

At 2 a. m. (3d instant), the brigade was again formed, and, crossing at the United States Ford, advanced to the front, where, at 6 a. m., it was deployed in line of battle, the Twenty-fourth, Nineteenth, Seventh, and Second forming in rear of Sykes' division, and the Sixth 15 paces in rear of the Twenty-fourth. The men were ordered to throw up defenses in front of the line, which were completed at 12 m., the men lying on their arms, momentarily expecting an attack. The Twenty-fourth was here detached and moved to the right, on the Rapidan, where it did picket duty until our forces recrossed the river.

On the 4th instant the men were in position.

On the 5th instant the men in position. Received orders to march at 2 a. m. Moved by a new road cut through the woods to the United States Ford, where we arrived shortly after daybreak, when we were ordered to fall back to the crest, and, forming in two lines of battle, faced to the rear, when I ordered the men to make coffee.

At 8 a. m., the troops in our advance having crossed, I ordered the brigade to move across the Rappahannock. A heavy rain had been falling since dark of the preceding day. We moved to and by the Catlett road to near Hartwood Church, where the brigade encamped at 5 p. m.

At 8 a. m. on the 6th, the troops were again in motion. We marched to White Oak Church, thence to near Fitzhugh's farm, where the brigade is still encamped.

Of the troops of this command I cannot speak too highly. With heroic fortitude and bravery, on the bloody fields of Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and their late gallant struggle in forcing a crossing of the Rappahannock River, they have won for themselves imperishable honors. To officers and men I wish to award the credit of their noble deeds and thank them for winning for themselves so enviable a reputation. I respectfully request that the general commanding the army make honorable mention of the officers and men of this command for their gallantry in crossing the river on April 29.

I am greatly indebted to the officers of my staff—Capt. J. D. Wood, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. Richardson, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieuts. S. H. Meredith, aide-de-camp, and C. C. Yemans, acting aide-de-camp—for their promptness in the discharge of their duties on the battle-field and on the march.

Accompanying this, please find tabular statement of the casualties of the command.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
A. D. C. and A. A. G., First Division, First Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 173.

No. 31.

Report of Col. Samuel J. Williams, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment (the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers) in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, commencing April 29 and closing on May 6:

Early on the morning of April 29, my regiment advanced in line of battle, supporting the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, to the bank of the Rappahannock, under a sharp fire of musketry, sustaining a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. We then embarked in the pontoon boats and crossed, and immediately formed a line of battle on the heights above. We advanced in line to the left, and halted in a meadow, where we deployed Company B as skirmishers, and lay on our arms for about one hour, when, by order of General Meredith, we fell back under the crest of the river bluff.

In the afternoon we were ordered to occupy the position then held by the Sixth Wisconsin, about one-fourth of a mile to the left, which I did, and my regiment lay on their arms all night. Considerable rain fell during this time. Companies E and K were on picket in our front all night.

About 10 a. m. on the 30th, moved, by order of General Meredith, still farther to the left, taking the ground held during the night by the Twenty-fourth Michigan, and on the left and front of a small piece of timber, where we at once commenced to throw up earthworks as a protection against the enemy's shells, one of which struck and burst in our half-completed works in front of Company F. No damage was done. Without this defense it would most probably have killed and wounded 5 or 6 men.

On Friday morning, May 1, I sent four companies, under Major Lindley, to the front and lett, to finish and hold a small earthwork commenced by the Twenty-fourth Michigan.

In this position we remained until the morning of Saturday, May 2, keeping out from one to two companies day and night as pickets and skirmishers, when, by order, we fell back behind the river bluff, and recrossed to this side, leaving Company K, Capt. William Orr, as skirmishers, who remained until all the force had crossed, and then fell back in good order to the pontoons, rejoining his regiment some 2 or 3 miles from the river, on this side. Encamped for the night some 3 miles from the United States Ford.

We were under arms at 2 a. m. on Sunday; crossed the pontoon bridge at about 4 a. m., and moved to our position on the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg pike, supporting a regiment of the Second Division.

In this position we remained until the morning of the 6th, when we fell back to the bank of the river and stacked arms. We were under arms again in about two hours, and crossed the river to this side; marched to Hartwood Church, and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 7th, we got under arms and marched to our present camp.

In closing, let me say I cannot too highly praise the conduct of the officers and men under my command. Their courage and coolness under fire, the promptness with which they obeyed my orders, the way the

men kept closed up on the march, and the assistance rendered me by my officers, was all a commander could ask.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS,
Colonel Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. WOOD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 32.

Report of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Infantry.

NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the movements of this regiment, under my command, during the late engagements:

I marched from the winter camp, near Belle Plain, at 12 m., April 28; bivouacked between White Oak Church and the Rappahannock River; turned out at 11.30 o'clock the same night and moved to the river, where we arrived at daylight. The engineers, in their attempt to lay the pontoon bridge, having been driven away, I was ordered to man the pontoon wagons and run them to the river, for which purpose I detailed Companies B, E, and D, which gallantly rushed the boats to the river bank, under a sharp fire from the enemy, posted in rifle-pits on the other side. At the same time, by order, the balance of the regiment moved at double-quick to the bank of the river, to assist in covering the crossing of the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who were embarking in pontoon boats. At the bank a brisk fire was opened on the enemy, who were pouring a sharp fire from the pits on those attempting to cross. As soon as the leading regiments were well embarked, I ordered my men into boats, and crossed as quickly as possible; formed a line on the crest of the bank, and threw out one company as skirmishers in line with others of the brigade. In this position the regiment remained until the pontoon bridges were put down, when the whole division crossed. The regiment was then posted on the left of the bridge with the brigade, and proceeded to intrench the position.

During April 29 and 30 and May 1, we lay in the intrenchments, under the occasional fire of the enemy.

On the morning of the 2d, we recrossed the river, and with the brigade marched toward the United States Ford, near which we bivouacked until 2 o'clock the following morning, when we resumed the march; crossed the river on the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford, and moved toward the battle-field at Chancellorsville. Soon after crossing the river, I was ordered on duty on the staff of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, commanding the division, leaving the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, to whose report I refer for the movements of the regiment since that time.

During all these movements the officers and men of my regiment behaved in their usual soldierly manner, obeying promptly all orders, and ready at all times to meet the enemy in a proper manner. The casualties have been heretofore reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. Col. George H. Stevens, Second Wisconsin Infantry.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this regiment while under my command:

On the morning of the 3d instant, Colonel Fairchild being assigned to duty on General Wadsworth's staff, I assumed command of the regiment while on the march toward the battle-field near Chancellorsville, where we arrived at 6 a. m., forming line of battle on the Ely's Ford road and on the right of the Seventh Wisconsin. At 7 a. m. the brigade was massed in the woods on the left of our previous position, my regiment forming the rear line of the column. At 9 a. m. we again occupied the position first taken, which we strengthened by throwing up breastworks covering my entire front. This was continued along the left.

We remained in this position until 3 a. m. of the 6th instant. At that hour I received orders to march, and, taking the position assigned to me as rear guard, moved forward in that order. We reached the vicinity of the United States Ford about daylight, where we formed line of battle, to secure the passage over the river of the troops in our advance. About 8 a. m., the bridges being clear, we again formed column, and crossed to this side of the river, encamping the same night on the Falmouth road, near Hartwood Church.

At 8.30 a. m. next day we resumed our march toward our present camp. Colonel Fairchild resumed command same day. The regiment not being engaged with the enemy, met with no loss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STEVENS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Brig., First Div., First Army Corps.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Edward S. Bragg, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

IN THE FIELD,
May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by my command in the recent engagements along the line of the Rappahannock.

On the night of April 28 (ultimo), I received orders to move my command from its encampment near the Fitzhugh house to the crossing of the Rappahannock in front of the house and between Deep Run and the Massaponax, and, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, supported by the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, force a passage of the river at that point, seize the enemy's rifle-pits on the opposite bank of the river, and hold the brick house on the right, to cover the construction of a bridge and the passage of the troops.

The command was in motion about 11 p. m., and advanced under the cover of the night near to the bank of the river, but was delayed by the tardiness of the pontoon train until daylight, when the enemy discovered our position, and opened a sharp fire of musketry upon the

train, which was abandoned in a great measure by the men in charge and the boats left lying along the bank and some of them in the water. I then received orders to advance my command under cover of a stone wall to the river bank and reply to the fire of the enemy, which was done, but with little effect. After maintaining this position for two hours, I withdrew my command under shelter of a ridge a few yards to the rear of, and parallel with, the stream.

About 9 a. m., April 29, I received orders to cross the river and execute the movement previously arranged for the night attack. My command advanced to this perilous duty without faltering, and, under cover of the fire of the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the skirmishers of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, moved by the right of companies down the bank and crossed the river. During the whole time the enemy were within easy range, and, protected by trees and rifle-pits, kept up a constant fire, but fortunately did us comparatively little damage by reason of the incessant fire kept up by the regiments and skirmishers before named. One boat, loaded with men from the Twenty-fourth Michigan, crossed at the same time with my command, followed by the regiment so soon as facilities for crossing could be procured.

Without discredit to any regiment, I have the honor to report, without the fear of contradiction, that the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers first scaled the bank and their colors first caught the breeze on the southern bank of the Rappahannock on the morning of April 29.

Quite a number of prisoners were captured along the bank and in the rifle-pits and sent to the opposite shore. I then advanced upon and took the brick house on my right, threw out my skirmishers and pickets, and held the position until relieved by the Second Brigade, General Cutler commanding, when I rejoined my brigade, on the left of the line, where I remained, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, intrenching and strengthening the position against attack, until the morning of May 2, when the position was evacuated and the river recrossed.

During the whole period of our presence on the south side of the river, the enemy annoyed us at intervals with his artillery, but did little injury.

The conduct of every officer and man in my command was splendid. Individual cases cannot be noticed where all did so well, without in a degree reflecting upon others, and for this reason I forbear.

My loss was 3 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 12 enlisted men wounded.

May 2.—Having recrossed the river we moved to the United States Ford, and on the morning of the 3d crossed the river and moved up to the Ely's Ford road, where we went into position and remained until the morning of May 6, when we recrossed the river in safety, having had no casualty in the regiment. The weather was inclement a portion of the time that we were in position on the Ely's Ford road, but the men bore the storm and fatigue of the march without a murmur. A disposition to engage and beat the enemy so occupied their minds that no other feeling had an opportunity to obtain a foothold. I commend them to you as brave and fearless in action, patient and enduring under hardship, men who may have equals, but do not admit superiority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D S. BRAGG,

Colonel, Commanding Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 35.

Report of Col. William W. Robinson, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS, *May* 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command, attached to the Fourth Brigade, in the late engagements near Fredericksburg:

The evening of April 28 found us encamped with the brigade in the woods about 1½ miles back from the Rappahannock River, and about 4 miles below Fredericksburg. Between 11 and 12 p. m. of the 28th, the several commanders of the regiments of the brigade were convened at brigade headquarters, when we were informed that the brigade was ordered to cross the river in boats at 2 o'clock next morning, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from their rifle-pits and houses near the river, and commanding the point where it was intended to lay the pontoon bridges. At this time we were informed by the general commanding the brigade of the details of the plan for crossing, and received from him our orders for the execution. The two flank regiments (the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan) were to cross over first; the other regiments (the Second and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana) were to support them, and cross over as soon as the boats could return. We immediately moved from our camp down near the river, but from some cause unknown to me the boats were not launched until daylight, when the enemy opened a brisk fire upon our engineers and skirmishers, which was warmly returned. Our artillery took a position on an elevation in our rear, and shelled the enemy at intervals until about 8 a. m., when we were ordered to cross over. We moved down to the river by the right flank in double-quick, the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-fourth Michigan leading. On reaching the bank, I found the Sixth and Twenty-fourth rapidly launching boats and crossing, but most of the men of those regiments still on this bank. The Second was getting into line on my right. The enemy opened a galling fire upon us from the opposite bank. I commanded "by companies into line," then formed into line, which movements were executed in double-quick. As the right companies came into line, they opened a return fire upon the enemy. As I had received no other instructions than those above mentioned of the night before, I supposed my regiment was not to enter the boats until the Sixth and Twenty-fourth had passed over, and, in accordance therewith, made the above-mentioned disposition for the purpose of returning the enemy's fire.

At this time some member of General Wadsworth's staff rode up with some excitement, and gave orders, not to me, but direct to the regiment. These orders were conflicting, one calling out to "Fire to the right," or "left;" another, "Cease firing;" another, "Launch the boats," &c. Amid this din of orders and firing, my own voice was drowned. I went to the right of the regiment, and learned from some staff officer that the general wished the men rushed over without regard to precedence of regiments or companies. The command was immediately given; the men sprang forward; launched the remaining boats; jumped into them and others already in the river; passed over; gained the opposite heights, and formed line of battle, with every man in his place in the regiment (excepting our killed and wounded) in about twenty minutes from the time of starting from the position we occupied during the morning.

When the pontoon bridges were laid, and the balance of the division had come over, we moved with the brigade to the left, and took a posi-

tion in front of a grove and ravine, where we intrenched and held until the morning of the 2d instant, when the division was ordered to retire across the river. Our brigade was the last to retire. I received an order from General Meredith to leave 150 men back to cover the movement and support the pickets in retiring. Company A, First Lieutenant Sloat commanding; Company D, Captain Bean; Company C, Captain Newman; Company F, Captain Young, and Company G, First Lieutenant Miller commanding, were retained for this purpose. Company E, Captain Pond, was out on picket. After the brigade had retired across the river and passed out of range of the enemy's guns, the pickets retired in good order, and these companies moved over the river deliberately and handsomely.

Captain Newman was left at the bridge, with Companies C and A, to cover the engineers in taking it up. The captain, with his command, rejoined the regiment on the same day at the point where we left the Catlett road, on our way to the United States Ford.

At about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, we, with the brigade, reached the battle-field of the Rapidan, near Chancellorsville, and were immediately deployed to the right, and close to the point where the battle was at the time raging. This position we occupied till the army retired on the 6th instant.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the entire command. Officers and enlisted men performed their whole duty. From the time of leaving Belle Plain, on the 28th ultimo, until we arrived in our present camp on the 7th instant (with the exception of two privates who dropped out without permission before we crossed the river, on account of sickness, they say since their return), every man was at all times to be found in his place.

Lieut. Col. John B. Callis and Maj. Mark Finnicum rendered efficient assistance in crossing the river on the 29th. Their coolness, promptness, and efficiency during the seven days under fire shows them to be officers to be depended upon in any situation.

Adjt. Robert Montieth was always on hand, ready for any and all duties, balls or no balls. Surg. D. Cooper Ayres and Asst. Surg. E. F. Spaulding, as usual with them, accompanied the regiment on to the field with their instruments, bandages, cordials, and arrangements for prompt care and removal of the wounded. At the crossing of the river, on the 29th, Surgeon Ayres was among the first on the opposite heights, and promptly at work dressing the wounds of friends and foes. Surgeon Spaulding came over as soon as our wounded on this side were cared for. It is enough to say of my line officers that they behaved with their usual gallantry. No better officers can be found.

The casualties in the regiment have been heretofore reported. In the death of Capt. Alexander Gordon the regiment has met with a heavy loss, which cannot be replaced. He was the last one of the original captains in the line, and one of my most efficient officers; prompt and cheerful in the performance of every duty; remarkably brave under fire, and a congenial, gentlemanly companion. Second Lieut. William O. Topping was a young officer lately promoted from the grade of sergeant; his fine soldierly qualifications and gentlemanly bearing had won him the esteem of the entire command. Their loss is deeply regretted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Capt. J. D. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 36.

Report of Capt. John A. Reynolds, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST NEW YORK [ARTILLERY],
Near White Oak Church, Va., May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery in the late engagement:

On the morning of April 29, at daylight, I took position with my battery, in accordance with orders received from Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, First Corps, on the line of hills commanding the river and near Pollock's Mill. As soon as the mist rose from the river, our infantry was discovered engaged with the enemy, who was in rifle-pits, and endeavoring to prevent the laying of the bridge. Soon after, when the crossing was effected by boats, and the charge made upon the rifle-pits by the Sixth Wisconsin and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, I directed a few shots, by order of Colonel Wainwright, at the retreating rebels. I expended 12 rounds at this time.

About noon of the 30th ultimo, several shots from a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts were thrown near our position, but the efforts of the enemy failed, nearly all of the projectiles falling short. No injury was sustained and no reply made.

At 3 a. m. on the 1st instant, I was directed to move my battery across the river and report to Brigadier-General Wadsworth, which I obeyed, taking position on the plain just above the bridge and behind earthworks, which had been thrown up during the night.

At about 9 a. m. on the 2d instant, when the First Division was about to retire across the river, a severe fire was opened upon us by a battery of the enemy in our front and near the foot of the heights. They had a perfect range of my battery. Eight of my men were severely wounded, 1 of whom died; 2 others received slight wounds. Ten horses were killed or disabled and 2 slightly wounded. Three limbers were injured by the fire; on one an axle broken, on another, part of the lid to chest blown off, and, on the third, one wheel knocked to pieces. The harness was also considerably cut up. The precise effect of our fire could not be observed on account of the trees along the Bowling Green road obstructing the view from thence to the enemy's position. We saw one limber or caisson explode, and the pickets, who could better observe, state that we disabled one of their pieces. The firing was kept up for about an hour and a half before we succeeded in silencing the enemy, and was continued slowly for another half hour, during which time the other troops were safely withdrawn across the bridge. I next withdrew my battery, piece by piece, keeping up the firing until the last gun was removed. We expended 303 rounds in this action. The distance between the batteries was computed at about 2,000 yards. Our shell, as far as I could judge, worked very well, though many of the paper fuses are imperfect. The combination case-shot worked admirably with this exception—in ramming them many caught on the end of the rammer, which had to be worked or turned to disengage them, thus deranging the setting. I have since had the rammers reamed out more, thus obviating this difficulty.

The officers and men were cool and collected. Lieutenants Reynolds and Breck were especially so, watching carefully the effect of the fire from their sections, and giving directions accordingly, inspiring their men with coolness by their example. Sergt. Amos Gibbs is also deserving of especial mention. Though wounded in the shoulder by a shell,

thereby rendering him unable for duty, he persisted in remaining at his piece, and when by me ordered to go to the rear went to the bank, and in about a quarter of an hour I again found him at his post. This time I positively ordered him to the rear and to remain there. Sergt. William Henry Shelton is also deserving of special mention. He was as cool as on ordinary drill, and by his example inspired his detachment with courage and coolness. The earthworks thrown up in front of the pieces afforded great protection to the men, who would undoubtedly have suffered much more had they been entirely exposed, as several shots struck directly in front of the works and many pieces lodged in them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain Battery L, First New York [Artillery].

Capt. T. E. ELLSWORTH,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: This division left its encampment near Fletcher Chapel about 1 p. m. on the 28th ultimo, and bivouacked that night at the edge of the woods in rear of the Fitzhugh mansion.

The next morning it marched to the bridges which were laid at the mouth of Pollock's Mill Creek. During the afternoon the enemy shelled this position, killing and wounding several officers and enlisted men, when I moved the division back to the cover of the River road, where it rested in safety.

On Saturday morning, I received orders to march to the United States Ford, which I crossed about sunset, and proceeded in the direction of Chancellorsville, driving back hundreds of the fugitives of the Eleventh Corps. I was then directed to take up a position on and covering the Hunting Creek road. Arriving at that point at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, I immediately deployed one regiment of each brigade, and pushed them forward (two in front and one on the right) to feel the enemy and establish them as pickets. The Second Brigade (Baxter's) and the Third Brigade (Leonard's) were then established in line of battle to the left of the road. The First Brigade (Root's) was formed with its left on the road and extending its right down the creek. I then directed breastworks to be built, and, although the men were greatly fatigued, they went cheerfully to work, and in the course of the day completed a formidable line of rifle-pits.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, a German battery, of light 12-pounder guns, was sent to me and placed in position, with orders to hold it at all hazards.

When the heavy firing commenced on my left, and while I was for a few moments absent from the right, this battery was withdrawn from its position, and in the most cowardly manner fled, with the horses upon a run, in the direction of our bridges at the United States Ford. I regret I do not know the commander's name, that he might meet the

reward which his dastardly and treacherous conduct deserves. Fortunately our own batteries arrived soon after. Ransom's (Company C, Fifth U. S. Artillery) light 12-pounders were put in position on the right to sweep the sloping ground, and Hall's (Second Maine Battery) 3-inch rifled guns to reach the heights beyond. Stewart, with his battery (B, Fourth U. S. Artillery) of light 12-pounders, was placed in position toward the left of my line.

My command now felt perfectly secure in its position, and awaited the arrival of the enemy with impatience. Leppien's (Fifth Maine Battery), attached to this division, was engaged in another part of the field, and suffered very severely. Thompson's (Independent Pennsylvania) was also detached. About 100 prisoners were taken and sent in by my pickets.

On Monday, I was directed to make a reconnaissance on the road leading to Ely's Ford. For this I selected the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and a section of Hall's battery. After proceeding about 3 miles, I received the fire of the enemy's skirmishers to the left of the road, and had some of my skirmishers wounded. I proceeded cautiously to the forks of the road, when, becoming satisfied the enemy was in force on the left, I directed the command to return to camp.

During the night of the 5th instant the division was withdrawn from its position and recrossed the river in good order, arriving at its present camp yesterday.

The following is a list of casualties:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Second Brigade	1	2	.....	14	.....	5	22
Third Brigade	2	.....	.....	13	.....	1	16
5th Maine Battery	.....	6	3	19	.....	.....	28
Thompson's battery	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total	3	9	4	53	.....	6	75

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Hovey, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

ON HAY'S FARM, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

The division broke camp near Fletcher Chapel, Va., Tuesday, April 28, and marched at noon toward the Rappahannock, near Pollock's Mill Creek; 6 miles.

April 29.—Marched to the river, where the First Division crossed. The Second Division bivouacked on the north bank of the river.

On the next day (April 30), the enemy's batteries opened upon the division, causing the loss as stated in the report as of this date, and obliging the division to retire to a safer position.

May 1.—Lay still all day.

May 2.—Marched to the United States Ford and crossed the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville; 22 miles.

May 3, 4, and 5.—Lay under arms within the earthworks with the exception of a few companies, which were sent upon a reconnaissance, causing the losses of these dates.

May 6.—Marched at 3 a. m. to the river, crossed at the United States Ford, and marched to camp near Falmouth; 17 miles.

May 7.—Marched at noon to the present camp; 5 miles.

It rained six of the ten days mentioned above, but the men have not suffered much from exposure, the health of the division being generally good.

CHAS. H. HOVEY,
Capt. and Act. Asst. Insp. Gen., Second Div., First Corps.

No. 39.

Report of Col. Adrian R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
Monday, May 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command (First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps) during the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac:

Pursuant to orders from division headquarters, the First Brigade, consisting of Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, and the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers (consolidated with the One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers, March 20, 1863), broke camp near Fletcher Chapel at 12 m. on Tuesday, April 28, 1863. The men were supplied with eight days' rations and 60 rounds of cartridges upon their persons. Marched via the White Oak Church road, about 8 miles in a rain-storm, and bivouacked for the night in a wood about 3 miles below the city of Fredericksburg. At daylight the following morning (Wednesday, April 29), marched to the Rappahannock River in support of Wadsworth's (First) division, which crossed the river on pontoons, took the enemy's rifle-pits and a number of prisoners. I massed the brigade by battalions in line, in readiness for crossing.

Remained in this position "*en bivouac*" during the remainder of the day and the following night. On Thursday, April 30, it being the "National Fast Day" as proclaimed by President Lincoln, I formed the brigade in a hollow square, and observed the occasion with suitable services, conducted by the regimental chaplains. At about 4 p. m. the enemy, having obtained an accurate range of our position, threw several shells into the division, killing and wounding a number of officers and men, the First Brigade escaping with but trifling loss of wounded. The fire from the enemy's batteries increasing in amount and accuracy, the

brigade was withdrawn (by order of the division commander, General John C. Robinson) about 400 yards, to the protection of the ditches and hedges bordering the River road, where it remained under fire during the night.

Friday, *May* 1.—The brigade remained in the same position, under an artillery fire. In the afternoon, the men were supplied with a ration of spirits, by order of the division commander.

Saturday, *May* 2.—At 9 a. m. the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Sixth Corps, and, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, marched up the River road. Arrived at the United States Ford, a distance of about 20 miles, at 5.30 p. m., and crossed the Rappahannock River upon a pontoon bridge. Halted, stacked arms, and the men, wearied with their march, partook of needed refreshments.

At about 7 p. m. I was ordered to move rapidly to the front, to occupy the position vacated by a portion of the Eleventh Corps, which had been defeated and driven in fragments to the rear.

The movement to the front in the darkness through a heavy forest was quite difficult, the woods having been set on fire by the enemy's shells, and being thronged with fugitives from the disorganized Eleventh Corps. I deployed the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, and drove several thousand of these fugitives to the front. The heavy firing had ceased on our arrival in position, and shortly afterward the brigade was ordered to move to the right, on the Ely's Ford road, and finally took position on the right of the army at about midnight, turning an angle to the right and rear.

While taking our position, a severe action prevailed upon our left. I threw out a line of pickets and an advanced guard, the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers being detailed for the purpose.

The pickets became engaged in a noisy skirmish with the enemy, and sent in several prisoners, who stated that our right would be attacked in the morning. The entire brigade passed the night in throwing up breastworks, which by daylight acquired considerable strength, and justified my belief in a successful defense against the expected assault.

Sunday, *May* 3.—At daylight the battle opened on our left, and continued furiously until about noon, with desultory firing of musketry and artillery during the day. Continued to strengthen our works by details, the balance of the brigade being under arms. The pickets sent in several prisoners. During a picket skirmish a German battery stationed near my lines became panic-stricken, limbered up, and disappeared to the rear. Prisoners reported the death of General Jackson.

Monday, *May* 4.—Under arms all day, and strengthened our works. Relieved the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers (on picket duty) with the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. By invitation of the corps commander (General Reynolds), I accompanied him upon a reconnaissance to the right and front of our position, developing the enemy's pickets in close proximity to our own.

Tuesday, *May* 5.—Under arms, in momentary expectation of an assault. A heavy rain fell, flooding the intrenchments, drenching the men, and seriously incommoding the command. Picket firing continued.

At midnight I received orders to evacuate our position, leaving the picket line on duty, and march to the United States Ford of the Rappahannock River. After proceeding to the rear about 1 mile, I received orders to retrace our march and hasten back to our former position, the pontoon bridge having been carried away by the flood. The brigade reoccupied its position at the front.

Wednesday, *May* 6.—At 4 a. m., by orders from the division com-

mander, called in the pickets (One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) and deployed them to the right and left as a rear guard. Evacuated the works; marched to the United States Ford; crossed a pontoon bridge, and continued the march about 20 miles to the neighborhood of Falmouth, Va., where I halted the brigade, in a heavy rain, and bivouacked for the night.

Thursday, May 7.—Marched at noon in the direction of White Oak Church. Bivouacked for the night in a wood near the Fitzhugh house, and, by order of the division commander, remained until Sunday, May 10, when the brigade [moved] about half a mile to its present location.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the cheerfulness and alacrity with which the officers and men of my command, without exception, executed every order, and endured the extreme discomforts incident to the recent operations.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. W. L. KIDDER,
A. A. G., Second Division, First Army Corps.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS, *May* 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I herewith respectfully submit to you my report of the part taken by my command in the recent movement near Fredericksburg.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, my command broke camp at 12 m. on the 28th ultimo, and marched some 5 miles and encamped near White Oak Church.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, we formed line of battle some half mile from where we bivouacked the night previous. Took up our line of march in the p. m., and proceeded to the banks of the Rappahannock, about 5 miles below Falmouth, where we remained until Saturday, the 2d instant.

On the morning of the 2d instant, I moved with my command, with the balance of the brigade, some 22 miles up the river, crossing the river at United States Ford, and formed the extreme right of the line, in which position we remained until the morning of the 6th instant, and recrossed the river without meeting with any loss.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHAS. W. TILDEN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. E. CHARLES PARKER,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., First Army Corps.

No. 41.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. Moffett, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLS., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: On the 28th day of April, 1863, at 12 m., we struck tents and marched a distance of about 5 miles, when we encamped for the night

near the Rappahannock River. At 3 a. m., 29th, my command was called to "attention," and at 5 o'clock we marched from the woods into an open field, where we remained until noon, when we marched to the bank of the Rappahannock River, near the crossing. We remained in this position until 4 p. m. of the 30th, when we were forced to retire a short distance to the rear, in consequence of the enemy having obtained an accurate range in shelling our troops.

We remained here inactive until 7 a. m. of May 2, when we commenced a march, which was continued through the day, crossing the Rappahannock River at United States Ford, and reached our position on the right late in the night.

May 3.—The men were busily employed in throwing up intrenchments. We remained in this position until the 6th. Three companies were sent out as skirmishers, of which one man was wounded. At 3 a. m. on the 6th, we again resumed our march, recrossed the river at about 6 o'clock, and continued our march until arriving opposite Fredericksburg, where we encamped for the night. The next morning we marched to the place in which we are now encamped.

The men and their arms and ammunition are in as good condition as could be expected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOFFETT,
Captain, Commanding Ninety-fourth Regiment N. Y. Vols.

Col. A. R. ROOT,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 42.

Report of Col. Gilbert G. Prey, One hundred and fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 104TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLS.,
May 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that this regiment marched with the First Brigade from its winter camp on the 28th ultimo, and remained with the brigade until after it had reached the extreme right of the army on the night of the 3d instant. It was then sent forward 1 mile. Skirmishers were deployed in front during the march and vedettes were thrown out as soon as the halt was ordered. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th instant, it was recalled to join the brigade. At 2 p. m. on the 5th instant it again took place in front, to relieve the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers. After doing picket duty one day, it was relieved by the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I have the honor to state that while on picket duty (as per report), Lieut. Col. H. G. Tuthill and 2 men were slightly wounded.

On the morning of the 5th instant, this regiment marched with the brigade to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, recrossing the Rappahannock River at United States Ford, and on the 7th instant came to its present camp.

Very respectfully,

GILBERT G. PREY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. E. CHARLES PARKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
May 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with orders just issued from Col. A. R. Root, commanding First Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late operations of the Army of the Potomac:

At 12 o'clock noon on the 28th day of April, 1863, we broke up our camp near Fletcher Chapel, where we had been in winter quarters since early in January last. The line was soon formed, and our march directed toward General Hooker's headquarters, by way of the White Oak Church. My men started out on this march each provided with eight days' rations and 60 rounds of cartridges, all of which they were required to carry on their person. We encamped this evening, after having marched about 8 miles (greater part of the time in a rain-storm), in a wood near the Rappahannock, some 3 miles below the city of Fredericksburg.

At 2.30 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, we were aroused from our bivouac for the march, but did not move until daylight, and by this time the firing had commenced at the river, and the First Division of the corps was pressing over, and had already taken the rifle-pits of the enemy, with over 100 prisoners. We, with the other division of the corps, marched to support the movement of the First Division, and were massed near the river, in full view of all the operations, ready to cross when it might be necessary. Here we bivouacked for the night.

On the 30th, we remained in the same position, while more or less fighting was going on in our front. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment, with the others composing the brigade, was drawn up in square, in order to have appropriate religious observance of this day, in compliance with the proclamation of the President of the United States. These services were appropriate, interesting, and deeply impressive. About 5 o'clock, the enemy opened his batteries on us, and continued to throw shot and shell at and into our massed troops until after night, during which, for better protection, we were placed along the road, farther in the rear. During this warm artillery fire, quite a number were killed and wounded in other regiments, but I have the pleasure, thanks to a kind Providence, of having it in my power to report no serious casualties, as only 1 soldier was slightly wounded in my regiment.

During May 1, we remained in the same position, being in constant readiness to move at a moment's notice.

On the morning of the 2d, the enemy again opened his batteries opposite, and about the same time, our division being relieved by part of the Sixth Corps, we took up the line of march toward and beyond Fredericksburg, and continued in this direction until we reached the United States Ford, where the greater part of the army had crossed to attack the enemy on their left flank. Having crossed the river, and in the act of preparing to encamp for the night, it being after dark, and our men excessively wearied, having already marched about 20 miles, we were ordered under arms immediately, to move to the front, to take position occupied by the Eleventh Army Corps, it having been defeated and

driven by the enemy. The march was, therefore, continued for 3 or 4 miles to the front of the line, where the battle had then been raging for several days. The First Army Corps, of which we form a part, was placed on the right of the army, and on the road leading from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville. At the time we were taking up our position, a most terrific battle was raging on our immediate left and front, then near 12 o'clock at night, but moonlight. An attack was hourly expected on the position we occupied, and our wearied men at once began to fortify, and continued to labor during the night and the next day.

At the dawn of the 3d (Sunday), the battle again opened on our left, and raged with terrible fury until nearly noon. Desultory firing was continued during the day and night, we being held ready for the conflict momentarily expected on our part of the line. During this time we continued to strengthen our works, in doing which we were frequently directed personally by Brig. Gen. J. C. Robinson, commanding the division, and Col. A. R. Root, commanding the brigade. This day (May 4), at 2 p. m., my regiment was ordered out to the front and left, to relieve the One hundred and fourth Regiment New York Volunteers on the picket line. This was the most dangerous and arduous picket duty that we had ever been called upon to perform, and it taxed the powers of endurance of officers and men to the utmost degree, and the exigency was such that the regiment was continued on this duty for two nights and the greater part of two days, one-half of the sentinels having no relief, and the last night a drenching rain fell, adding to its horrors. We were occasionally fired on by the enemy's pickets and scouts during the second evening and night. The many incidents and movements, and everything of any moment that occurred, were at once reported by telegraph to the general commanding the division, who returned such instructions and advice as were deemed necessary.

At the dawn of day on the morning of the 6th, Major Lee, of the division staff, came out to the lines, and communicated to me the fact that our army had evacuated our works three hours before, and were now recrossing the Rappahannock, and that I was immediately to withdraw the pickets, fall back quietly to the fortifications, and aid in covering the movement by deploying my men to the rear and right flank. I fully realized the danger involved in this movement, and at once proceeded to carry out the instructions received. Arriving at the fortifications, I was joined by Col. R. Coulter, with his regiment, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had been on similar duty, connecting with the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. We lost no time in moving toward the ford, reached it safely, crossed the river on the upper pontoon bridge, and continued our march toward Falmouth, without finding any part of the division, and until the men becoming much exhausted, we encamped for the night. The men could not have refreshing rest on account of the heavy rains in the night. The next morning we continued the march in direction of General Hooker's headquarters, near where we found the other regiments of the brigade and the division. After a short rest, and during the same afternoon, we marched to and encamped in our present position. I am happy to have it in my power to say that, during these nine days' arduous services, the officers and men of my regiment conducted themselves with their usual zeal and courage. The commanders of the division and the brigade know from personal observation how well and faithfully they served the good cause of our country in this important crisis, and, I feel assured, will do them full justice.

I would embrace the occasion of this report to express my apprecia-

tion of the services of Captains Whitman, of Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers; Parsons and Whiteside, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, and their respective companies, the first two of which performed outpost and vedette duty in front of the center of the picket line on the road, while the latter performed good service on the picket reserve. I would also express my sense of the faithful and efficient services rendered, while on this duty, by Lieut. James B. Thomas, the acting adjutant of my regiment, to whom I feel much indebted for the prompt assistance he rendered in the varied and responsible duties devolving upon me during the operations of which the foregoing is but a very brief account.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. McCOY,

Col., Comdg. One hundred and seventh Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. E. CHARLES PARKER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Capt. James A. Hall, Second Maine Battery.

WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that we marched from our encampment near Fletcher Chapel, Va., by order of General Robinson, at 12, Monday, the 28th of April, and arrived at the bank of the Rappahannock, 3 miles below Fredericksburg, at 2 a. m. on the 29th. We took up our position, covering the bridge, and fired 11 rounds at the enemy's infantry, all of the shots doing well. We remained in this position until May 2, when we moved, at 11.30 a. m., up the river, and crossed it at United States Ford, and bivouacked for the night in the woods, 1½ miles from Chancellorsville, Va. May 3, at 7 a. m., marched to the heights, taking position on the right of the line of battle of the Army of the Potomac.

We occupied this position until the 6th, when we marched, by order of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, to the United States Ford. May 6, crossed the Rappahannock, and went into camp at Berea Church, 5 miles from Falmouth, Va.

May 7, marched from Berea Church, and arrived at White Oak Church at 4 p. m. same date, and went into camp.

JAMES A. HALL,

Captain, Comdg. Second Mounted Battery, Maine Volunteers.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,

Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Greenleaf T. Stevens, Fifth Maine Battery.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On Sunday, May 3, at 8 o'clock, orders were received from Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, First Army Corps, to move our battery to the front and report to General Reynolds, commanding First

Army Corps. Subsequently, while on our way to the front, orders were received from General Hooker that the batteries in reserve should move along to Chancellorsville, which was near the center of our lines, and report to the chief of artillery there. On arriving and reporting, we were ordered into position on the northerly side of a circular field, some 500 or 600 yards across. The enemy's line of infantry extended across the field and into the woods, at a distance of not more than 450 or 500 yards. As soon as our battery emerged from the woods and made its appearance upon the field, the enemy's line of infantry divided in center, and marched by the right and left flank at a double quick to the woods. This movement disclosed their artillery, which was posted in the rear of their infantry, and partially covered by a slight elevation. Having our exact range, they immediately opened a most galling fire from their artillery, which appeared to consist of two light batteries. Our men and horses began to fall before we got into position. Their artillery was served with great vigor and remarkable precision, opening with canister, spherical case, and shell.

The ground being hard, and affording no cover, their projectiles ricocheted, causing the loss of a large number of horses, and inflicting many severe wounds upon the cannoneers and drivers. Our guns were served deliberately, so that the ammunition in the limbers might not become exhausted, and the effect of our fire might be noticed; the right half of the battery engaged the enemy's artillery, the left half holding in check a large body of infantry massing on our left. The ammunition in the limbers of the right section was expended; that in the center section, with the exception of 4 or 5 rounds, which were ignited by an exploding shell and the limber destroyed; that in the left section was expended, and a few rounds served from a caisson near by, when, by the direction of General Hancock, there being but one limber which could be moved, and the remaining cannoneers completely exhausted, the prolongs were attached, and the guns moved by the infantry support to the rear. The caissons were previously moved from the field.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which we labored, our men behaved in the most gallant manner, continuing to work their pieces until their ammunition was exhausted and the enemy's skirmishers had approached within the distance of 150 yards.

Our loss in killed and wounded is as follows: Killed, 6; wounded, 22. It is with the deepest regret that I mention the names of Sergt. William F. Locke and Corpl. Benjamin F. Grover among the killed, as they were the best of soldiers, and showed themselves at the battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville as the bravest of men.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

G. T. STEVENS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Capt. D. R. RANSOM,
Chief of Artillery, Second Division, First Army Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Capt. James Thompson, Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: At 12 m. on the 28th ultimo, with division, marched from old encampment to the Fitzhugh farm. At 2 a. m. on the 29th, moved

forward, and by daylight took a position on second bank from the river Rappahannock, near Purdy's [Pollock's?] dam, for the purpose of protecting our pontoniers and to cover the crossing of our troops. The fog was dense, but at 7 a. m. I fired some 12 rounds at parties of the enemy at a range of from 1,300 to 1,400 yards; we sustained no loss whatever.

The 30th was ushered in with a steady rain, but otherwise perfectly quiet until 5.20 p. m., when we replied to a rebel battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns, which opened on our infantry from the heights on our left front. We were soon subjected to a cross-fire also, but continued firing until dark, with no loss; threw 60 rounds, at a range of about 3,700 yards.

Still in same position on the 1st of May. Fog heavy until 9.25 a. m.; had no firing. The morning of the 2d opened up clear; engaged with the enemy's batteries from 8 to 9.30 a. m., at a range of 3,700 yards; no loss. At 11 a. m., with division, marched for United States Ford, and arrived at the front at 2 a. m. on the 3d instant.

Ordered into position on the right with the First Corps at 6 a. m., and was relieved by Captain Stewart's battery of light 12-pounders at 11 a. m., and ordered to join reserve batteries.

Was, on the morning of the 4th instant, ordered to report to General Slocum, commanding Twelfth Corps, at sunrise; when proceeding to the position assigned, was ordered to recross the river and take a position lower down, so as to prevent the enemy firing upon our bridges.

At daylight, 6th, observed the enemy throwing up earthworks for guns upon the heights opposite to and across the river from us, at a range of from 1,300 to 1,400 yards, when my battery opened on them, so as to prevent their further progress, while I was at the same time hotly engaged with a battery of two 24-pounder howitzers and a 12-pounder on our right and from rifled guns on our front, when, with the assistance of Captain Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, blew up the enemy's caissons, silenced their guns, and obliged them to run for the woods and leave their guns upon the field. Continued to fire occasionally, so as to prevent their occupying the works, until about 3 p. m., at which time the bridges having all been taken up, we were ordered to retire, having sustained the following loss, viz, Private David Chase, killed; Sergt. R. Parcell, wounded in face, slightly; Private Lyman Ellithorp, wounded in legs and groin, dangerously; Private M. Lynch, wounded in arm, slightly; also 3 horses killed.

Very respectfully submitted, captain, by your obedient servant,

JAMES THOMPSON,
Capt., Comdg. 4th Pa. Batty, 2d Div., First Army Corps.

Capt. D. R. RANSOM,
Commanding Artillery, Second Division, First Army Corps.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom, Third U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this battery marched from camp near Fletcher Chapel, Va., by order of General Robinson, at 12

m. on the 28th day of April, and arrived at the Rappahannock River, 3 miles below Fredericksburg, at daylight on the 29th instant, having 3 horses shot while going into position to cover the crossing; fired three case shots at the enemy's skirmishers. On the 30th instant, by order of General Reynolds, we moved across the river and took a position on the right of Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Stewart, and near the bridge, where we remained until the following day, May 1, a portion of the time under fire; did not reply, as the enemy was out of range of our guns. We were then relieved by Battery L, First New York Artillery, Captain Reynolds, recrossed the river, and parked on the flat in front of the Fitzhugh house. We remained here until the morning of the 2d, when, by order of General Reynolds, we took a position near the river to cover the recrossing of the troops, where we remained until the bridge was removed. By order of General Reynolds, we marched to United States Ford, and crossed the river at sunset with the division.

On the morning of the 3d, we marched to the front, and took a position with Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery and Second Maine Volunteers, on the front and right of the Army of the Potomac, and covering a road leading to the Rapidan River, where we remained until the night of the 5th instant, when, by order of General Reynolds, we moved back nearly to the river, when we were halted and ordered to return to our former position by General Hunt, where we remained until 3 a. m. of the 6th instant, when we moved back to the river and took a position to cover the recrossing of the troops; after which we moved to the left bank of the river and took a position by order of General Meade, where we remained until the bridge was removed. Then marched to Berea Church and camped for the night. On the 7th instant, marched to White Oak Church.

D. R. RANSOM,
Captain Third Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

No. 48.

Report of Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

CAMP BELOW FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on April 28 my command left its encampment, in the vicinity of Belle Plain, and marched to within 1½ miles of Pollock's Mill, where we halted for the night.

At this point the One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Porter, were detached to guard some batteries under Captain Taft, stationed on the bank of the river, at Mrs. Gray's house, called the Traveler's Rest. The One hundred and thirty-fifth remained in position, engaged with the rebel sharpshooters, until we marched to the United States Ford.

About noon on the 29th, this division marched toward the river, and halted in the ravine of Pollock's Mill Creek, in order to be in a posi-

tion to support General Wadsworth's division, to which was assigned the duty of placing the pontoon bridges and guarding the bridge-head on the other side. Here my men underwent a severe shelling from the enemy's batteries, but were so skillfully sheltered that no casualties took place.

On the morning of May 2, we took up our line of march for the United States Ford. We reached there about sundown, and immediately on crossing the river I made preparations to go into camp, under the supposition that we were to remain there until the next morning. The Eleventh Corps, however, having given way, and the communications of the army being endangered, we were ordered forward to take position on the right flank. We reached the Ely's Ford road about 2 a. m., and were placed on the right of Sykes' Regulars, General Robinson being on my right and General Wadsworth in a second line in rear. As we approached through the woods, a midnight battle appeared to be raging in our front, and the road was filled with fugitives, but our men pressed gallantly forward, cheering from time to time, and showed a firm determination to do their duty at all hazards. The command occupied and intrenched the position assigned them, throwing out pickets to their front until the withdrawal of the army, which took place on May 6.

Previous to this withdrawal, on May 4, Colonel Stone's brigade made a handsome reconnaissance on our extreme right, along the Ridge road, which developed the location of the enemy's lines in that direction. The brigade returned, bringing much useful information, obtained at considerable risk.

The men behaved admirably throughout these various operations, marching 22½ miles to reach the battle-field, loaded down with eight days' provisions, blankets, shelter-tents, and 60 rounds of ammunition. They came in in excellent order, without straggling. It gives me pleasure to state that there were no false alarms on our front.

Small patrols from Colonel Stone's brigade brought in 132 prisoners. General Rowley's brigade also brought in more than 100 prisoners, besides killing and wounding some 15 or 20 by their fire. The scouts of Colonel Stone's brigade report 3 rebels killed and 7 wounded. When it became necessary for some one to undertake the difficult and dangerous duty of bringing off the picket line, both Captain [Eminel P.] Halstead and Captain [Edward C.] Baird, of the adjutant-general's department, volunteered to accomplish it. I detailed Captain Baird, who was assisted by Lieutenant Row, of the One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the sharpshooters of the Second Brigade. All the pickets were successfully withdrawn, but I regret to say Lieutenant Reinhold, of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with 27 men of that regiment, have not been heard from since the withdrawal. It is feared he and his party missed the road indicated to them, and fell into the hands of the enemy. As the artillery was not under my direction during these operations, I inclose a copy of Major Matthews' report, which will show what was accomplished by that arm of the service. I also inclose herewith a list of killed and wounded.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. DOUBLEDAY,

Maj. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. Third Division, First Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 175, 176.

No. 49.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Livingston, Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
May 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I respectfully submit the following report of the movements of this division:

On April 28, we left our camp near Belle Plain, and marched to Pollock's Mill, where we remained until the morning of May 2, when we marched to the United States Ford; crossed, and were placed in position on the night of the same day. We threw up breastworks, and during the 3d our men took 132 prisoners.

On the 5th, the Second Brigade made a reconnaissance to the enemy's lines through the woods about three-quarters of a mile beyond our outside lines.

On the morning of the 6th, we recrossed the river, and that evening encamped where we now lie. The Second Brigade, however, marched to Belle Plain by mistake, and did not rejoin us until the 8th instant. The men were very tired and hungry, but have now got into good shape again. Full reports have been sent in.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

CHAS. E. LIVINGSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Third Division.

Lieut. Col. H. C. BANKHEAD,
Assistant Inspector-General, First Army Corps.

No. 50.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 1ST ARMY CORPS, *May* 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of my command, consisting of the One hundred and twenty-first, One hundred and thirty-fifth, One hundred and forty-second, and One hundred and fifty-first Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, and its movements since leaving camp, near Belle Plain, on the 28th ultimo:

The brigade marched, as ordered, on that day, following the Second Brigade, under Colonel Stone, and halted for the night with the division, within 1 mile of the Rappahannock River, and opposite the ground on which this division was engaged on December 13 last.

At an early hour the next morning, the brigade was marched to the edge of the woods, where it remained a few minutes, and was then sent back to the encampment of the previous night. The One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Porter, rested for the night (the 28th) on the bank of the river, in a position it took after dark, to support some batteries ranged along the bank, on Mrs. Gray's farm.

At noon on the 29th, this brigade, with other troops of this division, marched toward the river, and halted in the vicinity of [White Oak] Run, a few rods from the pontoon bridge.

On the 30th the men were mustered for pay. In the evening of the

same day the enemy began shelling the ravine, and continued it for about an hour. The hills rising between this position and the river afforded an excellent shelter against the enemy's missiles, and I quickly moved the regiments to positions where they were well protected. It affords me great pleasure to be able to state that as far as this brigade was concerned the fire of the enemy was perfectly harmless.

During all of Friday, May 1, my command occupied the same position. At 3 o'clock the troops were in readiness, as ordered, for crossing the river, but the movement was not made.

On Saturday morning, May 2, we received orders to march, and were about starting when the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the river again opened upon us, and dropped their shells all around in the ravine; not daunted, however, the line of march was begun under this heavy fire, and, partly protected by a hill, the men moved on. A delay of several minutes occurred in getting my men out of their exposed position, in consequence of the blocking of the way by a regiment of the Second Brigade of this division. I succeeded in getting them extricated in a short time, and the command, with the exception of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was left behind to protect the batteries it had so efficiently supported since the night of the 28th, moved on. The line of march on Saturday was up the Rappahannock River to the United States Ford, where we crossed at sunset. In spite of the heat of that day, and the burdensome loads carried by the men, they bore up manfully, and their march was in excellent order, with little or no straggling.

The One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers did not leave their position below Fredericksburg until late in the morning, and the distance was such that it was found impossible to overtake the remainder of the brigade before it crossed, and, being without a guide, some little delay occurred in this regiment reaching the ford. We encamped for the night near the pontoons. The other regiments of the brigade were marched inward toward the front, where the heavy firing was heard, which point they reached about 12 o'clock. Here the arms were loaded and the men were prepared for immediate action. They were not, however, called into action at this point, but were moved about 1¼ miles to the right, when the whole division formed in line of battle and lay on their arms the remainder of the night.

Early Sunday morning, sharpshooters were sent out to ascertain if the enemy were appearing in our front. An hour or two later five companies were sent to the front to do picket duty. The first picket line was formed on the left of that established by General Robinson's division. They were not on their posts long before skirmishing began between our pickets and those of the enemy, which continued steadily during the entire day, the result of which was our line was advanced several hundred yards, and upward of 100 prisoners were taken by the pickets of this brigade alone, besides some 15 or 20 killed and wounded. The loss on our side was 1 killed, 12 wounded, and 36 missing; 4 or 5 of the wounded men are now supposed to be dead, as no intelligence has been received from them.

Lieutenant Reinhold, One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with 27 men from the same regiment, was placed in the woods as a partial support to the picket line, which was expected to be driven in on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 5, and as nothing has been heard from him it is to be supposed that he and his command were all captured after having been withdrawn from the line.

At an early hour on the morning of the 6th. the brigade. with the

other troops of this corps, recrossed at the United States Ford and marched to the present encampment. The return march was very orderly, and attended with little straggling.

I take pleasure in adding here that to Captain [Charles H.] Flagg, brigade inspector, and to Lieuts. G. A. Heberton and [William L.] Wilson, of my staff, I am indebted for the promptitude and energy displayed by them in assisting me to carry out orders received from division headquarters and the attention given by them during the entire march to matters connected with my command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 1ST ARMY CORPS, *May* 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In my report of the operations of this brigade during the late battles, I accidentally omitted to make mention of Lieut. Robert M. Kellogg, One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the sharpshooters, whose conduct while on picket was such as to entitle him to special notice.

On Sunday morning, under the direction of an officer of my staff, he led his body of sharpshooters, numbering 30 men, 1½ miles to the front of our lines, and deployed them at close intervals on the left of the pickets of the Twelfth Massachusetts. After posting the last man, he started for the right of his line, and in passing had to cross a road leading through the tangled woods, when he was surprised by a squad of 7 of the enemy, who overpowered him, and, taking his pistol from him, marched him toward their lines. They had proceeded but a short distance when the whistling of bullets among them revealed the fact that they were pursued, and, while it hastened the steps of the enemy, it somewhat delayed the lieutenant's, who, watching a favorable opportunity, jumped behind a tree to escape the bullets of the rebels, and in a moment was rescued by his own men.

In the course of the day this body of men, 30 in number, captured over 50 prisoners, killed and wounded 15, and lost but 1 man.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Col. Chapman Biddle, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Tuesday, April 28, 1863, this regiment broke camp near Belle Plain, Va., and, together with the rest of the First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, marched, via White Oak Church, to a wood near Pollock's Mill, where it encamped for the night.

At 3 a. m. the Third Division was formed and started toward the river, but was soon ordered to return to the wood. The regiment remained there until afternoon, when it moved to the bank of the river, sheltered under the bank of the creek near its mouth.

April 30, the regiment was mustered, and toward noon was moved across the creek and on the top of the farther (west) bank, where it remained until the enemy opened a battery having it in direct range. The regiment was then moved under shelter of the bank, where it remained the night of the 30th and all of May 1.

During the morning of May 2, the enemy again opened, and the regiment was withdrawn, together with the Third Division, to the Fredericksburg road, under fire. Passing the Sixth Corps, which was lying at the roadside, the regiment marched to the United States Ford, crossed the pontoon bridge, and arrived at the Ely's Ford road at 1 a. m. of May 3, where it rested on arms all night.

May 3, 4, and 5 were passed in intrenching and strengthening the line of defense, remaining under arms all the time.

At 9 p. m. of the 5th, the regiment was formed on the road, and so remained until about 11 p. m., when it re-occupied the intrenchments until 1 a. m. of the 6th, when it again formed and marched to the United States Ford, which it recrossed, and continued the march to near the old headquarters of General Hooker, where it passed the night.

April 7, moved to Fitzhugh's woods, near Pollock's Mill, where it encamped and now remains.

A list of the casualties has already been furnished, to which I respectfully refer.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAPMAN BIDDLE,
Colonel 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM L. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Col. James R. Porter, One hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders, my regiment was detached from the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, at 8 p. m. on April 28, and marched to the banks of the Rappahannock River, and halted on the farm of Mrs. Gray, 5 miles below Fredericksburg, at 11 p. m. the same night, when two companies were posted along the river bank as sharpshooters. The remainder of the regiment lay down to rest for the night.

On the morning of the 29th, three batteries of artillery were placed in position to the right and rear of Mrs. Gray's farm, facing the batteries and rifle-pits of the enemy on the opposite side of the river. Firing commenced briskly by the enemy from their rifle-pits on my sharpshooters, with a loss [to them] of some 10 or 12 killed and a number wounded, without any loss on my part, except 1 man wounded slightly.

On the afternoon of the 30th, one company was posted 1½ miles down

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 175.

the river to the left, to watch the movements of the enemy's cavalry, and remained there on that and skirmishing duty along the river bank until the morning of May 2, when it was withdrawn.

The remainder of the regiment was stationed with the batteries supporting the same until the morning of May 2, when I took up the line of march for the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, some 12 miles to the right of Fredericksburg, and halted for the night near the ford or crossing.

The following morning (May 3), I resumed the march to rejoin the brigade, but, in consequence of the guide taking sick the night previous, and failing to return with directions whereby the regiment could proceed earlier, I did not reach the brigade until afternoon, on the road near Chancellorsville, where it was placed in the breastworks, and remained until the morning of the 6th, when it was ordered to evacuate the works and march with the brigade.

On Monday (the 4th), two companies, A and C, were detailed for picket duty. They remained on picket until the 6th, and assisted in covering the retreat.

On the afternoon of the 5th instant, Lieut. Henry S. Reinhold and 27 men, of Company E, were sent out as skirmishers to support the pickets in case of an attack, and have not been heard from. They are supposed to have been captured by the enemy. The subjoined is a correct list of the names of the missing of Company E.*

On the morning of the 6th, we recrossed the Rappahannock, at the United States Ford, at daylight, and marched all day. We arrived opposite Fredericksburg about 5 p. m., where we encamped for the night.

On the 7th instant, we marched to our present camp.

The following-named members of my regiment are reported wounded, and in hospital at Washington, D. C.: Privates Abraham Shockey, Daniel M. Peer, and John Suiter, Company F. Sergt. E. H. Baum was wounded slightly in hand while skirmishing with the enemy at the Gray farm.

Since making out the above report, I have been informed that Maj. R. W. Shenk, of my regiment, was sent back from the brigade on the 3d, with orders and instructions where the brigade could be found, but he did not report to me until 11 a. m. of the same day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. PORTER,

Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and thirty-fifth Regt. Pa. Vols.

Brig. Gen. T. A. ROWLEY,

Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 53.

Report of Col. Robert P. Cummins, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this regiment since leaving the camp near Belle Plain Landing:

On Tuesday, April 28, this regiment marched, with the Third Divis-

* Nominal list omitted. See revised statement, p. 175.

ion, from the old camp near Belle Plain. The route lay along the road from the landing to White Oak Church, and from thence to a point in the woods, nearly a mile from the Rappahannock, and opposite the left of the battle-field of December 13, 1862. The regiment was halted in these woods at sundown, and rested under orders, to be in readiness for a movement at any moment. Rain set in at noon on Tuesday.

At 3 a. m., April 29, the men were under arms and in line, where they remained until daylight, when orders were received to rest, and we remained in the same position until noon. The regiment, with the other troops of the division, marched toward the river, and was halted in the ravine on [White Oak] Run, a few rods from the pontoon bridge. In this position, with the exception of a very slight change, for protection against the enemy's shells, my command remained until the morning of Saturday, May 2.

On Thursday, April 30, the men were mustered for pay. In the evening, the enemy opened his batteries, and the ravine was shelled about an hour. The men were placed under cover of the bank, by order of General Rowley, and, though the fire was very severe, no one of my command was injured.

During the whole of Friday, May 1, my command occupied the same position. At noon, we received orders to be in readiness to cross the river, and charge on the enemy's batteries at 3 o'clock. The movement was not, however, made. I believe my men were prepared to obey the order, though the trial would have been a severe one.

Early on Saturday morning, May 2, we received orders to march. My command had just been formed in line, when the enemy's batteries opened, raking the entire ravine. My horse was struck on the head by a shell and terribly mangled. The regiment moved in good order directly across the ravine and up it. A momentary slackening of the enemy's fire favored the movement, and no loss was sustained. I had no hope, a few minutes previously, that we could cross the run and move out without many casualties.

Our line of march on Saturday was up the Rappahannock River to the United States Ford. The men, though suffering from heavy loads and a burning sun, bore up manfully. We crossed the pontoon bridge at sunset. The intelligence from the front was dispiriting, but the regiment was in good condition, and marched with life through the forest under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. The firing of artillery and musketry, directly in front, was terrible. The men had marched nearly 20 miles, but still, I am happy to say, they showed no want of fortitude for the trial that seemed to be awaiting them. I am not aware that any of my command left the ranks at this time, though the darkness would have favored skulking and though the scene was sufficiently trying. On reaching the main road, my regiment was deployed along it, on the right of the One hundred and twenty-first, and formed in line. It remained in this position until Wednesday morning, May 6, the men resting on their arms and under orders to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. The night attack on Saturday ended just as our troops reached the field. The men sank down in their places to sleep. They were too much exhausted to eat. I deem it unnecessary to say anything of our operations between the time of our arrival at the front and our withdrawing from the position, further than that breastworks were thrown up on Sunday and Monday, May 3 and 4, and that my command was in excellent condition.

On Wednesday, May 6, my command recrossed the river with the remainder of the First Brigade. The return march to our present en-

campment was very orderly and attended with less straggling than on any previous occasion. I am happy to add that my regiment sustained no loss in killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. CUMMINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. WILLIAM L. WILSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of Col. Harrison Allen, One hundred and fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 151ST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my command and movements since leaving camp near Belle Plain, Va., on April 28:

We left camp at noon, and marched toward the Rappahannock River. When within 1 mile of the river, we encamped for the night. In the morning we marched to the river, where the pontoon bridges had been constructed. Here we lay in reserve, while skirmishing was going on upon the opposite side of the river.

On the 30th, about 6 p. m., the enemy opened upon us with a battery from the heights opposite us, throwing shell with great rapidity, but none of my command were injured.

May 1.—Nothing of note occurred in my regiment.

May 2.—The same batteries were opened about 6 a. m., with shell, on the heights, but no one of my regiment was hurt, as it lay under cover of a high bank. At 8 a. m. we withdrew, under fire, and took up our march with the whole of the First Corps to re-enforce the army then fighting near the United States Ford. Crossing the river about 10.30 a. m., we proceeded immediately to the field of operations, near Chancellorsville. Upon arriving there, the First Corps was stationed in front, on the right of the line, where we threw up fortifications to hold our position. I immediately sent a part of my regiment to skirmish in front of our lines.

During the 3d and 4th we took 61 prisoners and killed 12 of the enemy. We occupied the same position during the 5th.

On the morning of the 6th, my regiment, with the whole corps, marched back; recrossed the river at the United States Ford, and marched to where we encamped for the night, about 2 miles northeast of Fredericksburg. Leaving there, we marched to our present camp on May 7, where everything has been quiet since. The men in my command behaved under fire and during the whole march with coolness and bravery.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing of my regiment is as follows:*

Respectfully submitted.

H. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

General T. A. ROWLEY,
Commanding Brigade.

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*Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 man killed, 1 officer (accidentally) and 5 men wounded, and 9 men missing.

No. 55.

Report of Col. Roy Stone, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

CAMP NEAR POLLOCK'S MILL, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the brigade under my command marched on the afternoon of April 28 from camp, near Belle Plain, to position near Pollock's Mill, distant 7½ miles. Halted for the night. Moved down to the bank of the Rappahannock next morning, where it remained until the morning of May 2.

My command took no active part in the operations at this place, but manifested a creditable coolness and steadiness during the heavy shelling by the enemy on April 30 and May 1.

At 8 a. m., May 2, we marched for Chancellorsville, arriving at 2 a. m. in position on the Ely's Ford road, near Hunting Run; distance, accurately measured, 22½ miles. This march was an extremely severe one, the day being hot and the men burdened with eight days' rations, and having no halt longer than twenty minutes, but it was accomplished without the loss of a man saving a few sick, who were excused by the surgeons.

Immediately upon getting into position, the construction of abatis and rifle-pits was commenced, and by 9 a. m. a very good line for defense was completed. Pickets were thrown out to the front, and at dawn of day scouts and sharpshooters were sent out to the front, under the efficient command of Lieut. A. Row, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The enemy's pickets were encountered at a distance of three-fourths of a mile, shots were exchanged, and many prisoners captured. This work of feeling for the enemy was continued during the time spent in that position, and was of great advantage in discovering the enemy's strength, position, and nature of the ground in our front. Capt. J. H. Bassler and Lieut. D. A. Fish, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. H. Bell, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with scouting parties from their respective regiments, did excellent service of the same character.

At 6 p. m., on May 4, I was ordered to reconnoiter with my brigade the Ridge road leading south from General Robinson's left, to ascertain the enemy's position and whether it was held in force. I advanced cautiously, the ground being densely wooded, with skirmishers thrown out on the front and flanks of the main body, until I had gained the distance of a mile, when I found the enemy in force in front and to the left. It was growing dark, and as my command moved with the most perfect quiet and caution, scouts were enabled to approach undiscovered until they could hear the enemy's voices, roll-calls, work upon the fortifications, and all indications of the presence of a heavy force, extending along a front of at least 400 yards. As my orders were peremptory to return before dark, and the object of the reconnaissance was fully accomplished, I did not attack, but retired, undiscovered by the enemy, having captured 4 prisoners, who confirmed my information regarding the enemy's force.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my officers and men on this reconnaissance, and generally in their scouting and picket duty. Their perfect self-possession, together with the utmost watchfulness, preserved us from needless alarms, while it secured us against surprise. While the pickets on our right and left were being continually stampeded, no false alarm, even, occurred in our front.

On May 6, my command marched from near Chancellorsville to White Oak Church, 22 miles, over very difficult roads and through a terrible storm.

I have only to report 1 man seriously and 2 slightly wounded. My scouts killed 3 and wounded 7 of the enemy.

The brigade sharpshooters captured	24
One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers captured	2
One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers captured	86
One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers captured	20
Total number of prisoners captured	132

My command has more men for duty and more arms than when the campaign commenced, and is in excellent spirits and condition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROY STONE,
Col. 149th Pa. Vols., Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., 1st A. C.

Maj. Gen. A. DOUBLEDAY,
Commanding Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Edmund L. Dana, One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR POLLOCK'S MILL, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, of which it forms a part, marched from its camp, near Belle Plain, on Tuesday, April 28 last, at 11.30 a. m., in a severe storm of rain, and encamped that evening near Pollock's Mill, below Fredericksburg.

On the following morning this regiment, with the remainder of your brigade, was moved near the banks of the Rappahannock as a reserve and support, with other troops of the force which had already crossed the river, remaining in this position until afternoon.

At about 6 o'clock on Thursday, April 30, a fire was opened by the enemy from the opposite hills, directed in part on your brigade, and continued until dark.

On the following day, May 1, this regiment, with the other two composing your brigade, was formed and held in line under arms, preparatory to crossing the river and charging upon a force of the enemy intrenched along the Bowling Green road. For reasons unknown to me the charge was not made, and no other event of importance in this connection occurred on that day.

On the following morning, we started with the residue of your command, and marched up the Rappahannock, crossing in the evening at the United States Ford, and moved on thence with the First Army Corps to take the position assigned us in one of the lines of battle near Chancellorsville, on the road leading from that place to Ely's Ford, arriving upon the ground before the close of the severe firing on Saturday evening, May 2. The regiment was formed for action agreeably to your orders, and so remained until, at a late hour, the firing ceased, and the men lay down to rest on their arms, after a day and night of unexampled marching and fatigue.

Early on the following morning, Sunday, May 3, commenced upon our left a severe battle, lasting upward of five hours, and during its continuance momentarily threatening, as was supposed, to extend to that portion of the line occupied by your command. While standing to their arms, in readiness to receive the enemy, a temporary breastwork was by this regiment thrown up, which, after the engagement ceased, was extended and strengthened, and an abatis constructed at a suitable distance in front, so as to form a position capable of being held against greatly superior numbers. We continued to hold and occupy this position of the line, and to keep well advanced in front of it toward the enemy a strong and vigilant force of outposts, with suitable reserves, during Sunday and until Monday afternoon, when my regiment was ordered to move as part of a reconnoitering force, under your command, to examine the position and movements of the enemy's left. Returning after dark from the successful discharge of this duty, the regiment, with your brigade, resumed its position in the original line, and occupied the same until 2 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, May 6, when, leaving our pickets and outposts in position to watch the movements of the enemy, the regiment, with the other troops, took up the line of march and crossed the pontoons at the United States Ford at 7 a. m., and, after a fatiguing march consequent upon the labor and excitement of the preceding nine days, arrived at White Oak Church at about 9 p. m. in a violent storm, and there bivouacked for the night.

On the following day we moved with the residue of your command by easy marches to our old camp at Belle Plain, and on the day following to our present camp near Pollock's Mill. I am not advised of any losses in this regiment except 1, Theophilus Westover, Company D, severely wounded. Serious apprehensions were entertained that the entire detail for outpost duty and advance guard from this regiment, including the whole of Company C, Capt. George N. Reichard commanding, had been captured; but owing to the excellent precaution taken under your directions, and the establishment of a line of telegraph, they were all withdrawn in safety, and have rejoined their regiment. A considerable number of rebel prisoners were captured by the pickets and outposts of the regiments composing your brigade during the operations near Chancellorsville.

The men of my command are suffering the usual consequences of long and rapid marches in soreness of feet, and loss, through necessity, of a portion of their overcoats, blankets, shoes, &c. The experience of the late movements, if I may be pardoned the remark, furnishes strong evidence that only in critical emergencies should men be compelled to carry, in addition to their usual equipments, including 60 rounds of cartridges, eight days' rations.

I have the honor further to report that without one exception the officers and men of this regiment behaved with great coolness and courage under fire at Pollock's Mill and in the trying position assigned them in the advance line on the Chancellorsville road. At each of the frequent alarms by the advance of the enemy toward our pickets, both by day and night, every one sprang with alacrity and precision to his place, and steadily awaited orders with a degree of coolness and self-possession which would have been highly creditable to veteran troops.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND L. DANA,

Col., Comdg. One hundred and forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. ROY STONE,

Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. Col. Walton Dwight, One hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: Relative to the part our regiment has taken in the general movements of the past eleven days, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 28th ultimo we were ordered to move from our camp near Belle Plain; broke up camp at 12 m.; halted first night near the Rappahannock, below Pollock's Mill, nothing of interest occurring during our march to that point.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, we were again moving, and took a sheltered position near the bank of the river, where our regiment remained without taking any active part in the operations going on in our front. While lying there, we were spectators of a very pretty artillery duel between our batteries, posted on a hill in our rear, and the enemy's, on the heights on the opposite side of the river. It being the first fire our regiment was ever under, it would not, perhaps, be amiss for me to remark that the desire to get a better sight was so great on the part of our boys that I had much to do in keeping them under shelter while the shells were whizzing by us.

On the morning of the 2d instant, we again received marching orders. We moved during the next sixteen hours from Pollock's Mill to a point near Chancellorsville, distant some 20 miles, where we took position in front and near the right of our main army, operating against the enemy at this point. We immediately proceeded to erect rifle-pits, abatis, &c., and made our position a very strong one. This was all accomplished by 9 a. m. of the 3d instant. A small party of picked men I sent out in the meantime had found the enemy about three-quarters of a mile distant from our line of works. During the day our regiment captured 86 prisoners in front of our picket line. Nothing of interest occurred during that night. False alarms, caused by unnecessary firing by the pickets on the left of our brigade, kept us constantly on the lookout. We were always ready for an attack.

The 4th was a dull day; no fighting or capturing of prisoners. All was quiet until toward night, when we were ordered to fall in for a reconnaissance in force. Every man was eager for whatever the next few hours had in store; we moved out cheerily. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the part we took in that affair. However, it would be well to here remark that the 4 prisoners taken on that occasion were captured by two of our companies acting as skirmishers, under Captains McCullough and Osborne, making the total number captured by our regiment while across the river 90. I do not know how many guns or equipments were captured, as some were captured without arms.

The 5th instant was a quiet day, nothing of interest occurring.

On the morning of the 6th instant, we were again moving; recrossed the river, and marched back to our old camp near Belle Plain, where we arrived on the morning of the 7th instant.

On the morning of the 8th, marched to our present camp.

In conclusion, I can only remark that the cheerfulness, perseverance, and general good qualities constantly displayed by our men under all the various circumstances by which we have been surrounded in the

past ten days are of that high character that always secures the admiration and esteem of those with whom they may be immediately connected. I cannot speak in terms of praise of any particular individual over another when all performed so well all the duties assigned them; however, I must call your attention to Captain Bassler, Company C, and First Lieutenant Fish, of Company A. The service they rendered the command in ascertaining the true position of the enemy was of too high an order to pass by unmentioned.

Very respectfully submitted.

WALTON DWIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and forty-ninth Pa. Vols.

Col. ROY STONE,
Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., First Army Corps.

No. 58.

Report of Col. Langhorne Wister, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 150TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which I have the honor of commanding, in obedience to orders from headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, broke camp near Belle Plain Landing, Va., at 2 p. m. on April 28, and marched to the vicinity of Pollock's Mill, Va., a distance of about 7 miles, halting by the way for a short time near White Oak Church. The regiment reached the woods, when it was ordered to halt about three-quarters of a mile from the Rappahannock at about 5.30 p. m.

It remained during the night and the greater part of the ensuing day in said woods. At about 1 p. m. it was ordered to advance nearer to the river, and was halted in a hollow about 1 furlong distant from the river and a little above the point of crossing.

In this hollow and immediately near it the regiment lay still from the afternoon of April 29 until the morning of May 2, at about 8.30 a. m. of which day, in obedience to orders, it moved farther up the river.

During the stay of the regiment at Pollock's Mill, the enemy on two occasions attempted to throw shells into its position. First, on April 30, at about 6 p. m., and secondly, on May 2, just as the regiment was moving out of the hollow aforesaid to take up its line of march up the river. On neither occasion did the regiment suffer any damage.

When the regiment, as aforesaid, moved on May 2, it proceeded past Falmouth to the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, a distance of about 18 miles. There the river was crossed on a pontoon bridge. A great delay was caused just before crossing by the passing of artillery and ammunition trains, so that it was 8 p. m. and very dark when the regiment reached the high land on the other side. Here orders were received to move on immediately to the battle-field. The regiment accordingly moved with great difficulty, the road being blocked with ambulances, ammunition wagons, &c., and very much cut up.

The regiment reached the road in the rear of the first line of battle

at about 11.30 p. m., and was moved toward the left, but was halted and again moved toward the right of the line.

The position desired was reached at about 1.30 a. m. on the morning of May 3. The regiment was, from the road, moved forward in line into a thick and very extensive forest, where it bivouacked.

An abatis having first been hastily constructed and a line of pickets thrown forward, immediately after daylight the work of intrenching was begun, and a formidable rifle-pit was constructed by noon of May 3. The regiment remained in its intrenchments during May 3, throwing out heavy pickets and scouting parties, who captured a considerable number of prisoners.

On the afternoon of May 4, the regiment, with the brigade of which it forms a part, was ordered to make a reconnaissance in advance of the right of our position. The regiment was in the advance of the reconnaissance, which proceeded about half a mile beyond the picket line of our forces. During this little expedition the scouting parties of the regiment captured 2 prisoners and made some important discoveries of the enemy's movements.

On May 5, the regiment lay quiet in its intrenchments until 7 p. m., when it received orders to march at once toward the river. The regiment was moved out into the road and lay there until 9 p. m., when it was ordered to return to its position.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of May 6, the regiment was again ordered to move, and marched to the bridge, recrossed the Rappahannock, which it reached, after a march of about 5 miles over a very difficult road, at about daylight. The crossing was accomplished without trouble. The march was continued until about 12.30 p. m., when the regiment was halted about 2 miles above Falmouth, having marched about 13 miles. During the day it had been raining heavily at times. At about 4 p. m. the column was again put in motion. At about 5 p. m. a terrible storm of hail and rain came on, which made the roads almost impassable, and nearly overwhelmed men and horses by its violence. Darkness came on while this command was still about 2 miles from White Oak Church. That point was, however, at last reached, after a march of about 21 miles. The regiment bivouacked, as did the rest of the command, in the vacated camps of the Sixth Corps, lying near.

Early in the morning of the 7th, the regiment was again moved forward, and reached its former camp near Belle Plain, Va., at about 10 a. m., a distance of 4 miles. It was allowed to remain here until about 7 a. m. on the morning of the 8th, when it was again moved to Pollock's Mill, reaching the woods back of that place at about 11 a. m. on said morning, a distance of about 7 miles, and went into camp.

During all the marches hereinbefore described, some of which were extremely arduous, there was little or no straggling from the regiment, and very few men were compelled to fall out by reason of illness. Two men of the regiment have been wounded, 1 detached with Battery B, of this command, the other, having fallen out of the regiment during the march from the United States Ford to Chancellorsville, was placed in one of the regiments actively engaged in the battle of May 3, and received a slight wound.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LANGHORNE WISTER,
Colonel One hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pa. Vols.

Lieut. JOHN E. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Maj. Ezra W. Matthews, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, THIRD DIV., FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose the reports of the operations of Batteries B, F, and G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, from April 29 to May 6.

While in position at the lower crossing of the Rappahannock, opposite the Fitzhugh house, they were engaged, on April 29 and 30, and May 1 and 2, in shelling the rifle-pits and in replying to the enemy's heavy guns (20-pounder Parrotts) at long range; no loss at this point.

On the 2d instant, they marched with the First Corps to and across the United States Ford.

On the 3d, Captain Amsden, commanding Battery G, took position in the front line of the Second Army Corps, near the white house, at one time occupied as headquarters by General Hooker. Here he was constantly annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, and during the several engagements lost 2 men severely wounded, 1 officer and 4 men slightly wounded, and 3 horses killed. On the afternoon of the 3d, Captain Ricketts took position in front of General Meade's headquarters, on the left of the Fifth Corps and on the right of the Second. This position was attacked several times, and was exposed to the constant fire of the sharpshooters of the enemy, but, by removing his horses to the rear and throwing up earthworks in front, Captain Ricketts suffered no loss whatever. General Whipple was standing near this position when shot by one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Captain Cooper did not move to the front, but on the 5th recrossed the river and took position on the left bank below the ford, where he threw a few shells at the enemy's batteries at long range; he suffered no loss.

On the 6th instant, the batteries returned to camp near their present position at White Oak Church. Officers and men behaved well, with one exception, an attached infantryman, of Battery F, who feigned sickness and did not cross the river; he will be brought to trial. The batteries are ready for further operations.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding Artillery, Third Division, First Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. A. DOUBLEDAY,
Commanding Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 60.

Report of Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

———— —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the action of Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, from April 29 to May 7:

The battery was ordered into position on the morning of April 29 on the left bank of the Rappahannock, a short distance below the Bernard

house, and to the right of the bridges. At about 8.30 a. m., by order of Colonel Wainwright, the rifle-pits of the enemy, on the opposite shore, were shelled slowly for about one hour. During the firing 79 projectiles were expended, of which 30 were Schenkl percussion, 30 Hotchkiss time-shell, and 19 Hotchkiss case-shot. Most of the percussion-shell struck in and about the pits and exploded. A small proportion did not explode. The Hotchkiss shell and case-shot worked well, most of them exploding at or near the points fired upon. The battery remained at the place above designated without further action until the morning of May 2, at 10 a. m., when it took up the line of march for the United States Ford, where it crossed the river and parked three-eighths of a mile from the bank until May 5. At 10 a. m., by order of Captain Best, it recrossed the river and was posted on the bank of the river, 1 mile below the United States Ford, where it remained until about 10 a. m., May 6, when the enemy opened a battery to our right and front, about 1,500 yards distant.

This battery was beyond a crest of a hill, firing down a ravine at Thompson's and Knap's batteries. We could see nothing but the smoke of their guns rising above the crest of the hill, and the projectiles were fired at such an elevation as to go over the hill, and the effect could not be observed. This engagement lasted about one hour, in which 73 projectiles were fired, of which 10 were Hotchkiss time-shell, 12 Schenkl percussion, and 51 Hotchkiss case-shot. At 5.30 p. m. the battery withdrew from this position, and went into camp near the Warrenton pike.

On the morning of the 7th instant, it marched to its present camp near White Oak Church, where it arrived at 5 p. m.

No casualties occurred to the men or officers of the battery during these operations. The materials lost were 1 horse (left exhausted); 4 tar-buckets and 4 watering-buckets were lost on the march.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. COOPER,
Captain, Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Chief of Artillery, First Army Corps.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY F, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY,
May 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg:

At daylight on the morning of April 29, I was placed in position in the corn-field in front of the Fitzhugh house, by Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, First Army Corps.

At 5 p. m. on the 30th, the enemy opened from a battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns, at a distance of about 3,600 yards, and continued firing until 7 p. m. During that time I fired 20 Hotchkiss shell, 25 Schenkl percussion, and 3 case-shot (Schenkl), at an elevation of from 10 to 14 degrees, and fuse from eleven to fifteen seconds. The dis-

tance being so great, and several batteries firing at the same time, it was impossible to determine with any degree of certainty what execution was done. I was able to ascertain, however, the proper elevation to be 14 degrees, and length of fuse fifteen seconds.

On Saturday morning, May 2, the enemy opened again from the same battery. During the forenoon I fired 30 shell (Hotchkiss), 27 percussion (Schenkl), and 18 case-shot (Schenkl), all at an elevation of 14 degrees. On Saturday afternoon, I marched with my command up the river, and crossed at the United States Ford. On Sunday evening, I was ordered to the front, to relieve Captain Seeley's battery, and was placed in position on the extreme left of the Fifth Army Corps. The enemy made several attacks on this position, but every time were repulsed. The woods in front were but 250 yards distant, and were occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, who kept up a continued firing, compelling me to remove the horses to the rear and to throw up earthworks for the protection of the men. Not a man or horse was hit during all the operations. While in this position, I fired 4 rounds of canister and 2 case-shot (Schenkl), with one and a half seconds' fuse.

On Tuesday evening, May 5, I received orders to retire across the river, and reached our present camp, near White Oak Church, on Thursday, May 7.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,
Captain, Comdg. Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Maj. E. W. MATTHEWS,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 62.

Report of Capt. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP BATTERY G, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ART., *May* 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the participation of Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, in the late engagement:

Left camp April 28, about 10 a. m.; took up line of march for the heights in the rear of Pollock's Mill; reached the heights and went into position about daylight on the morning of the 29th. Fired 8 rounds of shrapnel during the morning.

Left this position at 4 p. m. May 1; took position near Traveler's Rest, on Widow Gray's farm, about 10 a. m.

On the 2d instant, took up line of march to the United States Ford; crossed the United States Ford about midnight, and encamped in the woods about 2 miles beyond the ford.

About 10 a. m. on the 3d instant, I received orders from Captain Candler, aide to General Hooker, to report at General Hooker's headquarters with the battery; found General Meade at headquarters, who ordered me to report to General Couch, on the road toward Chancellorsville; reported to General Couch, who ordered me to report to Captain Weed, commanding the artillery. Was assigned a position in the line of artillery, upon the ground recently occupied as General Hooker's headquarters; maintained this position until 8 a. m. of the 5th instant.

On the 3d instant, fired 90 shrapnel, 23 shell, and 46 canister.

On the 4th instant, fired 32 shrapnel, 44 shell, and 20 canister.

On the 3d instant, First Lieut. Beldin Spence slightly wounded, 2 men severely and 4 slightly wounded, and 3 horses killed.

On the 4th instant, 2 men severely wounded.

On the 5th instant, at 8 p. m., I took up line of march and recrossed the river at the United States Ford, and encamped on the heights for the night.

On the 6th instant, took up line of march for old camp, and encamped on the night of the 6th at the white house, near headquarters Army of the Potomac.

On the morning of the 7th instant, I received orders from Colonel Wainwright to report to General Doubleday, commanding Third Division, First Army Corps; marched with the division to the heights, near Pollock's Mill.

On the 8th instant, I received orders from Colonel Wainwright to join artillery park of the First Corps, in camp near White Oak Church; joined the same at 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. P. AMSDEN,
Captain, Comdg. Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Maj. E. W. MATTHEWS,
Chief of Artillery, Third Division, First Army Corps.

No. 63.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to the order of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following memoranda of the part taken by the Second Corps in the recent movement across the Rappahannock:

On the morning of the 28th of April, Hancock's and French's divisions marched to Banks' Ford, Gibbon's divison remaining in position near Falmouth. Laid out works at the ford, and worked that night; also put large working parties on the road to United States Ford. Carroll's brigade, French's division, sent to United States Ford in the morning.

April 29.—Completed the road to United States Ford, and marched the two divisions to that point. Worked all night to get up the bridge trains.

April 30.—Large working parties under General Warren repairing road to get the pontoons to the river. Received a dispatch from General Meade at 9.30 a. m., saying the enemy were in force at United States Ford. Saw but few men after daylight. At 10.15 a. m. commenced moving down the bridge train. At 3.30 p. m. the bridge was ready. Received a dispatch from General Hooker, saying he expected the bridge to be down by night. Marched to Chancellorsville, arriving about 9 p. m.

May 1.—At 1 p. m. went with Hancock's division to support Sykes, who was withdrawn behind Hancock's division. Hancock in line for the night between Sykes and Griffin. French ordered to Todd's Tavern, but withdrawn and placed in reserve.

May 2.—The corps in line between Meade and Slocum. A strong picket, on the road leading to Fredericksburg, held its position under Colonel Miles, Hancock's division, after repeated assaults. The enemy felt our lines. Toward evening Hays' brigade, French's division, ordered to support Berry. My whole line intrenched.

May 3.—Part of French's division attacked and drove the enemy from the woods, capturing 300 prisoners, and retaking a Zouave regiment of the Third Corps, previously captured by the enemy. A battery and ammunition train were taken, but could not be brought off.

Hancock's division held the advance at Chancellorsville, in connection with a part of Slocum's corps, until ordered to fall back, at 10 a. m., which was done in good order, Hancock's division covering. Got into new position between Howard and Sickles at 12 m.

May 4.—Quiet on my front.

May 5.—Orders for the withdrawal of the army. At midnight the bridges were reported unserviceable. Telegraphic communication being cut off with General Hooker, the movement was suspended by my order.

May 6.—At 2 a. m. communication was reopened with General Hooker, the bridges were reported serviceable, and he ordered the movement to proceed. It was safely accomplished on the morning of the 6th.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS D'ARMÉE, *May* 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the morning of April 28, the divisions of Major Generals Hancock and French marched at sunrise to Banks' Ford, Brigadier-General Gibbon, with his division, being retained in camp opposite Fredericksburg, subject to orders direct from the major-general commanding the army. According to instructions, the crossing at Banks' Ford was threatened by throwing up works, &c., while the road to the United States Ford was repaired.

At 2 p. m. on the 29th, the two divisions marched to that place, which had been occupied the day previous by Colonel Carroll's brigade, of French's division. Every effort was made that night to get up the pontoons. Brigadier-General Warren, of General Hooker's staff, joined, and gave his valuable assistance. The rifle-pits were held by part of a rebel brigade, most of which fell back at daylight of the 30th.

At 10.15 a. m. the difficult descent to the ford having been made practicable by General Warren, the pontoons, under Major Spaulding, were taken down to the ford, and at 3.15 p. m. one bridge was ready and the corps commenced crossing. A second bridge was also directed to be thrown over, and at 9 o'clock that evening we got into bivouac near Chancellorsville, where were already the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.

On the morning of the 1st instant, I was directed to send a division and a battery to Todd's Tavern, a junction of roads some 6 miles distant, in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Major-General French started with his division and Arnold's battery. The order for this movement was countermanded at the same time that the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which had moved out on the Plank road, toward Fredericksburg, were ordered to return to camp.

Arnold's battery was sent to report to Major-General Sykes at 1 p. m.,

who was out on the turnpike leading to Fredericksburg. Soon after, instructions were given me by Major-General Hooker to support Sykes with a division. Hancock marched out and took up a strong position, while the former, with his command, drew in behind him. At this time there was considerable skirmishing and some artillery used. Hancock's position was held after the Twelfth Corps, on my right, had retired to Chancellorsville, and positive orders were received to fall back to the position held in the morning. Afterward instructions came to hold on until 5 p. m., connecting with Meade on my left and Slocum on the right, which was impossible, seeing that the enemy, by following up Slocum, menaced my right and rear. Hancock took up a new line to the left of Sykes. The enemy commanded this line. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was seriously wounded at night by a shell. Major-General French, with his division, was held in reserve.

By morning of the 2d, Hancock got into a new position, his right connecting with Slocum's left at Chancellorsville. Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first New York, with a strong body of skirmishers, held some rifle-pits in the forest to the front, and was attacked by the enemy, but unsuccessfully. I succeeded that day in intrenching my entire line. Major-General French connected with Hancock's left, and at sunset sent Brigadier-General Hays, with his brigade, to support Major-General Berry.

At 5 a. m. on Sunday, the 3d, the battle opened with great fury. In the course of the morning the corps on my right was pushed in so as to enable the enemy to concentrate their artillery fire on Chancellorsville with great effect. Major-General French moved into the forest on the right of the Plank road, looking west; Carroll's brigade in front. He drove the enemy, taking about 300 prisoners and recapturing a regiment of one of the corps in the hands of the rebels. Brigadier-General Caldwell's brigade, of Hancock's division, also went in creditably. General Hays' brigade was severely engaged, that fine officer being wounded and taken prisoner. Meagher, with his brigade, that had been covering a point to the right and rear of our whole line, was ordered up.

By 9 a. m. the only point contested by the two armies was the salient, Chancellorsville. On our side the woods in front were held by a part of the Twelfth Corps, under Geary; the open ground by a few regiments of Hancock's division and about eighteen pieces of artillery. The enemy succeeded in planting their batteries, most of them well covered, to the west, on our right; to the east, on our left, and southerly, on our front, concentrating their fire on this point with great accuracy and terrible execution Our guns, however, were not idle or ineffective, as their fire fell with such terrible effect upon A. P. Hill's division as to enable Geary to draw off his men, when ordered, at his leisure, and holding them with stubborn courage. Leppien's battery, of the First Corps, was badly cut up, the officers having been, all of them, either killed or wounded. I placed the brave Lieutenant Kirby in command, who held it until severely, if not mortally, wounded. Pettit, with his rifled guns, fought nobly, and so did O'Donohue, of Thomas' battery, who was mortally wounded. The gallant Colonel Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire, and his command claim my admiration.

About 9.45 a. m. I was called to the Chandler house to briefly take command of the army, simply acting as executive officer to General Hooker in fulfilling his instructions, which were to draw in the front and make some new dispositions. On leaving Chancellorsville to see General Hooker, General Hancock was left in command at that place, withdrawing successfully upon receiving the orders. I express my thanks to this officer for his gallantry, energy, and his example of

marked personal bravery. His complete report will show what that brave division did.

Major-General French was not under my immediate command during the morning, but I refer you to his report, together with those of his brigade and regimental commanders, to show how completely the work was done by him and his fine troops. I call attention to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of artillery.

Brigadier-General Gibbon, commanding Second Division, having made his report direct to your office, I simply say that he performed well his part, seconded by his division.

The operations of the medical and ambulance corps were very gratifying; only 40 of my wounded were left on the field. Some prisoners were taken from the First Division, as will be seen by General Hancock's report.

The gentlemen of the various departments of my staff behaved with their usual gallantry and devotion. It is due to them that their names should be recorded: Lieutenant-Colonel [Francis A.] Walker, assistant adjutant-general (wounded); Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, inspector-general and chief of artillery; Surgeon [Alexander N.] Dougherty, medical director; Surgeon [William H.] Morton, medical inspector; Major [S. Octavius] Bull, provost-marshal; Major [John B.] Burt and Captain [John S.] Schultze and [Lieut. James N.] Potter, aides-de-camp; Captain [Amos T.] Hecock, chief of ambulance corps, and Captain [Edward P.] Brownson, commissary of musters.

Lieutenant-Colonels [Richard N.] Batchelder and [Joseph S.] Smith, chiefs of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, though not in battle, performed their parts well and satisfactory. Captains [Robert E.] Ellerbeck and [Riley] Johnson, also Lieutenants [Lewis] Wetmore and [Daniel C.] Swank, of the cavalry, assisted me in the field, and were valuable aides.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

General recapitulation of losses. *

Command.	Commissioned officers.				Enlisted men.				Aggregate.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Hdqrs. Second Army Corps	...	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve	....	1	...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry squadron	....	..	...	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division	5	48	30	83	72	396	571	1,039	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Division	.	9	....	9	5	84	12	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	3	35	2	40	60	468	118	646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	94	32	134	137	951	701	1,789	145	1,045	835	2,025

Respectfully submitted.

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May* 23, 1863.

* But see revised statement, pp. 176, 177.

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morgan, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, *May* 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery of this corps in the late movement of the army:

On the morning of April 28, the following batteries moved to Banks' Ford: Kirby's, I, First United States; Cushing's, A, Fourth United States; Thomas', C, Fourth United States; Arnold's, A, First Rhode Island, and Pettit's, B, First New York. The following batteries remained with General Gibbon's command near Falmouth: Adams', G, First Rhode Island, and Hazard's, B, First Rhode Island. Ames' battery (G, First New York) accompanied Carroll's brigade of infantry to the United States Ford.

On the 29th, the five batteries first mentioned moved to the United States Ford, and on the 30th, together with Ames' battery, crossed the river, parking for the night near the Chandler house.

On the morning of May 1, Arnold's battery was sent out on the Fredericksburg road, and, under the direction of Captain Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps, assisted in covering the withdrawal of Sykes' division from its advanced position. One section of Cushing's battery, under Lieutenant Canby, was also in position for the same purpose.

On May 2, one section of Pettit's battery was detached with the Irish Brigade near ——— Mills. About 5 p. m. the remainder of this battery relieved Knap's battery, near the Chancellor house, and soon after became engaged with a battery on the Fredericksburg road, with no loss on our side. Kirby's battery was parked across the road near the Chancellor house until about 9 p. m., when it, with Cushing's battery, was placed in position to the right of the Plank road and beyond the Chancellor house, under direction of Captain Comstock, U. S. Engineers. Three pieces of Thomas' battery, under Lieutenant Thomas, were in position in the same vicinity, the other three pieces being placed along General Hancock's line, under Lieutenant O'Donohue (Hogan's battery).

At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 3d, all the artillery of the corps, excepting Pettit's battery and three pieces of Thomas', were sent to the vicinity of the United States Ford, by direction of Major-General Couch. The enemy driving in our lines on the right, in the direction of the Plank road, these batteries changed front to rear. O'Donohue's pieces were occupied from time to time in shelling the woods to their left. Pettit's battery was not able to fire while our troops still held the ridge on his front, and he was moved by me to a point near the Chandler house, and placed in battery to shell the woods through which the enemy were endeavoring to force their way. He was almost immediately recalled, however, by Major-General Couch, our lines having given way and the enemy's artillery being advanced to the same ridge occupied by ours during the morning. I returned with this battery and placed it in position, and remained with it and O'Donohue's pieces long enough to satisfy myself that both officers and men were acquitting themselves handsomely. I noticed particularly the gallantry of Lieutenant O'Donohue, afterward wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.

Having previously received orders from General Hooker to bring up all the batteries of the corps which had not been engaged, I endeavored to get up Cushing's, Arnold's, and Kirby's, with the intention of putting in every gun that could be worked; but as the head of the

column arrived at the Chandler house, I met our troops falling back, the ground in dispute having been yielded to the enemy. I do not think it could have been held by any number of guns I could have placed in the contracted ground near the Chancellor house. The enemy's position was greatly superior, and our batteries were subjected to a direct enfilading and reverse fire. The Fifth Maine Battery was in position near the Chancellor house. I am not familiar with its history during the morning, except that it was exposed to a most destructive fire, badly cut up, and the five pieces finally brought off by hand by the infantry of Hancock's division. Lieutenant Kirby was placed in command of it about 9 a. m. by General Couch, and was dangerously wounded, as was the permanent commander of the battery and two of the subalterns. It is due to the brave and gallant Kirby that a permanent record be made of his conduct. His thigh was fractured by a ball from a spherical case shot, yet when it was proposed to move him from the field he exclaimed, "No! take off that gun first."

I understand that some dissatisfaction has been expressed that the batteries near the Chancellor house did not disregard the fire against them and turn their attention to the rebel infantry in the woods near by, but from whose fire they were suffering little or nothing. My own judgment is that the only thing that could have enabled us to hold the ground was to have silenced the enemy's batteries. Their fire was so accurate and so heavy that a battery exposed to it and not replying to it, especially if the battery was required to uncover entirely and expose itself to a flank fire, would have been disabled (as was Leppien's battery) in short order. The experiment would have cost us either guns or a great many men killed and wounded in running them off by hand.

I would mention the officers and men of Pettit's battery and Lieutenants O'Donohue and Field and the men of Thomas' battery for good conduct. The latter battery lost one caisson, the horses being disabled and no time to replace them, and the former had one caisson blown up.

Kirby's battery (Lieutenant Woodruff) and Ames' battery were in position near the Chandler house, under Captain Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, during the remainder of the day and until the troops were withdrawn. Ames was engaged, but suffered no loss.

On Tuesday morning the three rifle batteries were placed in position to cover the removal of the bridges.

The batteries reoccupied their old camps by Wednesday morning, May 7.

Adams' battery and Hazard's (under Lieutenant Brown) were both engaged at Fredericksburg on the 3d. The first named was under a very heavy fire and suffered severely, as will be seen by the accompanying table. Great credit is due Captain Adams, Lieutenants Torslow, Allen, Kelley (dead), and Chase, for the manner in which they discharged their duties. Lieutenants Allen and Torslow were slightly wounded, but did not leave the field. Lieutenant Kelley lived but a few hours after being struck. Hazard's battery was not so warmly engaged, and its loss was inconsiderable. Officers and men acquitted themselves well.

Inclosed herewith are the reports of battery commanders and a tabulated statement of the losses of men* and material as far as ascertained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MORGAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Insp. Gen. and Chief of Art., Second Corps.

Capt. JOHN S. SCHULTZE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Second Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 176, 177.

No. 65.

Report of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, Commanding First Division.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of my division during the late engagements with the enemy:

At 7 a. m. on April 27, the Second Brigade (Meagher's) marched to Banks' and the United States Fords, the command at Banks' Ford being under the direction of Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York, consisting of the Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third Regiments New York Volunteers, Brigadier General Meagher, with the Sixty-ninth New York, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and One hundred and sixteenth Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers being posted at the United States Ford.

On April 28, the remainder of the division marched to Banks' Ford.

On April 29, the division moved from near Banks' Ford, and encamped that evening within 1½ miles of the United States Ford, leaving one company, of 60 men, at Banks' Ford.

At 10.30 a. m., April 30, the command marched, arriving at General Couch's headquarters at 11 a. m., and from thence proceeded, at 4 p. m., the delay being caused in building the bridges, to the United States Ford. At 8 p. m. the entire division had crossed the pontoon bridges at that point. It immediately proceeded through the Wilderness, and encamped within half a mile of Chancellorsville at 10 p. m. The Fifth New Hampshire, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, under command of Col. E. E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, were left to serve as a rear guard to the ammunition train of the corps until it had crossed the United States Ford. By direction of General Couch, four regiments of the Irish Brigade, under command of Col. R. Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, were posted on a road leading from the main road toward Banks' Ford.

On May 1, at 1.30 p. m., that portion of the division not heretofore mentioned as detached marched in the direction of Chancellorsville, and from thence proceeded, on the old turnpike road, toward Fredericksburg, to the assistance of Major-General Sykes, who was then engaged with the enemy, about 1½ miles from Chancellorsville. Having arrived on the ground, orders were received to withdraw all the troops. The division took post, in order to allow General Sykes' command to be relieved. After that command had retired, I commenced withdrawing the division. Some artillery shots were exchanged with the enemy, and during the time I remained in that position the skirmishers on my right flank, under command of Colonel Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and Colonel Frank, Fifty-second New York Volunteers, became engaged, and lost some men. With this exception, the command was retired safely, it being threatened in flank and rear during its march by the same command of the enemy which had engaged the skirmishers. Just as the rear of the column had passed the left of General Sykes' command, which was then massed on the side of the road from which the enemy was advancing, the enemy appeared and attacked General Sykes, but was immediately repulsed by a portion of his command. I immediately commenced forming my division on the right of General Sykes, in order to meet the enemy, when I received an order, in person, from General Hooker, to form on his left, on the other side of the road, with my right resting on the road, and facing toward

Fredericksburg. I formed the division in three lines of battle, Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, occupying the right, Brigadier-General Caldwell, commanding First Brigade, on the left, their reserves forming the second line, and Brigadier-General Zook's brigade forming the third line. Colonel Cross, with the Fifth New Hampshire, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers arriving shortly afterward, I placed them in reserve, along the turnpike. The combat was not renewed, except by the fire of artillery down the turnpike, from the position we had abandoned, and we bivouacked for the night. A rifle-pit was dug along our entire line and an abatis felled in front.

At 1.30 a. m. on May 2, General Sykes' command was withdrawn. I was ordered to withdraw immediately afterward. I formed a new line, with my right resting on General Geary's left, near the Plank road, diagonally to the front until it struck the old turnpike leading to Fredericksburg; thence toward the United States Ford to the front of and nearly parallel to the road leading to that point from the Chancellor house. All my troops present were disposed on this line in one line of battle. General French connected with me and extended the line on my left. A rifle-pit was dug along my line and an abatis made. General Sykes' troops the night previous had felled an abatis on their front connecting with the abatis and rifle-pits of my line first referred to. This abatis and rifle-pit I filled with skirmishers about 3 paces apart. They were supported by reserves. Skirmishers were also thrown in front of my main line of battle, connecting on the right and left with those of the advance line, the whole under the command of Colonel Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers. A section of artillery was placed on the turnpike, where my line of battle crossed it, and one piece in a woods road nearly parallel to it, and about 200 yards to the left.

The troops were disposed and commanded as follows: On the right, under the immediate command of Colonel Cross, the Fifth New Hampshire, Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; next, under the command of Brigadier-General Caldwell, the Sixty-sixth New York, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Sixty-first New York Volunteers; on his left, Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding the Second Delaware, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-seventh Connecticut, Sixty-fourth New York, and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; on the left of Colonel Brooke, Brigadier-General Zook, commanding the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-second New York Volunteers. The Sixty-sixth New York, of General Zook's brigade, was placed under the command of Brigadier-General Caldwell, in order to fill a vacant space near the turnpike between the Eighty-eighth New York and One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Brigadier-General Meagher, with the Sixty-ninth and Sixty-third New York, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and the battalion of the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, did not return from detached service until the morning of May 3, and did not report to me until the action was nearly decided—about 10.30 p. m.

On May 2, the enemy frequently opened with artillery from the heights toward Fredericksburg and from those on my right, and with infantry assaulted my advanced line of rifle-pits, but was always handsomely repulsed by the troops on duty there, consisting of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and detachments from the Fifty-second New York, Second Delaware, and One hundred

and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. These troops were ably assisted on the right of the road by Colonel Blaisdell's fine regiment (Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers), of General Berry's division.

Toward evening, after the enemy had driven in the Eleventh Corps, the shot from the enemy's artillery fell over my lines from both rear and front. During the sharp contest of that day, the enemy was never able to reach my principal line of battle, so stoutly and successfully did Colonel Miles contest the ground. The action in the rear continued until after midnight, the Twelfth Corps, on my immediate right, having been heavily engaged during the day.

On the morning of the 3d instant, the battle was renewed at 5.30 a. m. Previous to this time, expecting to meet the enemy on my main line of battle, I had not held a very heavy force on my first line, but now, knowing the danger and confusion that would arise from the musket-balls of the enemy crossing our line of communication at Chancellorsville from that direction, I strengthened the advanced position, believing, from the experience of the previous day and the well-known ability and gallantry of Colonel Miles, that it could be held. That line was frequently assaulted during the morning with great gallantry, the enemy marching their regiments up into the abatis. The Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers behaved with great distinction, repulsing regiment after regiment. The same may be said of the Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, the detachments from the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Second Delaware, One hundred and fortieth, One hundred and forty-fifth, and One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Later in the morning I was directed by Major-General Couch to face to the rear with the men on the second line, excepting Colonel Cross' command, and march to the road running between Chancellor's house and the United States Ford, and to be ready to advance against the enemy, who were then threatening that line of communication from my rear.

Having arrived at that point, General Hooker directed me to leave one brigade there, subject to his orders (I left Brigadier-General Caldwell's command, consisting of the Sixty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, and four companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering between 500 and 600 men), and to return to my first line of battle, commanding the old turnpike road, with the remainder of my troops. I obeyed the order, closing the regiments to the right to connect again with Colonel Cross, on the turnpike leading toward Fredericksburg. The enemy threatening General Geary's right, I was directed to face Colonel Cross' command about, establishing a line of battle to protect that point. Shortly afterward Colonel Cross was ordered back, by General Couch, to occupy his original line.

General Sickles' command had now retired from the position west of Chancellorsville, and, seeing the enemy advancing in line of battle in the open plain toward the Chancellor house, I immediately faced my line about, and took position on the Plank road, in line with Colonel Cross' command, his right resting on the turnpike and the other portion of his command on the same prolongation on his right, supporting Pettit's battery, a half battery of Thomas', on its left, in Colonel Cross' front, and Leppien's battery, on the right of Chancellor's house.

The enemy, who had threatened to advance, was soon dispersed by the fire of the artillery. He, however, immediately planted several batteries in the open plain, about 900 yards to my front, and, with the bat-

teries on the Fredericksburg road, immediately in my rear, and those near the Plank road to my left, opened a tremendous fire upon my line.

An infantry assault was made at the same time on General Geary's command, of the Twelfth Corps, on my left; success alternating from one side to the other, my artillery assisting our forces, until finally that command was forced to quit its ground and retire from the field. Its resistance was stern, but unsuccessful.

I was now fighting in opposite directions, one line faced toward Fredericksburg, the other toward Gordonsville, these two lines being about half a mile apart. Projectiles from the enemy's artillery, from the front and rear, passed over both lines, while other pieces, in different positions, enfiladed both. Notwithstanding that my flank, which had been covered by General Geary, was entirely exposed, our fourteen pieces of artillery prevented him from advancing, although his battle-flags were within a few hundred yards of us. The troops, however, suffered very heavy losses from the enemy's artillery. The Chancellor house, which was being used as a hospital, was fired by shells. With a detail from the Second Delaware, of Brooke's command, under direction of Lieut. W. P. Wilson, of my staff, the wounded were removed from within and around the building.

Leppien's battery, of five guns, then under command of First Lieut. Edmund Kirby, First Artillery, on the right of the Chancellor house, having lost all its officers, cannoneers, and horses for the guns, I made a detail of men, who removed the pieces by hand to a place of safety. The information announcing the condition of the battery was brought to me by Corp. J. H. Lebroke, of that battery, from Lieutenant Kirby (then wounded), who requested that the battery might be removed. The detail made for the purpose, who faithfully performed their duty, was from the Fifty-third, One hundred and fortieth, and One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania (Battalion) Volunteers.

I next received an order that, after General Sickles' troops had retired, I would also be ordered to follow him to a new position.

Subsequently, at 10 a. m., I received the order to withdraw my forces. I first sent orders to the batteries to retire. After that had been accomplished, I marched my command in good order and without molestation, save by artillery, to a point about half a mile to the rear, toward the United States Ford, where a new line was established, my division occupying the left salient, toward Chancellor's house. This movement was completed about 11 a. m. At the same time that I received orders to withdraw from Chancellor's house, I sent directions to my line toward Fredericksburg to retire in a direction which would enable them to join me. A portion of this command, deflecting too far to their left, was intercepted by a column of the enemy and captured.

Rifle-pits were immediately thrown up on our new front, abatis felled, and the position made as strong as practicable. I have no doubt that we could have successfully resisted any assault. During our stay here we suffered some from artillery, and also lost a few men by the enemy's sharpshooters.

In retiring from our line at Chancellor's house, I found that Brigadier-General Meagher's command had been posted in the woods on the right of Leppien's battery, supporting it. That command I also withdrew. I found that Brigadier-General Caldwell's command, which had been posted on the right of General Meagher's position, had proceeded through the woods, driving the enemy out, and had been subsequently withdrawn. It joined me immediately, and, with General Meagher's command, occupied the front line of battle in our new position. I am

not able to speak of the service of Caldwell's command more particularly nor of General Meagher's while they were engaged with the enemy, as they were detached, and under the immediate orders of General Hooker.

The reports of these commanders will be found inclosed, as well as those of Brig. Gen. S. K. Zook,* commanding Third Brigade; Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade; Col. N. A. Miles, commanding the advanced line of skirmishers; Col. E. E. Cross,* Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanding the right of my line; Capt. R. D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Artillery, commanding artillery, and the reports of subordinate commanders.

We awaited the attack of the enemy in our new position until 3.30 a. m. on the morning of the 6th instant, when the movement to the rear toward the United States Ford commenced by a road which had been cut through the Wilderness for that purpose. We crossed the pontoon bridges at the United States Ford, and marched to our original camp, near Falmouth, where we arrived at 2 p. m.

The commanders of brigades—Brig. Gens. T. F. Meagher, Caldwell, and Zook—performed their duties faithfully and well. Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, was of great assistance to me by his promptness and efficiency. Col. N. A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, had great opportunity for distinction, and availed himself thereof, performing brilliant services. Col. E. E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, performed distinguished services.

The artillery was generally detached from my command. However, Pettit's battery (B, First New York Artillery) and one-half of Thomas' (C, Fourth U. S. Artillery), under the command of First Lieut. William O'Donohue, until he was mortally wounded, and subsequently under command of Second Lieut. Edward Field, performed excellent service while under my command.

The following of my staff officers were active in carrying orders on the field, and performed their duties faithfully and well, behaving with great gallantry: Maj. John Hancock, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. G. W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. H. H. Bingham, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, judge-advocate of the division; First Lieuts. W. G. Mitchell, J. B. Parker, and W. D. H. Miller, aides-de-camp; First Lieut. James M. Rorty, ordnance officer, and First Lieut. W. P. Wilson, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commissary of musters.

Lieutenant Mitchell, in carrying a message to General Geary's troops at a critical period of the battle, with a view of saving time, rode in front of a battery of nine guns, a few yards from the muzzles, running the gauntlet of the fire in order to save a considerable detour; and Lieutenant Parker personally and alone took prisoners 2 of the enemy in front of our picket-line, and brought them in with him.

Capt. C. H. Hoyt, chief assistant quartermaster; Capt. A. C. Voris, commissary of subsistence, and Maj. R. C. Stiles, surgeon in chief of the division, were actively employed in the operations of their respective departments.

First Lieut. George C. Anderson, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of the division ambulance corps, together with his assistants, performed their duty faithfully. The ambulances and stretcher-carriers were employed on the field under fire, and the duties

* Not found.

of the department were executed as I have not seen them done before during the war. Several of the stretcher-carriers were killed or wounded, and a few made prisoners by the enemy.

The following of my orderlies were much exposed, and deserve mention for their good conduct during the action: Sergt. Owen McKenzie, Corpl. Thomas Watson, Privates James Wells, Alvin Stearns (wounded), John Gollinger, and Donald O'Rourke (horse killed), all of Company K, Sixth New York Cavalry, and Privates Andrew Boudreau and Henry McEnro, of Company D, Sixth New York Cavalry.

On the 15th instant, I transmitted to your headquarters a nominal and tabular statement of the losses of the division, amounting in the aggregate to 1,122.

I transmit also a sketch* of the positions occupied by the division in the neighborhood of the Chancellor house.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Captain POTTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

Recapitulation of losses.†

Command.	Commissioned officers.				Enlisted men.				Aggregate.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Battery C, 4th U. S. Artillery	....	1	....	1	2	12	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery B, 1st New York Artillery	....	1	....	1	...	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Brigade	2	20	1	23	34	176	45	255	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade	1	9	..	10	7	54	31	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Brigade	1	8	2	11	12	89	76	177	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Brigade	1	9	27	37	17	54	419	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	48	30	83	72	396	571	1,039	77	444	601	1,122

No. 66.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Bingham, Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS HANCOCK'S DIVISION,
May 20, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with the general's wish, the following orders in reference to the picket front as having been delivered by me during the engagement at Chancellorsville on May 1, 2, and 3:

On Friday afternoon, May 1, I communicated to Colonel Miles that he was to take command of all the picket line of the division. I also informed General Zook, commanding Third Brigade, that the command of the picket line had been given to Colonel Miles. My instructions were to report to General Zook that the command of all the picket front of the division was to be given to Colonel Miles, but having great difficulty

* Not found.

† But see revised statement, p. 176.

in finding General Zook, I feared the order would arrive too late, and communicated it to Colonel Miles, and then informed General Zook that I had so communicated it.

On Saturday night, May 2, by request of Colonel Brooke, I reported to the general that the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers had fallen back from the picket line, and was coming in over the breastworks commanded by Colonel Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, and he wished to know if it was falling back in accordance with orders. The general ordered that the Sixty-fourth should immediately be sent to their posts on the picket line. Upon returning, I found them almost at the picket front, going at a double-quick.

On Sunday morning, May 3, I delivered, in accordance with the general's orders, 4,500 rounds of ammunition on the picket line. This was turned over by me to a lieutenant, who had been detailed to receive and distribute it.

On Sunday, about noon, I was ordered to the picket line to notify the commanding officer that we had relinquished our position at the Chancellor house, and that the picket should fall back steadily and keep on the line with our division breastworks. When I arrived on the line, I found it falling back in good order. No one could inform me of the whereabouts of Colonel Morris, but stated that the order had been given to fall back, and that the whole line was in retreat. I informed several officers who had command of portions of the picket falling back to follow the line of our breastworks. I saw no pickets to my right, and concluded, in accordance with the information, that the whole line was safely retreating.

I also communicated at various times with the picket lines to ascertain the cause of certain firings.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. BINGHAM,
Capt. and Judge-Advocate, First Div., Second Army Corps.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 67.

Report of Lieut. William D. W. Miller, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 20, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding the division, I have the honor to make the following report of the orders from him, communicated through me to the commander of the picket line of the division during the action of the 2d and 3d instant:

About 9 p. m. of the 2d instant, I was ordered to take the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers to the picket line and report it to Colonel Miles. This I did without delay.

About 9.30 a. m. of the 3d instant, in obedience to orders, I instructed Colonel Morris, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanding the picket line (Colonel Miles having been wounded), to have his command well in hand, and to be ready to carry out without delay any further orders he might receive.

Shortly after delivering the above, I carried the following order or, word to the same effect:

We will soon withdraw our lines. You will have your command ready to follow the movement without delay, and without further instructions, when you see our line falling back. In doing so, use the utmost care not to anticipate our movement and the greatest judgment and coolness in withdrawing your line. Do not let it be done hurriedly or with confusion.

I further indicated the direction in which he should retire his line, and also suggested to Colonel Morris that Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell should take his position on a rise of ground near by, from which he could carefully observe the movement and report the same without delay.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. W. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 68.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CALDWELL'S BRIGADE,
May 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the movements commencing April 28 and terminating May 6:

In company with the rest of the division, we broke camp on the morning of Tuesday, April 28, and marched to within a short distance of Banks' Ford, where we bivouacked for the night, with pickets covering our right and front. Here the Fifth New Hampshire and Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were detailed to guard the houses in the vicinity and picket the road between our camp and the United States Ford, and did not rejoin the brigade until the morning of the [2d of May].

On April 29, we marched forward to within 2 miles of the ford and bivouacked. We resumed the march on the morning of the 30th, and crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons, and bivouacked in the edge of the woods, near a white house, about 5 miles from the ford.

The next morning we marched to Chancellorsville, and out on the road toward Fredericksburg, a distance of over a mile from Chancellorsville. I here formed the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in line of battle on the right of the road, and deployed the Sixty-first New York Volunteers some 200 yards in front as skirmishers. General Sykes' pickets were then in our front, retiring, skirmishing. On our right a brigade of the Twelfth Corps was retreating at double-quick, as Colonel Miles reports, without a rear guard. After remaining in our position for more than an hour, in obedience to orders from General Hancock, I fell back along the road. The enemy followed up very rapidly, and the troops of General Sykes soon became engaged. I formed my brigade in line of battle in the open field near Chancellorsville, the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right and the Sixty-first New York Volunteers on the left. My

troops lay down and the artillery fired over them. One man of the One hundred and forty-eighth was here killed by a shell and a few wounded.

After the enemy was repulsed my line was again changed, and I formed a line of battle on the left of the road, and on the left of Colonel Brooke. It was now nearly dark, and we worked all the evening cutting an abatis. About dark the enemy shelled our line, but without doing any harm.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, I received from General Hancock the order to fall back to a line that had been previously designated, near Chancellorsville. Here I found the rest of my brigade established in line, and with them the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. We immediately set to work digging intrenchments and constructing an abatis, and before noon had a line of great strength; the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the extreme right; next came the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; then the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; then the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, which was afterward relieved; then the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, on the extreme left. Colonel Cross was placed in immediate command of the three regiments on the right, and I refer you to his report for a more circumstantial account of the part taken by those regiments. Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, was placed by General Hancock in command of the picket line of the division, which consisted of six companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fifty-seventh New York, two companies of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, and four companies of the Second Delaware, supported by the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Blaisdell, from General Carr's command.

With this force Colonel Miles skirmished all day long with the enemy, and at 3 p. m. repulsed, with signal loss, a determined attack of the enemy, made in two columns on each side of the road. I do not doubt that this repulse of the enemy, which kept them from our main lines, was due principally to the skill and gallantry of Colonel Miles, who, with a single line of skirmishers, deployed at 3 paces, repelled a determined attack of the enemy made in column, a feat rarely paralleled.

We lay in our intrenchments, under a heavy artillery fire, on the morning of the 2d and the morning of the 3d, the men behaving with the greatest coolness.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, I was ordered by a member of General Hancock's staff to report with my brigade to General Hooker. By direction of General Hancock I took four companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the other six being on picket; the Sixty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, in all between 500 and 600 men, and marched by the right flank down the road toward the United States Ford, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and halted, facing the woods, on the right of the road. I deployed a company from the road to intrenchments on the left, to arrest the crowd of fugitives and stragglers who were going down the road in great disorder. About twenty minutes afterward I was ordered by General Hooker in person to conduct my brigade into the open field and through the woods from a point designated. The four companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Beaver, were on the right; next to them the Sixty-first New York, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Broady. The Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was on

the left, with the Fifty-second New York Volunteers on their right. These two regiments were consolidated, under the command of Col. Paul Frank, of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers. We advanced in this order through the woods, under a fire of grape and canister, passing several of Berdan's sharpshooters, who had been skirmishing through the woods, until we encountered the rebels, in rifle-pits on our right, who opened on us a very severe fire, which killed and wounded many of the officers and men of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, among others Colonel Beaver, of this regiment. The severity of the fire and the fall of their colonel produced a momentary confusion in the One hundred and forty-eighth, but they rallied almost instantly, and poured a steady and most destructive fire into the enemy, who, after a few minutes, broke and fell back. I then gave the command to cease firing, and charged the retreating enemy. The rebels rallied about 300 yards farther on, when we opened fire upon them again, which drove them back. I then advanced to the edge of the woods, where I saw a battery coming into position, and, in a ravine in front of the battery, a line of at least 1,500 of the enemy moving at double-quick around our left flank.

My aide, Lieutenant Cross, had previously reported to General Meade for re-enforcements, as we had no support whatever, and our left was entirely unprotected.

General Meade said that his orders were peremptory to send no troops into the woods, and that if the force of the enemy was too strong for us we must fall back. The enemy, in numbers far superior to mine, was rapidly moving around our left flank. The fire on our right of General French was receding, and was now some distance in the rear, when, finding it impossible to advance or hold our position without re-enforcements, I reluctantly gave the order to fall back, which I did in good order, facing about in line every 100 yards. I formed my line at the edge of the woods where I had gone in, and, finding some boxes of ammunition of the right caliber at that place, I ordered my men to fill their boxes, which was done.

I then reported to General Couch, in person, who ordered me to take my men to the corner of the woods where I had first bivouacked after crossing the river. Here I formed a line, with my right connecting with the Third Corps, and my left with the Irish Brigade. We threw up strong intrenchments, and remained in this position, exposed at intervals to a heavy fire of artillery, until the morning of the 6th, when, with the rest of the corps, we recrossed the river, and came back to our old camp in good order, there being but one straggler reported in the brigade.

Of the conduct of officers and men during the entire movement, I cannot speak in terms of too high praise. I confess I was somewhat anxious for the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, it being a new regiment, and never having been exposed to fire. It behaved, however, throughout with the greatest coolness, vying with the old troops in steadiness. Colonel Miles speaks in high terms of the six companies that were on picket, and the other four companies fought with the greatest gallantry under my own eye. I have seldom seen a more steady or better-directed fire than theirs was in the woods on Sunday. The Sixty-first New York Volunteers maintained its well-earned reputation for steadiness, bravery, and all good soldierly qualities.

I greatly regret to report that Colonel Miles was severely, if not mortally, wounded on Sunday morning, while handling the picket line with masterly ability. I have had occasion heretofore to mention the dis-

tinguished conduct of Colonel Miles in every battle in which the brigade has been engaged. His merits as a military man seem to me of the very highest order. I know of no terms of praise too exaggerated to characterize his masterly ability. If ever a soldier earned promotion, Colonel Miles has done so. Providence should spare his life, and I earnestly recommend that he be promoted and intrusted with a command commensurate with his abilities.

Colonel McKeen, of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded by a fragment of a shell while supporting a battery near Chancellor's house. He has always behaved with the greatest gallantry, and on this occasion added to his high reputation for bravery and skill. Though severely wounded, he remained with his regiment, and would not go to the rear until peremptorily ordered to do so.

Colonel Cross was separated from me for a large portion of the time, but when present behaved with his usual bravery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hapgood, commanding the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, while under my eye behaved with coolness and decision, which gave abundant promise of future distinction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brady, commanding the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, behaved on every occasion with the utmost bravery, and in the action in the woods on the 3d kept his men to their work in a manner to merit the highest commendation.

Colonel Beaver, of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, deserves the highest praise for the discipline and efficiency which he has secured in his regiment. To him belongs almost exclusively the praise that his men, in their first battle, did their work so handsomely. He was, unfortunately, wounded severely at the first fire, and was borne from the field before he could see the heroism of his men. The command, however, devolved on worthy shoulders. Major Fairlamb rallied and fought the regiment in the noblest manner. Greater coolness and bravery could not be displayed by any man than was shown by him. It inspirited the men, and in a measure compensated for the loss of their beloved colonel.

To Lieutenant [Daniel K.] Cross, of my staff, something more than a word of passing praise is due. He was indefatigable, and seconded me in the noblest manner. It was he that reported to General Hancock that the picket line was flanked; that brought to the notice of General Hooker the disgraceful flight on the left of the road, which the commanding general at once caused to be checked by cavalry. He also reported to General Meade for re-enforcements, and brought back his order. Whatever praise should be awarded to a gallant, intelligent, and indefatigable staff officer is due to him. At Antietam and Fredericksburg he distinguished himself, and has richly earned promotion.

The other members of my staff behaved to my entire satisfaction. Captain [George H.] Caldwell was early wounded and taken to the rear. Lieutenant [Corydon A.] Alvord behaved with his accustomed bravery, and his gallant bearing was highly encouraging to the men. Lieutenant [John H.] Root was present in the hottest of the fight, and rendered efficient service.

I cannot pass over in silence the services of my orderly, Corpl. Uriah N. Parmelee, Company D, Sixth New York Cavalry. In the fight of the 3d, when the One hundred and forty-eighth was staggered by the first volley of the rebels, he rendered most efficient service in rallying them and urging them on. I think him worthy of promotion, both for his gallantry and other high qualities.

The Fifty-second and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, from Gen-

eral Zook's brigade, behaved admirably, both before and after the wounding of their commander, Colonel Frank.

I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders for mention of officers of the line who distinguished themselves.

A nominal list and tabular statement of the killed, wounded, and missing has already been forwarded.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

LACY HOUSE HOSPITAL,
Falmouth, Va., May 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Friday, the 1st instant, as the Second Army Corps was advancing from Chancellorsville toward Fredericksburg, my regiment being in advance, I was ordered to move forward and deploy as skirmishers on the right of the road. After advancing through the woods some 500 yards, I came to an open field, where I found the enemy, and also a brigade belonging to the Twelfth Army Corps, which was retreating double-quick, without rear guard or flankers. Here I was ordered to halt, and I remained in this position about half an hour, when I was informed by Lieutenant Alvord, of General Caldwell's staff, that the division was falling back, and ordered me to protect the rear. The enemy was then advancing in column, with a very strong skirmish line, which was different from any I had ever seen, being much stronger and in four ranks. Part filed to the front, keeping up a continued fire. We were also exposed to the fire of their artillery, but without much loss. I fell back until I passed the troops of the Third Corps, when I reformed the line, and was soon ordered forward with the rest of the brigade, and took up a new position on the left of the road, my right connecting with the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania and my left with that of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, General Barnes' division. I was then ordered by Lieutenant Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, to take charge of the line of skirmishers in front of the entire division.

During the fore part of the night I received instructions from General Hancock that the division was to withdraw to another line some distance to the rear, and ordered me to establish my line on the most favorable ground in its front.

At 3 a. m. of the 2d, I withdrew the picket line to the rear of an abatis, which had been formed during the night by some regiments of the division. Here I remained during the day. The force on this line consisted of the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel [A. B. Chapman]; two companies of the Fifty-second New York, four companies of the Second Delaware, and six companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, together with the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Blaisdell, which was ordered there by General Carr for the purpose of feeling the enemy with their sharpshooters.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 176.

We were constantly engaged skirmishing with the enemy during the day, and at about 3 p. m. the enemy commenced massing his troops in two columns, one on each side of the road, flanked by a line of battle about 800 yards in front, in the woods. Their orders could be distinctly heard. They soon advanced with a tremendous yell, and were met with a sure and deadly fire of one simple line. A very sharp engagement continued about an hour, when the enemy fell back in disorder. Their charge was impetuous and determined, advancing to within 20 yards of my abatis, but were hurled back with fearful loss, and made no further demonstrations.

During the night, the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was relieved by the Sixty-sixth New York, the companies of the Fifty-second New York and Second Delaware Volunteers by the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, who worked nearly all night, strengthening the abatis and digging a rifle-pit.

About 9 a. m. of the 3d instant, I received a detachment of 250 men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, as a support. Soon after, my line was vigorously attacked by the enemy on the left, and engaged the entire line. This continued for about half an hour, when I deployed about one-third of my reserve on the left, and was about to order up the remainder when I received a severe wound in the abdomen, and was obliged to leave the field. I sent word to Colonel Morris, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, that the command devolved upon him.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 70.

Report of Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting to you the following report:

During the night of the 27th ultimo, the Sixty-first Regiment, under the command of Col. N. A. Miles, was relieved by the Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers from its detached service at Camp Mars, where it had been supporting a Connecticut battery, and after a march of about 4 miles reported at the headquarters of the brigade, at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. A little later on the same day the regiment joined the rest of the brigade, and marched until it reached a place near Banks' Ford, about 2 p. m., when it was ordered by the general commanding the brigade to halt and rest.

At daybreak of the 29th, the regiment was ordered out by General Caldwell on fatigue duty, laying corduroy roads about 2 miles in front, where our troops were encamping. It returned from this duty about 1 p. m., and two hours later marched, with the rest of the brigade, to a place near the United States Ford, where it halted about 7 p. m., and encamped over night.

At 11 a. m. of the 30th, the regiment resumed its march, and crossed the Rappahannock, at the United States Ford, about 6 p. m., and con-

tinued marching until it arrived near Chancellorsville, about 10 p. m., where the brigade was ordered to halt and bivouac over night. Here I would respectfully refer you to the report transmitted by Col. N. A. Miles as to the part this regiment took on the day of the 1st instant, until 11 p. m. the same day, when I was ordered to take command of the regiment, Col. N. A. Miles being detailed as general officer of the day, and in command of the line of skirmishers in front of the division. The regiment was then drawn up in line of battle in a wood, with the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers on its right and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers on its left. While here, it had been exposed in the fore part of the evening to a short but sharp artillery fire of the enemy.

A little before daylight on the 2d, I received orders from General Caldwell to march my regiment out silently, by the left flank, from the position it had occupied in the woods during the night. I was followed by the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After clearing the woods, we marched down the road and to the rear about 200 yards, and a new position was given us by Lieut. D. K. Cross, aide-de-camp to General Caldwell, in the woods to the left, and nearly parallel to the one we had previously occupied. Here we threw up a strong breastwork all along our front, of bushes, timber, and earth. In the afternoon the pickets in our front were suddenly and vigorously attacked by a heavy column of the enemy's infantry, but it was soon repulsed by the skill and tact of Col. N. A. Miles, who was in command of said pickets. In the afternoon, while an engagement was going on at our right, we were also exposed to a cross-fire from the enemy's artillery, but without any damage to our numbers.

About 6 p. m. I was requested by Colonel Miles to throw out a line of pickets from my regiment long enough to cover its entire front, and to have it connect right and left with the rest of the line. I sent two companies out, under the command of Capt. P. C. Bain. The whole detachment consisted of 6 commissioned officers and 43 enlisted men. This force remained out until noon of the following day, when most of it rejoined the regiment, after the latter had fallen back.

No order or warning having been given to these pickets to withdraw when the rest of the troops were falling back, and their connection with the right of the picket line being suddenly lost, they did not move until they found that the enemy was in their rear and had occupied the breastworks behind which the regiment had previously been lying. In working their way out of the woods, 16 enlisted men and 1 commissioned officer—Second Lieut. D. J. Buckley—were lost, and probably taken prisoners, and 2 enlisted men wounded. From all accounts I have received, First Lieut. W. H. Gordon has merited much credit as being the principal one in saving this force, together with six companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had also been out on picket, by adroitly conducting them out and off from the enemy, who were in their rear, until the whole safely reached their respective regiments. Of these pickets, 2 were wounded by the enemy's artillery.

On the morning of the 3d, from sunrise to about 10 a. m., the regiment, while lying in the intrenchments, was exposed to a heavy and continuous cross-fire from the enemy's artillery, but without any damage to ourselves. At about 10 a. m. I received orders from General Caldwell to follow the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and marched off by the right flank, at a right-shoulder shift and double-quick, until the brigade halted on the left of the main road

that leads from Chancellorsville to the white house, toward the United States Ford. The brigade formed in line of battle, facing the woods to the left, the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania on our right and the Fifty-second New York on our left. A few minutes later and the line advanced into the woods until we came to the opening beyond, where we saw a heavy column of the enemy marching by the right flank and toward our left at a quick step; one of their batteries planted right before our center, where was also moving a squadron of their cavalry, and another heavy column marching by the left flank toward our right.

Seeing the enemy was trying to outflank us on the left, General Caldwell ordered the line to fall back about 12 yards, moving it the same time a little farther to the right. Soon the enemy opened a sudden and severe fire upon our line, which was vigorously responded to. My command behaved well. The enemy was soon repulsed. After about two hours' fighting, we were ordered to march off by the right flank until we reached the opening where our batteries were planted. There we formed into line, faced to the rear, and halted, facing the woods out of which we had just entered. Shortly afterward we marched, with the rest of the brigade, by the right flank, across the opening to the woods on the left of the white house, where we were ordered to halt and throw up breastworks. We lay inside of these breastworks, occasionally shelled by the enemy, though without any damage to us, until the night between the 5th and 6th, when we received orders to fall back; crossed the Rappahannock, with the rest of the Second Corps, at the United States Ford, and arrived at the old camp of the brigade on the afternoon of May 6. During the engagement on the 3d, our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded; all enlisted men.

I would especially recommend, for their excellent conduct and good soldierly qualities, Capts. Willard Keech and T. G. Morrison. Lieut. F. W. Grannis, adjutant, deserves much praise for the energy, bravery, and usefulness he everywhere and on all occasions manifested.

The rank and file of my command has maintained faithfully its well-earned and well-known reputation, always doing and always ready to do its duty to the last.

We all, officers and men, feel the loss and deplore deeply the sad fate of our beloved and highly esteemed colonel, N. A. Miles, who was severely wounded on the morning of the 3d, but our hopes and prayers are that he soon may be restored to us again and to usefulness in the service of his country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. O. BROADY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Caldwell's Brigade.

No. 71.

Report of Lieut. William H. Gordon, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the afternoon of the 2d instant, the Fifth and Sixth companies of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers were ordered out on picket in front

of the abatis occupied by the First Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, near Chancellorsville, under command of Captain Bain. On arriving on the ground, I was ordered to take command of the detachment, with directions to connect on the right with the pickets of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and on the left with the pickets of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

During the night, the enemy kept up a constant fire of artillery and musketry on our lines, with but little effect. We picked up a great number of stragglers, mostly from the Eleventh Corps, who attempted to cross our lines.

At daylight the pickets of the One hundred and forty-fifth disappeared, for what reason I do not know. The regiments in the rifle-pits on the right gave way and passed by us in disorder. About 11.30 o'clock the Sixty-sixth New York broke and fled in dismay. At this time I went to the left of my detachment, and on returning found that Lieutenant Williams had taken about 15 men and gone to the extreme right of the One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment. After considerable effort, I succeeded in finding them, and again posted them in their original positions. Said Lieutenant Williams was unable to say by what authority he abandoned his post. At this time the detachments of the Sixty-first New York and the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments were all that remained of the entire picket line.

Discovering that our troops had abandoned the rifle-pits to our rear, and that they were occupied by the rebels, we concluded that it was about time to withdraw. I then ordered Lieutenants Hallenbeck and Owens to draw in the left of the line, which was done promptly. By this time the rebels were close enough to challenge them, and, on refusing to halt, sent a volley after them, without injury. We formed our detachments on the road, the One hundred and forty-eighth joining on our left. I then marched them off, by the right flank, through the woods. After making a circuit of about 2½ miles, we came into the field which divided the woods occupied by the rebels and those occupied by our own troops. I here met Lieutenant [D. K.] Cross, who directed me to the regiment.

I would remark that Lieutenants Hallenbeck and Owens and Orderly Sergeant [John] Kelly were of great assistance to me, and behaved bravely, and had it not been for them I could not have kept my position as long as I did. I lost nearly half of the men with me.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

W. H. GORDON,
First Lieut. Company I, Sixty-first New York Vols.

Lieut. F. W. GRANNIS,
Adjutant, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

No. 72.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

BANKS' FORD, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
April 28, 1863—1.30 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding the division that, in accordance with instructions received from him, I

proceeded to this ford on yesterday forenoon, to relieve Colonel Kelly and take command of the brigade.

On arriving at the ford (where I found the Sixty-third encamped), I learned that Colonel Kelly had, an hour previous, proceeded to the United States Ford, at which place, I was advised by the major-general, two regiments of the brigade were to be stationed. Accordingly, I set out at once to the United States Ford, taking the corduroy road leading up from Banks' Ford to the Warrenton pike, being ignorant of the River road, not having either a map or guide to direct me. I proceeded along the Warrenton pike until I reached Hartwood Church, when I took the road leading to the United States Ford, at which I arrived some time about 5 p. m., and found everything perfectly quiet, and the Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixteenth posted there in the best order. Colonel Kelly had left something more than an hour before, to return to Banks' Ford. I concluded, therefore, on remaining at the United States Ford until this morning, it being too late for me to return to the lower one by the only route (that of the Warrenton pike) with which I was acquainted.

This morning, a little before 9 o'clock, the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers came in, having remained over night at Hartwood Church. As I was on the point of leaving for Banks' Ford, orders arrived for the regiments of the brigade stationed at the United States Ford to proceed to the former one. These orders were immediately put into execution, General Carroll's brigade, which reached the ground about the same time as the orders did, more than supplying their place. The Sixty-ninth, One hundred and sixteenth, and Twenty-eighth are expected very soon. I have relieved Colonel Kelly from the command, and have received from him all the instructions communicated to him as guidance for the command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hancock's Division.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Edward Whiteford, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from General Meagher, I have the honor to report as follows:

During the heat of the action, personal orders were received from General Couch to advance the brigade (then supporting the Fifth Maine Battery) through the woods in their front, but were immediately countermanded by him, and skirmishers ordered to be thrown out. I received orders then from General Meagher to throw out 50 men of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, under command of Captain Lawler, to be deployed to the right and left of a wood, passing through the wood on our extreme right, the men to be deployed so as to cover the front of the brigade.

On returning, I found that the fire which the enemy concentrated on

the above battery compelled the men to desert the guns, the horses at the time being either all killed or wounded. On reporting the fact to General Meagher, I was ordered by him to tell Major Mulholland, of the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to save the guns with his men, at any risk, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on him for his own cool bravery, and that of the men under his command, having to take them out of stiff yellow clay, where the guns were stuck, and under a galling fire of the enemy, by which some 4 or 5 of his men were either killed or wounded; but he succeeded, most fortunately, in obeying orders, and drawing the guns, five in number, to within 1 mile of the pontoon bridge, where limbers were sent up, from the chief of artillery, to draw them to the extreme rear.

I have the honor to be, captain, most respectfully,

E. WHITEFORD,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. M. W. WALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. St. Clair A. Mulholland, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 4, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders just received, I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to certain guns that were taken off the field of action by the men of my command, on the morning of Sunday, May 3, 1863:

The Irish Brigade was engaged in supporting the Fifth Maine Battery, commanded by Captain Leppien. When the battery had been engaged with the enemy about one hour, all the officers and [men] belonging to it had either been killed, wounded, or had abandoned their pieces, with the exception of one man (Corpl. James H. Lebroke), and all the guns were silenced except one. About this time, Major Scott, of General Hancock's staff, rode up to me, and requested me to bring out a sufficient number of men to haul the abandoned guns off the field, as they were in great danger of being captured by the enemy. My regiment at this time occupied the left of the brigade line, and was nearest the battery. I at once, at the request of Major Scott, led my men toward the abandoned battery, and ordered them to haul the guns up the road. My men obeyed with alacrity, and removed three of the guns off the field, and to the rear. After taking off the last piece, I followed my men up the road, and found another gun in possession of one of my lieutenants (L. J. Sacriste, of Company D). This piece he had taken off without my knowledge, and made, in all, four pieces saved by my command. The fifth piece taken to the rear was taken off the field by some men of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was by them taken up the road about 100 yards. There they were forced to halt, not having enough men to move the piece farther. I at once sent some men of my command to assist them, and the piece was brought off successfully. I found it necessary, in removing the guns, to order the men to leave their muskets, as they could not work with them in their hands. Seventy-three of my men did so. When the last

gun was brought off, I went back to the left, to ascertain whether any more remained. I then found 8 or 10 of my men coming up the road, and ordered them back to gather up as many muskets as they could carry off. I do not think they succeeded in saving any. I was greatly assisted in bringing off the guns by Lieutenant Wilson, of General Hancock's staff, who acted with great bravery and personally assisted in removing the pieces. The following men of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers assisted in removing the guns: Sergt. James Dwyer, John Murray, John Coghlin, and Corpl. John Harvey. The following men of the Sixty-ninth also assisted: Sergt. Thomas Neelan, Privates William Lennon, Martin Morgan, James Quagly, and James Sheehan. The only man with the battery when we were ordered to remove the pieces off the field was Corpl. James H. Lebroke. He remained with his gun and assisted in bringing it off. This man acted with great bravery, and fired the last shot.

Respectfully submitted.

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Major, Comdg. One hundred and sixteenth Pa. Vols.

Capt. M. W. WALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Irish Brigade.

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late movement of the army:

On the morning of the 28th ultimo, we broke camp at this place, took up the line of march, and crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford on the evening of the 30th; arrived at or near Chancellorsville late the same night.

On the 1st instant, this brigade having been thrown forward on the Plank road to a position about a mile beyond the Chancellor house, formed in two lines to the right of the road, this regiment taking position on the left of the second line, in double column. Shortly afterward, I was ordered by the general commanding the brigade to form in line of battle on the right of, and nearly perpendicular to, the first line, pending which movement I received orders to withdraw from the woods, which was done, and, with the rest of the brigade, retired to, and formed line in front of, the Chancellor mansion, shortly afterward changing front, and forming line in the woods beyond and to the left of that house.

On the morning of the 2d, the regiment was detailed to picket the angular line forming the connection between the Second and Twelfth Corps. During this day the enemy made repeated attacks in heavy force on this line, which were successfully resisted in every instance. Having been relieved in the evening by Colonel Morris, with the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and a small detail of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania, I withdrew the regiment to the intrenched line and formed on the left of the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, which position the regiment occupied on the morning of the 3d instant. On

this morning I received orders to withdraw rapidly and report my regiment to General Caldwell, which I did, and formed on the left of the troops then under his command. This provisional brigade was then advanced through the woods in front of the position afterward occupied by the Third Corps, under a heavy fire, and succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy in that direction. It was then withdrawn from the woods, and I was directed to rejoin my brigade, which formed the second line in the position occupied by this division until the withdrawal of the army from the south side of the Rappahannock.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. CHAPMAN,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers.

Lieut. J. M. FAVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Reports of Col. Orlando H. Morris, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the recent movements of the army on the Rappahannock:

April 28, at about 7 a. m., the regiment broke camp and marched with the brigade, General Zook commanding, about 4 miles to the right of Falmouth, where the brigade bivouacked for the night. This regiment was ordered on picket near Banks' Ford, the line connecting on the left with the picket of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, extending along the bank of the Rappahannock about 2 miles, and uniting with the pickets of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Irish Brigade, near Banks' Ford.

In compliance with orders, immediately upon arriving on the picket ground I placed a strong guard upon two houses known as the England and Rawdon houses, with orders to allow no person to enter or leave either. The regiment picketed this line until about 12 midnight of the 29th, when, pursuant to orders, the picket and the guards on the Rawdon house were drawn in, the guards at the England house being left. The regiment then marched about 7 miles, and joined the brigade, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, near the United States Ford.

About 12 m. of the same day the brigade crossed the ford on pontoons, this regiment having been assigned the right of the line. The regiment then moved forward with the brigade about 6 miles the other side of the river, and, about 7 o'clock in the evening, came up with the Fifth Army Corps, where it bivouacked for the night.

About noon the next next day, May 1, heavy firing being heard in front, the regiment moved forward with the division about 4 miles, to a point near Chancellorsville, when the regiment advanced through the woods, having thrown out the right flank company, Captain Bartholf, as skirmishers; formed line of battle, and moved forward to a clearing on the crest of a hill, behind a dense woods. Here the regiment took up position, and the left-flank company, Captain Davis, was sent out as skirmishers, with instructions to connect with the left of Captain Bartholf's company, for the purpose of covering our front. The line of

skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, on our left, and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania, on our right, having subsequently connected with our own line, the entire line of skirmishers was moved forward to the edge of the woods at the foot of the hill, and to the brow of another hill immediately in front of the woods. Here the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our skirmishers, when, in compliance with orders from General Zook, they fell back to the edge of the woods, where they remained for about half an hour, when the enemy advanced upon them in line of battle, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front. Our line of skirmishers, according to orders, slowly retired in good order, firing as they withdrew.

The line of skirmishers having been withdrawn, I brought off my command in good order, by the right of companies to the rear, and rejoined the brigade, which formed line of battle supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor house. The enemy being driven back by the fire of our artillery, we were moved, with the brigade, to a woods on the left of the Chancellor house, where we formed line of battle, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, in which position we remained until about 3 o'clock the next morning, May 2, when, pursuant to orders, we were moved, with the brigade, to our former position in front of the Chancellor house.

About daylight we were ordered, with the rest of the brigade, to the left, when we took up position in the woods in the first line of battle, and Company D, Captain McNeill, was thrown forward as skirmishers. About 10 a. m. of the same day, this command was detached to take up position on the Fredericksburg road and throw up intrenchments, connecting the line of works on the left of the Chancellor house, having the Eighty-eighth New York on our right and the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania on our left. Our position here was protected in front by a slight skirting of woods, and intended to secure a flank fire upon the enemy in case of an attack.

These intrenchments were completed in the face of a severe artillery fire from the enemy on our left flank. About 9 o'clock the same evening General Hancock ordered me to report with my command to Colonel Miles, in charge of the picket line, which I immediately did, marching the regiment outside of the intrenchments down the Fredericksburg road to the picket line, where we relieved the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-second New York Volunteers. I established my line parallel with and a few paces beyond the road, fronting a woods occupied by the enemy's pickets, my left connecting and forming right angles with the Sixty-fourth, my right extending, in conjunction with two companies of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania, placed under my command, to the open field in front of the breastworks, where it connected at right angles with the Fifth New Hampshire. The men, under my directions, threw up temporary intrenchments during the night.

At daybreak the next morning (May 3), the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry along the whole line in front and on the left flank. The firing was maintained for upward of four hours, during which the enemy made repeated and determined assaults upon our lines, and was each time gallantly repulsed by our men, with severe loss.

At about 9 a. m., all his efforts to break our lines with infantry alone having proved futile, the enemy opened upon them with a terrific fire of artillery, but with no better result, every volley from the enemy's musketry and every discharge from his cannon seeming to give renewed energy to our brave men and to increase their determination to maintain their position at all hazards and against any assaults the enemy

might be capable of making against them. There was no wasting of ammunition here; every man fired with the utmost coolness and deliberation, taking careful and steady aim at his object, as if firing at a target for a prize. Not a man flinched under the terrible fire to which he was now subjected. Every one of them felt that the high and enviable reputation of the gallant old Third Brigade was in his special keeping, and was determined that it should not be tarnished by any act of his.

About 10 o'clock, the gallant Colonel Miles, commanding the picket, was shot in the breast by one of the enemy's sharpshooters and was removed from the field. About this time, learning that the left of my line was being pressed, I sent one company of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania (three companies of which regiment had been sent to re-enforce my line) to that point, and subsequently sent another of these companies to the same point.

I was then informed that the Sixty-fourth, joining my left, had exhausted all their ammunition, and would be compelled to fall back unless immediately supplied, whereupon I sent to their assistance the remaining company of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and then communicated to General Hancock the state of affairs on the left, and requested that a regiment might be sent to relieve the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Shortly afterward the Twenty-seventh Connecticut arrived on the ground, and I conducted it down to the left, and relieved the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, which withdrew from the line and went to the rear.

I now assumed command of the entire picket line. Shortly after, I was directed by Lieutenant Miller, aide to General Hancock, to be in readiness to fall back from the picket line upon receiving orders to do so. I then had an interview with Colonel Bostwick, commanding the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, whom I informed that I expected soon to receive orders to fall back, and instructed him as to the course he should pursue when the movement should commence. In a short time after this, Lieutenant Miller directed me to retire the moment the forces on my right were seen to fall back. The forces indicated soon after fell back, and I immediately took the necessary step to bring off my line of pickets, which was accomplished under a most terrific artillery fire from the right, left, and front. The regiment here suffered a heavy loss, Captain Strickland, Lieutenants King and Feder, and 57 enlisted men being found missing when the regiment rejoined the brigade within the breastworks on the left of the white house. Most of this number, I regret to say, must have been killed or wounded by the artillery fire while falling back through the woods, as they were known to have left the intrenchments with the regiment. The regiment having rejoined the brigade, took up position in line of battle on the left of the white house, where it remained Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, subjected several times to the artillery fire of the enemy.

Tuesday afternoon, a detail of 92 enlisted men, under the command of Captain Munn, was sent on picket. The next morning, about 2.30 o'clock, the regiment fell back with the brigade, and recrossed the river at the United States Ford, and, after a continued march of about twelve hours, returned to its old camp near Falmouth.

A report of the loss of the regiment,* from the time of leaving camp until its return, has been already forwarded, showing a total of 71 killed, wounded, and missing.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 176.

Of the conduct in action of both officers and men, I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation; it was all that could be asked of the bravest. Cool, steady, and unflinching, even when knowing that fearful odds were against them, they showed a determination to hold their position to the last man. Where all did so well, it would be unjust to select any for special encomium.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell and Major Nelson I received valuable assistance on every occasion. Their courage and services deserve my special acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ORLANDO H. MORRIS,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. J. M. FAVILLE,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

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HDQRS. 66TH REGT. NEW YORK VOLS., 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV.,
May 18, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the major-general commanding the division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations on the advanced line of the division at Chancellorsville after Colonel Miles had been wounded:

I had, on the evening of the 2d instant, reported with my regiment to Colonel Miles, commanding the picket line, and established my line parallel with and a few paces beyond the Fredericksburg road, fronting a woods occupied by the enemy's pickets, my left connecting and forming right angles with the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, my right extending, in conjunction with two companies of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, placed under my command, to the open field in front of the breastworks, on the left of the Chancellor house, where it connected at right angles with a detachment of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. During the night the men, under my directions, had thrown up temporary intrenchments.

At daybreak the next morning (May 3), the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry along the whole line in front and on the left flank. The firing was maintained for upward of four hours, during which the enemy made repeated and determined assaults upon our lines, and was each time gallantly repulsed by our men with severe loss. About 9 a. m. Captain Davis, commanding the left-flank company of my regiment, sent word to me that the enemy were massing troops in front of him, and asking to be re-enforced. I immediately went to the point indicated, which I knew to be the weakest part of my line, and found the enemy evidently designing an attack, with a view to penetrate our lines at that point. At this moment I saw Colonel Miles riding down the road toward me, and I stepped out to request that the left of my line should be strengthened. When within a few feet of me, this gallant officer was wounded by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, and suddenly turning his horse, galloped back to the breastworks. I immediately assumed the responsibility of ordering to the support of Captain Davis one company of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a detachment of three companies of which regiment I found placed in the woods, apparently as a support for my line, and subsequently, the firing being very heavy at that point, another company from the same detachment. The attack at this point was successfully repulsed, and, soon after, these two companies moved farther to the left and supported the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Word was now

brought me that the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, which lay in the intrenchments across the road adjoining the left of the Sixty-sixth, were out of ammunition, that the enemy was advancing on them in column closed in mass, and that, unless immediately relieved by ammunition or re-enforcements, they would be obliged to fall back. I instantly sent to their support the remaining company of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with a message to Colonel Bingham, commanding the Sixty-fourth, to hold his line at every cost, and I would obtain re-enforcements for him. I then sent word to General Hancock of the state of affairs on my left, and requested that a regiment might be sent to relieve the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. Shortly after, the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers arrived on the ground, and I conducted it down to the left, and relieved the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, which withdrew from the line and went to the rear. A few minutes after this, I was directed by Lieutenant Miller, aide to General Hancock, to be in readiness to fall back and draw in the pickets upon receiving orders to do so. Lieutenant Miller, in answer to an inquiry from me, indicated the direction I should take in falling back, which was an oblique through the woods toward the breastworks in front of the white house. I now went down to the left, and communicated to Captain Davis and Major Nelson, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, the orders I had received, the direction to be taken, and instructed them to be ready to fall back with the left of their regiment when they should see the movement commenced on the right.

I then had an interview with Colonel Bostwick, commanding the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, whom I informed that I expected soon to receive orders to fall back. I gave him full directions as to the course he should pursue when the movement commenced. I pointed out to him the direction in which we would retire, telling him that the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers would first fall back across the road and then oblique off through the woods toward the white house, indicating to him with my hand the exact direction. I instructed him to conform his movements to those of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and, when they commenced moving across the road, to move his line to the rear, and oblique gradually in the same direction with them; to move back steadily, not too fast, keeping his line well closed in with that of the Sixty-sixth, and so preserve an unbroken front, so that in case the enemy should follow us up we might be able to retire, firing. I further told Colonel Bostwick there were three companies of the Pennsylvania regiment and a few men of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, who had not gone out with their regiments when relieved, on the right of his command and between it and the left of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and directed him to take command of these, so that his command would extend to the left of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

At this moment, hearing heavy firing toward the right of my line, I proceeded to that point, first directing Colonel Bostwick to communicate with the commanding officers of the detachments of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, immediately joining his left, and instruct them to be in readiness to fall back, as to the direction to be taken, and to conform their movements to those of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut.

On reaching the right of my line, I found that a general engagement had taken place between the forces of the enemy and our own to the right of the picket line. At this moment, Lieutenant Miller came up with orders for me to fall back with the pickets when the line to the right, now engaged, was seen to fall back and leave the breastworks.

In compliance with further instructions from Lieutenant Miller, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, to a point on the road where he could witness the engagement, directing him to notify me the moment our forces fell back and left the breastworks. A few minutes after, Lieutenant-Colonel Hammell informed me that our troops had left the breastworks and were falling back. I now gave the order for the right to commence falling back, and at the same time directed Major Nelson, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, to see that the movement was promptly and properly followed up by the left of his regiment, and also to notify the detachment of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, next adjoining, on his left, that the movement was about to be commenced, and to fall back at the same time. Major Nelson did this, and, as the Sixty-sixth moved across the road, the line commanded by Colonel Bostwick, including the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, a few men of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, still on the line, and the detachment of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, moved out of the intrenchments to the rear, according to my instructions. As the pickets commenced retiring through the woods, a terrific fire of shrapnel was poured in upon our flank from the direction of the Chancellor house, and continued during the whole time they were retiring, and until they reached the breastworks in front of the white house. It was very destructive to our men, who fell in every direction. It caused considerable confusion along the whole line. Many of the men, in order to avoid the shelling, moved off in a direction opposite to that from which it proceeded, and directly toward the enemy's line. I used every effort to keep the line moving on in the right direction, and finally succeeded in bringing it in at the breastworks in front and on the left of the white house.

The following were the regiments and detachments posted on the picket line under my command: Two companies of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, three companies of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, six companies of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a detachment of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, all of which came in at the breastworks except a large portion of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers and a part of the detachment of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were driven into the enemy's lines by the shelling while retiring through the woods.

Very respectfully,

ORLANDO H. MORRIS,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. J. M. FAVILLE,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 77.

Report of Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade during the recent movements:

On the evening of April 30, we crossed the Rappahannock at the head

of the division, and reached Chancellorsville about 12 midnight, when we bivouacked in line of battle for the night.

On the following day, May 1, at about 11 a. m., I received the order of march from the general commanding, and, forming the rear of the column, marched down the Fredericksburg road to the hill beyond Chancellorsville, where, by his direction, I formed on the left of the batteries, then firing, in the following order: The Twenty-seventh Connecticut and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania in the first line, the Twenty-seventh Connecticut on the right, and the Fifty-third Pennsylvania and Second Delaware in the second line, the Sixty-fourth New York having been sent, by direction of the general commanding, to strengthen General Caldwell's brigade, on the right. After standing thus for about one hour, I received orders to retire to Chancellorsville by the road we came, which was accomplished in good order.

At about 2 p. m. I received the order to move down the Fredericksburg road at a double-quick, and form on the left of the road, which movement was accomplished quickly. My line extended into the woods on the right, two regiments forming the second line (the Fifty-third Pennsylvania and Second Delaware). I here, at the suggestion of the commanding general, felled trees and formed an abatis, which I afterward strengthened by a rifle-pit.

An hour before daybreak on the following day (May 2), I received the order from the general commanding to fall back from this position. I immediately marched to the rear, when I was ordered to form on the left of General Caldwell (this was about 150 yards in the woods on the left of Chancellorsville). Here also I felled an abatis and threw up a rifle pit, and, with skirmishers well to the front, awaited the attack. The enemy was engaged feeling our lines all day, but could make no impression.

At about 4 p. m., the attack commenced on the right (the Eleventh Corps), when our front was comparatively relieved from any vigorous assault by the enemy. At about 7 p. m., the general commanding directed me to send the Sixty-fourth New York to report to Colonel Miles, who was in command of the pickets.

During the night, heavy firing occurred, and, early on the morning of May 3, the attack on the right was reopened with great vigor. A large detail of officers and men from the One hundred and forty-fifth and Fifty-third Pennsylvania, and Second Delaware (271), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary, was, by direction of the general commanding, sent to re-enforce the pickets. Up to this time my loss was very slight, although we were under a heavy artillery fire. This detail, with few exceptions, was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners on the outposts. I have no knowledge of them, nor can I ascertain the true facts of the case from those who came off in safety. The detail, I understand, was divided by the commander of the pickets, and part sent to one point and part to another.

At about 8 a. m. the general commanding directed me to send the Twenty-seventh Connecticut to re-enforce the pickets. I sent eight companies, the other two companies being on duty at that time, and not available. This regiment was also lost, as I have heard nothing from them since. At about 9 a. m., our right was evidently beaten back. I received the order of the general commanding to move directly to my rear and meet the enemy. When I arrived upon the ground, General Caldwell's brigade was interposed, and I was ordered to occupy his old place in the rifle-pits. I remained there until 1 p. m. During this time the whole or a large part of the Twelfth Corps passed to the rear, when,

by direction of the general commanding, I moved up to the plain, near Chancellor's house, and formed line between two batteries—Pettit's on my left, and a brass battery on my right. Here we experienced a most destructive fire of artillery, many officers being killed and wounded; but the presence of Generals Couch and Hancock seemed to add to the veteran bravery of the troops; none wavered. While lying in this position, Chancellor's house took fire. It was filled with wounded, and, after strenuous exertions, the wounded were removed by a company of the Second Delaware Volunteers, Lieutenant Wilson, of General Hancock's staff, having charge of the party. It was in the execution of this duty that the veteran Captain McCullough was dangerously, and the gallant Lieutenant Jordan (both of the Second Delaware Volunteers), mortally, wounded. Major Patton, of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, was also dangerously wounded while occupying this position.

At about 11 a. m., I was directed to move off to the rear and form in the open field occupied on the night of April 30 as a camp for the division. While moving, the general commanding directed that I should send men and draw off the pieces of the Fifth Maine Battery, which were abandoned by the men of the battery. I sent a party of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who drew off two of the pieces. They also drew one other as far as the road in rear of the position of the battery, when some men of another regiment took hold and drew it to the rear. After reaching the open field, I was shown by a staff officer the position we were to occupy. I immediately took up the position. Soon after, the enemy opened upon us with a terrific fire of artillery, which soon ceased.

Nothing of importance occurred after this until the retreat of the army, which commenced on the night of the 5th. I had the honor to cover the retreat of the Second Corps as it moved to the river. As to the conduct of the officers and men, I cannot particularize, as all the regimental commanders and their officers behaved extremely well and bravely.

Of my staff I can say that officers could not behave better; cool and efficient, they deserve the honorable notice of the general commanding. I have the honor to refer to the reports of the regiments for those details which are not here mentioned. I also forward herewith the list of casualties.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Lieut. Col. David L. Stricker, Second Delaware Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers in the late action at

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 176.

and near Chancellorsville, Va., from the crossing of the Rappahannock to the return of the regiment to camp, near Falmouth, Va.:

On Thursday, April 30, nearly all the regiment was detailed to assist in laying the pontoon bridge, which work occupied them until 6 p. m. The detail was under charge of Capt. C. H. Christman. I started with 60 men about 5 p. m. to cross the river, which I did about sunset. I then marched until 11.30 p. m., when I was ordered to halt and bivouac, the fatigue detail coming up soon after.

On the morning of May 1, I received orders to follow in the rear of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and marched to the main road, along which we proceeded until we had passed the large brick house, when we filed to the left, and, after marching about half a mile, we took position on the left of the road in the field; the battalion was then closed in column by division. We occupied this position for about two hours, when we were ordered to fall back near our first position, which we did, and formed line of battle on the left of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the edge of the woods, and remained there about an hour, when I was ordered to return by the same road, and took position in the woods, under directions of Colonel Brooke, supporting the pickets. In this position we sustained a heavy fire of shot and shell. At 11 p. m., I received orders from Colonel Brooke, detailing the regiment to dig rifle-pits on the front line, which work was accomplished by 3 a. m. I was then ordered to take my former position supporting the pickets. At 4 o'clock, the regiment formed to the rear and to the left, under the direction of Colonel Brooke, on the left of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment. Company A was then, by orders of Colonel Brooke, deployed as skirmishers about 200 yards to the front. We then proceeded to throw up breastworks along the whole front of our position, joining the works of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers on our right and Brigadier-General Zook's works on our left. At 11 a. m. I received orders to detail 135 men for picket duty. They were placed under the charge of Captains McCullough, Simpers, and Bird. The detail took position in the rifle-pits on the left of the road.

At 1 o'clock, it was attacked by a strong force of the enemy, who were gallantly and severely repulsed, our detail sustaining the loss of 1 man wounded. The enemy continued his attacks at intervals during the day, but was repulsed each time. At 8 p. m. it was relieved, its pieces being fouled and ammunition expended. We remained behind our works during the night.

At daylight, I received orders to detail 75 men and 3 officers for picket duty. They were soon engaged with the enemy, losing 1 officer, Lieut. E. Jordan, mortally wounded (since dead), and several men. At 7 a. m. the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers left its position on our right, and I was ordered by Major-General Hancock to move to the right and occupy the position lately vacated by the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, detaching the companies and placing them at the most important points. At 8 o'clock, I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to move to the right and take position in the angle of the intrenchments, where we sustained a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery from three points. I was then ordered by Colonel Brooke to move to the right about a quarter of a mile, where I took position in rear of a large brick house, used as a hospital. Here also we were exposed to a very severe fire of shot and shell. Our loss at this point was 3 officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and a number wounded.

I detailed a company to remove the wounded from the hospital, which

had taken fire from the enemy's shells. At 10 a. m., conducted by Colonel Brooke, we moved into the woods in our rear, where we remained until 3 a. m. May 6, when I received orders to march to the river, which we crossed at 7 a. m., and reached our camp about 3 p. m.

My loss in the whole engagement was 4 officers wounded and 2 missing; 2 enlisted men killed, 18 wounded, and 34 missing.*

In conclusion, I would remark that the officers and men that I had the honor to command acquitted themselves with great gallantry and coolness during the entire action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. STRICKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Delaware Vols.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 79.

Report of Col. Daniel G. Bingham, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: Concerning the operations of the Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers from April 27 to May 6, I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders from Major-General Hancock, the regiment broke its camp below the Lacy house, where it had been supporting Battery D, Eighth [?] New York Artillery, and marched at 2 a. m. April 28, having been relieved by the Forty-second New York. Arrived at headquarters First Division at daylight, and was formed into the Fourth Brigade, in close column, by regiment, in front of the Second Delaware Regiment. The regiment marched at 7 a. m. with the brigade; halted at 11 a. m. in the vicinity of Banks' Ford. The Sixty-fourth was moved to a new position, and encamped for the night in a pine woods, the Sixty-fourth in front of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and in rear of the Second Delaware, its right resting on a road. Two hundred men were detailed from the Sixty-fourth for fatigue, and were sent out, under command of Captain Glenny, to build a corduroy road toward Banks' Ford. The detail came in late at night.

April 28, at daylight, by order of Colonel J. R. Brooke, commanding Fourth Brigade, the whole regiment reported to headquarters First Division, as a fatigue party, and was conducted to the work by the engineer in charge, with the detail from the whole division (900 in all); finished the work assigned it, building a part of the corduroy road to Banks' Ford in a good, workmanlike manner, the logs being cut and brought by hand from a considerable distance. The Sixty-fourth reached its camp again at 1 p. m., and I was immediately ordered by Col. J. R. Brooke to report with the Sixty-fourth Regiment to Major-General Couch. I did so, and was ordered by Major-General Couch to march direct to Hamet's Cross-Roads, hold that position until the rear of the wagon and ambulance train of the Second Corps should pass that point, then follow on toward the United States Ford, and go into camp with the Fourth Brigade, which order was executed. The rear of the Second Corps train passed Hamet's Cross-Roads at 5 p. m., and the

* But see revised statement, p. 176.

Sixty-fourth went into camp, with its brigade, at midnight. The heavy hospital wagons frequently stuck fast in the mud, and it was necessary to lift them out by hand, causing great delays in moving the train.

Thursday, April 30, the regiment formed line, and was ordered to march at 8.20 a. m.; marched, with the Fourth Brigade, toward the United States Ford, the Sixty-fourth following the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; halted at noon with the brigade and division, where I mustered the regiment, by direction of Col. J. R. Brooke—the order detailing Capt. P. McCullough, Second Delaware, to muster the Sixty-fourth having been countermanded; marched with the brigade and division again at 5 p. m. in the same order as in the morning, and reached the Rappahannock River from a steep, rocky bluff at 6 p. m.; crossed the river on the pontoon bridge to intrenchments on the opposite bank, and halted a short time with the brigade and division in the open field beyond; marched again a little before dark until 10 p. m. along a main road, the general course of which was south 5 degrees to 10 degrees east, and encamped with the Fourth Brigade on the left of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, at Chancellorsville, fronting easterly, the right of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania resting on the main road.

May 1, in the forenoon I had an inspection of ammunition, by order of Col. J. R. Brooke. The regiment marched with the brigade at 1 p. m. the Sixty-fourth leading, about 1 mile beyond the brick house, to the top of the hill along the road running northeasterly. The Sixty-fourth formed in the front line, at a right angle to the road, the right of the regiment resting on the road. Immediately Major-General Hancock detached the Sixty-fourth, and ordered me to march the regiment across the road, deploy one-half of it as skirmishers, the remainder to form the reserve, and advance the line of skirmishers, the left to rest on the road and the right to connect with Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first New York.

I marched the regiment across the road, as ordered, and received additional directions from Major-General Couch and Brigadier-General Caldwell as to the position of Colonel Miles, and the point at which to commence the deployment of skirmishers. I was further directed to keep the reserve well sheltered behind a hill indicated. I deployed the right wing of the regiment as skirmishers, by the right and left flanks, on the right of the right-center company, at a point indicated by Lieutenant Cross, of General Caldwell's staff, leaving the left wing of the battalion as a reserve, in close column by division, under command of Major Bradley, and advanced the line of skirmishers, in the expectation of striking the left of the Sixty-first with my right.

After advancing the line for a considerable distance into the woods, we came upon a line of skirmishers of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, of whose position or presence in that vicinity I had received no intimation. The Sixth Infantry fell back as we approached, and my line advanced a little beyond that occupied by the Sixth when first seen. I discovered that the road upon which my left must rest bore away to the left at an obtuse angle to my front, and I was obliged either to continually oblique my line to the left, as I advanced, or send a detachment to the left from the reserve. Not having discovered the Sixty-first yet, I sent a platoon to the left, to fill the opening next the road, as they should advance.

I sent Lieutenant Chace to the right and front, in quest of the Sixty-first. After being gone half an hour or more, he returned and reported that he had been over half a mile to the right and front, and could find nothing of the Sixty-first or the enemy. I then sent First Sergeant

[Edward T.] McCutchen, of Company A, to the rear and right, who soon found the Sixty-first some distance in our rear.

Colonel Miles brought up the Sixty-first as soon as he learned my position, his left considerably overlapping my right, but soon brought them into position on the right of the Sixty-fourth, so that the skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-first formed a single line. Our position was shelled at this time by the enemy, endangering the reserve, who were moved forward by Major Bradley, so that the plunging shot fell in their rear. The left of my line of skirmishers had passed over the ground where there had been a skirmish; several of the dead lay in the woods, and the ground was strewn with knapsacks of friends and foes.

After remaining some time in this position, the line of skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-first and the reserves, by an order from Major-General Couch, were retired to the edge of the woods, where the Sixty-fourth had deployed, and the battalion reformed and marched toward the brick house, conducted by an aide-de-camp.

As soon as the regiment was reformed at the edge of the woods, Colonel Miles detached two companies (A and C) from the Sixty-fourth to operate in rear as skirmishers. The Sixty-fourth was conducted as far as the open field, in front and to the right of the brick house, where it was left without orders. I halted the regiment; was soon joined by Companies A and C, and was then informed that Colonel Miles had also detached Company G. After waiting some time, with some anxiety, Company G came safely up. At this time an action was commencing in the open field, on the edge of which the Sixty-fourth was halted. I marched the regiment with as much celerity as possible, amid the confusion of retreating wagons, droves of cattle, and regiments moving to form in line, and joined my brigade as it was coming on to the open field.

The Sixty-fourth was then formed with its brigade in the second line of battle, where it remained but a short time, and was marched off by the left flank down the road we had lately come up, past part of General Sykes' command, to the foot of the hill; filed to the left, out of the road, into the wood, and were formed into line of battle, fronting northeasterly, on the left of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and on the right of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, the right of the Sixty-fourth resting about 12 rods from the road.

By order of Colonel Brooke, I sent Companies I, D, K, E, and a part of G, under command of Major Bradley, to deploy as skirmishers, cover the front of the brigade, and advance through the woods to the front, to the top of the hill beyond, the right to rest on the road and the left to connect with the skirmishers of General Caldwell's brigade. The line of skirmishers got into position a little before dusk. Major Bradley sent frequent reports as to the movements of the enemy in his front, which reports were promptly communicated to Colonel Brooke, commanding brigade. The enemy were in force in our front, moving at first to our left and afterward back to the right.

We were shelled after dark, but without injury to the regiment. One charge of grape or canister was thrown through the line of skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth. Picket firing commenced on our right, beyond the limits of the First Division, and passed around our front to the left of the Fourth Brigade. Although quite sharp, and the line of pickets or skirmishers well advanced, none of the Sixty-fourth came in. The skirmishers of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, who connected with the left of the Sixty-fourth, broke and retreated, obliquing

behind the left of Company I (Sixty-fourth) until their right was nearly behind the center of Company I, and about 10 rods in rear. In this position, they fired at least two rounds to the front. Sergeant [James] Smith, of Company I, was sent to rally them and bring them up, but failed. After about an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Broady, of the Sixty-first New York, brought them up to their former position.

About 8 p. m., I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to cut trees in front of the regiment and form an abatis; but the trees being scattering, a good abatis could not be made without cutting and bringing trees from a distance. The order was given to build a breastwork of logs and dig a ditch inside. Some intrenching tools were furnished, and the work in front of the Sixty-fourth was finished a little after midnight. An opening was left between the left of the Sixty-fourth and the right of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut for the skirmishers to come in if driven back. Logs were cut and laid alongside the aperture, so that it could be closed after the skirmishers should come in. In these preparations Colonel Bostwick, of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, and myself acted in concert.

May 2, at 3 a. m., I received from Colonel Brooke orders to march with the greatest secrecy and quiet—no orders to be given above a whisper—which order was duly executed, the Sixty-fourth following the Twenty-seventh Connecticut. The skirmishers were not called in, the command of the picket line being under Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first New York. The regiment was marched back to near the brick house, and turned to the right through the woods, and was formed into line on the top and behind the crest of a hill on the left of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania and on the right of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, the Second Delaware being to the left of the Fifty-third. The position of the Sixty-fourth was northeasterly from the brick house, fronting northeasterly. By order of Colonel Brooke, Company A, Captain Darby, was deployed as skirmishers in front of the regiment along the crest of the hill. We constructed breastworks and an abatis similar to that made the night before. This new line of defense was in rear of, and approximately parallel to, the other. The new works were completed by 7 a. m.

Companies I, D, K, and E, being relieved by a part of the Second Delaware, were assigned the space in the pits left vacant by that part of the Second Delaware sent to relieve them.

At noon, our new position was smartly shelled for about thirty minutes, during which 2 men of the Sixty-fourth were wounded, 1 severely. Both were skirmishers, one in front of the regiment, the other in the works built the night before, which were occupied by our skirmishers after the regiment evacuated them.

About dusk, Colonel Brooke ordered me to deploy the whole regiment as skirmishers in front of his brigade and parallel to the front of the new intrenchments, and advance about 600 yards to the front, and connect with Colonel Miles on the right. The regiment deployed by the right and left flanks on the right of the left-center company, and after the deployment was finished advanced straight forward, Adjutant Pettit being on the extreme right, to give notice when we should connect with Colonel Miles. The line was halted, by notice sent up from the right, and word was passed that the line was 30 paces too far advanced, and must be so far retired. I faced the line to the rear, and had marched it about 10 paces, when the order came from the right, "Sixty-fourth, double-quick," several times repeated, which hurried the whole line back on the intrenchments, which movement at the time was entirely inex-

plicable to me. Colonel Brooke ordered me to deploy the regiment as before, and report to Colonel Miles.

The regiment having been deployed again, I went to the extreme right to find Colonel Miles, and found that the three right companies of my regiment (C, E, and F) were gone. I met Major Scott, of General Hancock's staff, who informed me that by General Hancock's order the Sixty-fourth was to march out of the woods to the right and down the road to the rifle-pits in front; that he had taken part of the regiment down there already. As soon as I was satisfied that this change in the orders to the Sixty-fourth emanated from General Hancock, I marched the line of skirmishers out by the right flank and down the road to the front rifle-pits; was joined by Companies C, E, and F, and formed into the pit, in a single deployed line, the men 3 feet apart, the right of the Sixty-fourth resting on the road and the left connecting with a detachment of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania, fronting northeasterly. Company A, which had been thrown out as skirmishers in the early part of the day in front of the second line of intrenchments, did not follow the regiment.

I subsequently learned that Major Scott, while moving off Companies C, E, and F, without notifying me, and giving orders to double-quick at the moment the center and left of the regiment were retiring, which was also in accordance with his orders, was the cause of our coming back on the intrenchments. No order to halt and face by the right flank was given or passed up. The regiment, through the whole, moved precisely according to orders passed along the line. There would not have been the slightest confusion had Major Scott notified me what he wanted the regiment to do. The regiment lay in the pits through the night, keeping a sharp lookout to the front, the line being under the superintendence of Colonel Miles, who made frequent visits along the line during the night, exercising the greatest vigilance. The enemy were busy in our front all night, moving artillery and troops. Orders to troops were plainly heard, and sounds of chopping and falling trees and owl signals were passed along their line in our front.

Sunday, May 3, a little before sunrise, we heard the order from the enemy, "Prepare for an advance," and immediately after a line of skirmishers appeared in our front, and, advancing with their peculiar yell, commenced the attack, and, after a sharp struggle of about half an hour, retired.

We were next attacked by a regular line of battle, extending along our whole front, with closed ranks. This line held their ground with the greatest stubbornness, advancing to within 5 or 6 rods of our breastworks. The men of the Sixty-fourth worked coolly and steadily, taking good aim, and but few shots were thrown away. After an hour's hard fighting, the enemy gave way and retired in confusion, followed by the cheers of our men.

Another line of the same character took their place, and the contest kept on. Our ammunition was being rapidly expended, and, as I believe, expended to the best advantage. I sent an urgent request to Major-General Hancock for more ammunition, expressing the belief that we could hold the work while we had ammunition. My men began to fall, killed and wounded, and it became quite hazardous for a man to show his head above the parapet long enough to aim with certainty. The line of the enemy last mentioned held its ground for about one hour, when it broke and ran, which called out another cheer from our side; but the respite was short. After a few minutes, the enemy advanced against us again in double column, closed in mass (for

the colors were in the center of the front sub-division of the masses). One of the regiments in this line was the Sixteenth Georgia, whose battle-flag was brought up to within 2 rods of our breastwork and nearly in front of the opening left for the skirmishers to come in, hereinbefore mentioned. This opening had been filled with logs, but no earth had been thrown against them, and no ditch had been dug. The abatis was also light, and no men behind it. This was our weak point. I was stationed at this point, which was to the left of the center of the regiment. The enemy evidently had discovered the place, and made a strong push to carry it. I ordered the two companies on the right and left to right and left oblique their fire, and enfiladed the front of the opening, which checked the advance, but did not drive the enemy back. The colors of the Sixteenth Georgia fell twice, and were afterward placed against a tree, when our men ceased to fire upon it. It was the regular Confederate flag—stars and bars.

Our ammunition was nearly exhausted. Some had fired their last round, and some had reserved the last cartridge for the assault. A few men from the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania now came to strengthen us. I scattered them along the line, and directed them to share their ammunition with us. They used the buck-and-ball cartridge. The ball being too large for the Austrian rifle, used by the Sixty-fourth, I directed the men to tear off the ball and use the buckshot, which was efficient for such short range. A small amount of ammunition was brought to us by the pioneers of the Sixty-fourth, and Lieut. W. W. Roller was badly wounded while serving it out to the men. Our fire slackened on account of the scarcity of ammunition; the men fixed bayonets, and were awaiting the assault which was momentarily expected, when, to the surprise of every one, the enemy rapidly fell back. One man of Company G, Charles E. Bingham, sprang upon the parapet, and, seeing 6 men outside, ordered them in as prisoners. They came over immediately and delivered themselves up. They were from the Sixteenth Georgia, and said that their colonel had fallen at the first volley received by the regiment, and was supposed to be killed. I dispatched Sergeant [Albert F.] Peterson and 2 men to the rear with the prisoners.

At this time (9 a. m.), the Sixty-fourth was relieved by the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, conducted by Colonel Morris, of the Sixty-sixth New York. After the Twenty-seventh had entered the ditch, I ordered the word to be passed to the right and left for the Sixty-fourth to fall directly back. The order passed readily to the left, but was not passed to the right, as I afterward learned.

The left wing soon came together, and, not being joined by the right, I marched back toward the second line of intrenchments, supposing that the right wing had filed out of the pit to the right and gone up the road. Lieutenant Miller, of General Hancock's staff, met us, and conducted us back to the second line of intrenchments, where I was ordered by General Hancock to pass on to the left, not having ammunition. I sent Sergeant [Simeon M.] Ingraham, of Company K (Sixty-fourth), back to find the right wing of the regiment and conduct it. I halted the regiment in the open field at Chancellorsville, and was then joined by the remainder of the regiment at 10 a. m., under the command of Captain Glenny, in good order. The regiment joined the brigade in the p. m., and was formed in the third line of battle, fronting southerly on the left of what was left of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut.

The casualties during the day were 15 instantly killed and 18 wounded. Among the wounded were Captain Darby, of Company A,

and Lieutenant Roller, of Company F, both gallant and valuable officers. In reviewing the proceedings of the day, it would hardly be just to particularize cases of meritorious conduct, where all, both officers and men, according to their station, did equally well. Not a man flinched; none passed to the rear, unless wounded or sent on a message. The officers kept themselves continually on the alert, cheering and directing the men, very many tearing cartridges to expedite the firing. The men worked with a zeal, heartiness, and enthusiasm, combined with coolness and caution, worthy of all praise. The ground in front of our breastwork was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. I was obliged to send, through a galling fire of musketry and shell, several messages, which were unhesitatingly and correctly delivered, and the messengers in each case promptly returned and reported.

May 4.—At 7.30 a. m. I was ordered by Major-General Hancock to report with the regiment to Major-General Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, to support a battery, which order having been executed, General Howard assigned the regiment to support Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery (Captain Waterman), under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, commanding division. By 11.30 a. m., with intrenching tools procured from Hancock's division, the regiment had completed a good breastwork and ditch on the right of the battery, by the side of the road, behind part of the intrenchments of the Eleventh Corps, fronting southerly. More or less sharpshooting from the enemy was kept up along our front during the day, from which I had 1 man severely wounded.

At 10 p. m. a false alarm occurred, by reason of a few shots from the enemy, some distance to our right, but which drew the fire from the line of intrenchments in front of the Sixty-fourth, and even from some of the reserves, but not a gun from the Sixty-fourth was fired. Many retreated in confusion on to our breastworks, but were promptly driven back to their intrenchments. The remainder of the night was quiet.

May 5.—At 11 a. m. the enemy brought on skirmishing to the left of the battery we were supporting, which soon passed along to the right, and was persisted in until Captain Waterman fired two guns in succession, when the firing from the enemy instantly ceased, and was not resumed. At 2 p. m., at the instance of Major-General Howard, I dispatched a messenger to inform General Hancock that a body of the enemy was moving to the right, past our front, and about three fourths of a mile from us. General Hancock sent the same messenger to Major-General Couch. At 2.30 p. m., by order of Col. J. R. Brooke, I sent for and received, at division headquarters, sufficient ammunition to furnish each enlisted man with from 100 to 110 rounds.

At 4 p. m. I received orders from Generals Hancock and Couch to hold our position at all hazards if the battery should be withdrawn; that the battery was nothing; the point was everything. At 5 p. m. a violent storm came on, lasting about an hour, filling our ditch with water, which was drained with some difficulty.

At dusk, by order of Colonel Brooke, I directed small fires to be built along the front. After dark, Major-General Howard ordered me to follow Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery, immediately and with great secrecy, no orders to be given above a whisper. I sent Adjutant Pettit to inform General Hancock, and followed the battery with the regiment, and reached the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford about 10 p. m., after fording several streams, one of which was quite deep and rapid, from the recent storm. Orders there being received from General Patrick, provost-marshal-general, prohibiting any battery supports

from crossing the river until the artillery had passed, I withdrew the regiment to a secluded ravine, and sheltered the men from the cold wind.

May 5.—Marched at 3.30 a. m. and crossed the bridge, between two brigades of the First Corps, by permission of a commander of a brigade. When we reached the top of the bluff on the left bank of the Rappahannock, I was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of Major-General Couch's staff, to follow a detachment of General French's division, then passing. Having definitely learned on the march that the troops were to proceed to their old camps, I conducted the Sixty-fourth to the old camp of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, and took possession of half of it (the Sixty-fourth not having an old camp, the Forty-second New York having taken our camp April 27). I then reported to Col. J. R. Brooke, commanding the Fourth Brigade.

During the whole march, from the morning of April 28 to the p. m. of May 6, the commandants of companies of this regiment deserve much praise for keeping their commands well closed up, having no stragglers on the march, and permitting no stragglers from other regiments to mingle in our ranks. This was particularly noticeable on the return from Chancellorsville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. BINGHAM,
Colonel Sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
A. A. A. G., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this regiment in the late engagement on the other side of the river:

The first night after crossing the river (April 30) we encamped a short distance from a white house, afterward used as a hospital.

The next day (May 1), I received orders to move forward in rear of Thomas' battery, following it until we came near the brow of a hill on a road leading to our left from a certain brick house, used as a hospital, when I was ordered to pass the battery, and form my regiment in column of divisions on the right of the Second Delaware Volunteers and in the rear of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I remained in this position a short time, when I was ordered to move forward to the left and in rear of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, and form line of battle along the edge of a certain wood near a ravine along the left of the line. During all this time we were exposed to the shells from the enemy's batteries, but received no injury.

I remained in this position a short time, when I was ordered by Colonel Brooke to march by the flank to the rear, and was conducted to the camping-ground I occupied the previous night. I remained there but a short time, when I received orders to again move forward. My regiment immediately got into line, and we started for the front, conducted by Lieut. C. P. Hatch, acting assistant adjutant-general of the

brigade. I was ordered to form in line of battle in the woods along the left of our line, some distance in rear of the position I occupied when my regiment was in the front before. I formed the line in rear of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers and on the left of the Second Delaware Volunteers.

We remained in this position until nearly morning, when I received orders to move by the flank in rear of the Second Delaware Volunteers. We formed line of battle some distance in rear of the former position, my regiment being on the right of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers and on the left of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, in the first line. We were ordered to build abatis in the front of our line. My regiment immediately went to work, and had very good and substantial works put up in quite a short time.

I remained in this position, in the first line, until Sunday morning, when I was ordered to move to the right, following the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After we had gone to the right, we were ordered back to our former position, where we arrived in due time.

A short time afterward, we were ordered to move along our line to the right, and occupy the space left by the regiments of General Caldwell's brigade. During this time we were exposed to a terrible fire from the enemy's batteries, losing, however, no men. Soon afterward, I was ordered to the right, to support a battery (Pettit's). We supported the battery, together with the Second Delaware and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, until we were ordered to fall back. At this time we were quite near the brick house, exposed the greater part of the time to a very destructive fire from the enemy's batteries, and having 1 officer and several men injured. While we were falling back, in accordance with Colonel Brooke's orders, 13 of my men rushed forward and took off of the field two pieces of a battery on our right, which had been abandoned and would certainly have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not my men taken the pieces off. They were taken nearly 3 miles to the rear. We formed in line of battle some distance in the rear of our old position, where we remained in the third line until the 5th ultimo, when we were put in the rear of the Irish Brigade, in the second line, where we remained during the day and night, until we started for this side of the river.

The loss of this regiment in all the engagements is 1 line officer and 7 enlisted men wounded and 3 enlisted men missing, supposed to be taken prisoners. During all the actions and march, my officers and men behaved bravely, always acting the part of good soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McMICHAEL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, *Brigade.*

No. 81.

Report of Col. Hiram L. Brown, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the recent action near the United States Ford.

On the morning of April 28, pursuant to orders received the night previous, I joined the brigade at sunrise on the parade ground near division headquarters, and marched up the river about 6 miles, when my command was ordered forward to build roads, working until dark. I then rejoined the brigade and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of April 29, I detailed 58 men, with 2 commissioned officers, under charge of Captain Reynolds, for a picket guard, by your order; also a fatigue party of 80 men and 6 officers, in charge of Captain Oliver.

At 2 p. m. the fatigue party under Captain Oliver having returned, we moved forward with the brigade, marching until dark and halting in the woods for the night.

April 30, the picket detail, under Captain Reynolds, rejoined me. I received an order from you to proceed with my command, together with 30 men from the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and 176 men from the Second Delaware Volunteers, to lay the pontoon bridges across the river. I reported to Major-General Couch, and received an additional detail of about 200 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shreve, of the One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

I finished laying one bridge about 2 p. m., completing the work without opposition, and rejoined the brigade on the other side of the river about 11 p. m.

May 1, the command fell in, and, after remaining under arms about one hour, moved forward to Richmond Cross-Roads, filed to the left about half a mile, and formed line of battle. We then moved to the left into the woods, throwing out one company, under Captain Reynolds, as skirmishers to cover the front. After holding this position an hour, I moved to the right and relieved the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, falling back soon after to Richmond Cross-Roads, where we formed line of battle at right angles with the road, with one company out as skirmishers, and awaited the approach of the enemy.

During the night the men were employed felling trees to form an abatis and building breastworks for the protection of the troops. The enemy threw a few shells, without doing any injury.

At 3.30 a. m. I received an order to fall back, which we did quietly and in order, forming line of battle a short distance in rear of our former position, with skirmishers out as before. We again intrenched and remained during the following day and night. Hard fighting commenced on our right about 3 p. m., and continued at intervals during the night.

May 3, I received an order from you to detail 166 men and 10 officers, in charge of a field officer, to report to Colonel Miles, Sixty-first New York Volunteers, for picket duty. I sent the detail, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McCreary. In the evening of the same day, 61 men and 4 officers of this detail reported back, having been forced from their position by the advance of the enemy. The remainder of the detail have not since been heard from, and were probably taken prisoners during the action of that day. I also had 1 man killed, 1 lieutenant and 6 men wounded, and Major Patton received a severe wound in the left arm from a shell in the engagement.

About 9 a. m. I moved to the right, forming line of battle, with the left resting on the Richmond Cross-Roads, and supporting Pettit's and Kirby's batteries with the brigade. The regiment remained in this position, under a severe fire from the enemy, about two hours, and then fell back to the position occupied by it on the night of April 30. At dark, I detailed 50 men and 2 officers for picket duty, and 15 men for guard duty at headquarters.

May 4, furnished a detail of 36 men for fatigue duty. During the day Captain McCreary, of Company G, was wounded by a cannon-ball. The regiment remained in position until the afternoon of Tuesday, May 5, and then moved forward with the brigade to the line held by the Third Brigade.

At 3.30 a. m. of May 6, we moved with the brigade, recrossing the river in safety, and reached our present camp about 2 p. m.

I cannot close this report without referring to the gallant conduct of Private Erastus A. Allen, of Company I, who, while engaged in the fight on Sunday, volunteered to carry cartridges to the men of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, who were destitute of ammunition and could not procure any. A box had been brought by some one and left at a distance from their lines. Private Allen, hearing the men call for ammunition, offered to take the contents of the box to them, and succeeded in doing so, although exposed to a heavy fire in the undertaking.

Reports of the casualties* and loss of arms, accouterments, &c., in the regiment have been already furnished.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 82.

Report of Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the late battle near Chancellorsville:

By direction of Major-General Couch, I reported to Major-General French, at 12 a. m. May 1, and followed the brigade of General Hays to a point on the Plank road, about 1½ miles south of Chancellorsville, when the command returned to its previous position near the headquarters of General Couch.

On the morning of May 2, the first section was detached by Colonel Morgan and sent in charge of First Lieutenant Sheldon to Scott's Mills, to report to the commander of the Irish Brigade; the remaining sections were placed in position near the headquarters of General French.

About 2 p. m. I was directed to relieve Knap's Pennsylvania battery, near General Hooker's headquarters, when I engaged a section of the enemy's artillery at about 2,700 yards, and obliged it to withdraw, expending 40 rounds of shell and case. Remained in this position until 9 a. m. May 3, when I was directed by Colonel Morgan to occupy a position in an open field near General Couch's headquarters, when Lieutenant Sheldon reported with his section from Scott's Mills.

At 10 a. m. I was placed in position by Colonel Morgan, at Chancellorsville, to engage a battery of the enemy, which at the time was enfilading our line of infantry. Within a very few moments the enemy

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 176.

opened with three batteries in my front, one on my left flank, and one section in my rear.

This position was held until 1 lieutenant (Slauson), 3 chiefs of pieces ([Harvey] Cox, [Thomas] Coyne, and [Charles H.] Gates), 1 gunner, and 7 men were disabled, 1 caisson destroyed, and 8 horses killed, when, having expended nearly 600 rounds of case and shell, I withdrew my battery, and was ordered by Colonel Morgan to the heights near the ford, where I remained waiting orders until 7 a. m. May 5, when I was ordered by Captain Best to cross the bridge, and from the heights cover the recrossing of the troops and the taking up the bridges, which was accomplished at 3 p. m. May 6.

Was then ordered to return to camp, near Falmouth, by Colonel [Alexander] Doull, to which place I arrived with my battery at midnight.

The conduct of the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and men during these operations was worthy of your highest regard. Not a man absented himself, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that my orders were executed by all with promptness.

Hoping this may meet your approval, I have the honor to remain, as ever, yours, truly,

R. D. PETTIT,
Captain Company B, First New York Artillery.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Commanding First New York Artillery.

No. 83.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by my division in the battle of Fredericksburg, May 3.

About 10.30 o'clock on the night of the 2d, I received orders from the major-general commanding the army to take immediate possession of Fredericksburg. The Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Owen, had already been ordered to Banks' Ford, and the First and Third, under command of Colonels Laflin and Hall, were in motion by 1 o'clock. Our bridge party was fired upon by the enemy in town, and considerable delay was experienced in throwing the bridge across, so that it was after daylight before the passage was accomplished, by which time General Sedgwick had possession of the town, but not of the heights beyond, to the works on which the enemy retired on leaving the town.

On reporting to Major-General Sedgwick, the division was directed to march to the right of the town, and make an attempt to turn the left of the enemy's works. As soon as this movement was perceived by the enemy, he commenced to extend his left to occupy the intrenchments, and opened on us with artillery from the hills. This fire was replied to by Brown's (Rhode Island) battery, posted on the right of the town, near Mrs. Washington's monument, and by Adams' (Rhode Island) battery (G), placed on the plain to the right. In this position the battery suffered severely, losing 3 officers and many men and horses, and was shortly afterward moved to the left, alongside of Brown's battery.

It being found impracticable to turn the enemy's left, which was found protected by a deep and impassable canal, running along the entire front, General Sedgwick decided to assault the center at Marye's Heights, where the works were gallantly carried by Newton's division, of the Sixth Corps, my batteries assisting with their fire. As soon as the heights were carried, I, according to instructions previously received from General Sedgwick, moved by the left flank into town again, under a heavy artillery fire, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy.

The division captured a number of prisoners, and afterward returned to the town, securing seven pieces of artillery, abandoned by the enemy, and took up position to defend the crossing of the river.

From the morning of the 4th, when the enemy again occupied his earthworks, until we abandoned the town and took up the bridges, Hall's brigade was almost constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, and finally retreated to this side in most excellent order.

The loss in the division was as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade, Colonel Laflin	.....	16	4	.....
Third Brigade, Colonel Hall	3	56	8	.....
Brown's battery (B), 1st Rhode Island Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams' battery (G), 1st Rhode Island Artillery	5	18	.....	.....
Total	8	90	12	110

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. N. POTTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. HDQRS. SECOND DIV., SECOND A. C., *Camp near Falmouth, Va., May* 1, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully having reported to the general commanding the division that it was not in his power to enforce discipline in his command, he is hereby relieved from duty with this division. He will, as soon as the division rejoins the rest of the corps, report to Major-General Couch in person, accompanying the division in its march.

Colonel Hudson, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, will assume command of the First Brigade.

By command of Brigadier-General Gibbon:

FRANK A. HASKELL,

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May* 7, 1863.

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IV. At the request of Brigadier-General Sully, U. S. Volunteers, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to meet, at such time and place within the limits of the camp as the President may direct, on the morning of May 8, at 11 o'clock.

Detail for the court: Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, Brig. Gen. S. K. Zook, Col. S. S. Carroll.

The court will investigate and report on the action and conduct of General Sully in the matter of one of the regiments (Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers) of his brigade refusing to do duty on or about the 1st day of May, and express their opinion as to his conduct at that time.

The junior member of the court will record the proceedings.

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By command of Major-General Couch:

JAMES N. POTTER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *May* 16, 1863.

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IX. [1.] The court of inquiry, convened at the request of Brig. Gen. A. Sully, U. S. Volunteers, by Paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 105, Headquarters Second Army Corps, May 7, 1863, and of which Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, is president, rendered the following opinion, viz:

"In view of these facts, the court is of the opinion that Brig. Gen. A. Sully, U. S. Volunteers, probably doubted his authority, under the existing circumstances, to order extreme measures, and that therefore his action and conduct were not such as to warrant the issue of Brigadier-General Gibbon's Special Orders, No. 122, of May 1, 1863."

2. The opinion of the court is approved.

3. The court of inquiry, of which Major-General Hancock is president, is dissolved.

By command of Major-General Couch:

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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No. 84.

Report of Col. Byron Laflin, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully forward to division headquarters the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent action near Fredericksburg, Va.:

For some days previous to the 3d instant, the brigade had been kept in complete readiness for moving at the shortest notice, with eight days' rations and 140 rounds of ammunition to each man. On the night of the 2d, about 12 o'clock, orders were received for the brigade, excepting the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, ordered on the night of the 1st instant to protect telegraph line, &c. (Col. H. W. Hudson, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, commanding brigade), to report to the general commanding division, near the Lacy house. Immediately the command was put in motion, and reported, as ordered, about 1.30 a. m. of the 3d instant. Shortly after arriving, a call was made for 100 volunteers to cross the river as a storming party, to dislodge the enemy in the town. The call was immediately and cheerfully responded to by 25

men from each of the four regiments of the brigade present, viz, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Eighty-second New York, First Minnesota, and Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, officered as follows: Capt. George W. Ryerson, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, commanding; Lieutenant Huggins, Eighty-second New York Volunteers; Lieut. James McCormick, Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieut. H. Bruce, First Minnesota. Captain Ryerson reported, as ordered, to the general commanding division, in person, from whom he received his instructions. Of the 25 volunteers of the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers, 18 were among the number reported as unwilling to serve longer than the 1st of May, 1863.

About this time, I was placed in command of the brigade, Colonel Hudson having been relieved. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, I received orders to move my brigade, left in front, across the pontoon bridge at the Lacy house, which order was successfully executed.

I formed my brigade, in obedience to further orders, on Princess Anne street, my left resting on the right of Colonel Hall's brigade. I subsequently moved the brigade by the right flank, following Colonel Hall's brigade across the plain to my right, where a heavy artillery fire was opened upon us. When crossing the bridge over the canal, a halt was made for a brief time because of a halt in my front. I marched across the open field and took position, as ordered by the general commanding division, with my left resting on Colonel Hall's right, my right resting on the river. I threw out two companies, Captain Ellingwood, commanding, of the Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, as skirmishers, along the road running up the hill at right angles with the river, who, while under a constant fire, ascertained that the enemy were in force in the breastworks. At this point I rested, awaiting further orders, which I received through Lieutenant-Colonel Huston, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, to march by the left flank back to the city, in rear of Colonel Hall's brigade. I then marched my brigade on the Plank road, and received orders from Major-General Sedgwick, through an aide, to form in line of battle on the crest of the second heights. This order was executed, and, after remaining in this position for some time, I received orders from the general commanding division to move my command back to Fredericksburg, and there received further orders to march across the river, as follows: One-half across the lower bridge, and one-half across the bridge at the Lacy house, to protect these bridges, as also to support the batteries stationed near them. This order was successfully executed before dusk.

I cannot close this report without commending in the highest terms the coolness and gallantry of my command. Of the whole brigade, but 4 are reported as stragglers. They all seemed eager to be placed in front.

I take pleasure in mentioning in this connection my staff—Lieutenant Levering, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant [Josias R.] King, aide-de-camp, and Captain Hale, acting assistant inspector-general; also Lieut. I. Harris Hooper, adjutant Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, whose services on the 3d instant I highly appreciate and commend.

The casualties in the brigade are as follows: Wounded, 16; missing, 4; total 20.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON LAFLIN,

Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. P. WOOD, *A. A. G., Second Division.*

No. 85.

Report of Col. Francis E. Heath, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the part taken by my regiment during the late engagement:

The regiment remained in camp until the night of the 1st instant, when I was ordered to guard the telegraph lines from Falmouth to Banks' and the United States Fords; reached the latter-named one early on the 2d instant, and was relieved and ordered to join the brigade near Falmouth on the 3d; did so, and have since been doing grand guard duty. As the regiment has not been under fire, there are none killed, wounded, or missing. No public property has been lost or taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. HEATH,
Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. ANDREW LEVERING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Report of Maj. George C. Joslin, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that at 11 o'clock on the night of the 2d instant, I received orders to have my command in complete readiness to move at a moment's notice, with muskets loaded. At about midnight, the regiment took the position assigned it (at the head of the column), and marched to the rear of the Lacy house, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, and remained at rest until sunrise. The call for 25 volunteers for special service was promptly met and the men furnished.

Soon after sunrise, the regiment marched, left in front, across the pontoon bridge into the city of Fredericksburg, and stacked arms in a street running parallel with the river, and to the right of the city. From this position the regiment marched to the right, across an open plain, commanded by the earthworks of the enemy. The enemy now opened upon the column with their artillery with very accurate aim, but the men marched steadily and without disorder, although shells were bursting directly above their heads. My command marched as far to the right as it was possible to go, as a bridge, which crossed the canal at this point, had been destroyed. Remained in line of battle awaiting orders, the men having excellent cover. Two companies were ordered forward to feel the enemy, and, having discovered the position and force of the enemy, returned without loss, although several shots were fired at them.

Upon the evacuation of the rifle-pits by the enemy, caused by the success of our forces on the left, I was ordered to return to the city, and recrossed the before-mentioned plain, again under artillery fire. Marched through the city and to the heights beyond, just occupied by

our forces. After a short rest, ordered to return to the city and await orders.

At 3.30 p. m. ordered to recross the river and support a battery which was placed in position to protect the upper pontoon bridge. My command has remained in this position until date, awaiting further orders.

The loss sustained by my regiment was very slight, being but 2 men slightly wounded. Some prisoners were captured by my men and sent to headquarters. No property was lost save that belonging to the wounded men, and nothing captured from the enemy.

The officers and men of my command behaved well, both on the march and under fire, and at the close of the day no men were absent or unaccounted for.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. JOSLIN,

Major, Commanding Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. ANDREW LEVERING, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr., First Minnesota Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, *May* 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in the late action at Fredericksburg, commencing on the 3d instant:

At 2 a. m. of that day, in obedience to orders, I marched the regiment from its old camp to the Lacy house, opposite Fredericksburg, where it remained under arms until the completion of the bridge at that point shortly after daylight, and then marched with the rest of the brigade across the river and occupied the town. A heavy action at that time being in progress between the corps of General Sedgwick and the enemy, on our left, we were moved, with three other regiments of the brigade, along the base of the hills in the rear of the town to the river, where the enemy's left was posted, marching the whole distance (over 1 mile) under a heavy artillery fire at short range, from which we were entirely unprotected, and were wholly unable to return. Upon arriving at the river bank we were halted, and, seeing the enemy placing a battery in position to enfilade my whole command, as well as the regiment in the rear, with the permission of the colonel commanding the brigade, I placed it under cover of the intrenchments abandoned by the enemy, running along and parallel with the river, upon which they then opened a heavy fire, which, proving wholly ineffective, was soon discontinued. Here we remained until the object of the movement was accomplished, viz, the withdrawal of a large force of the enemy from General Sedgwick's front and the subsequent capture of the heights by him, when we marched down the river, by the left flank, and joined his command in the rear of the town, and then marched with it about 3 miles out on the Plank road, when, after remaining about one hour and no enemy being reported in front, we marched back into the town, where we arrived at 3 p. m., and, after resting, recrossed the river and took position, covering the lower bridge, supporting Captain Adams' battery (G, First Rhode Island Artillery). There we remained that night and the next day, strongly intrenching our-

selves on the river bank, when, the bridge being then removed, we were ordered back to the Lacy house, to cover the upper bridge, where we arrived at 11 p. m., occupying the rifle-pits at the bridge and the hill immediately in the rear until the next evening, when, that bridge having been removed and the town completely evacuated by our forces, we rejoined the brigade at this place.

Although not placed in such a prominent position as has usually been its fortune in the engagements, my command—officers and men, all of them—displayed the same steadiness and alacrity in the performance of its duties as has distinguished it under its former commanders, and, from the time the march commenced until the present moment, every member of it, except the wounded, has been constantly present for duty.

Aside from the heavy picket and fatigue duty performed by this regiment during the time above mentioned, three companies of it, viz, Companies B, C, and E, at the time detached, were instrumental in saving and conveying to this side of the river two pieces of artillery, with limbers and caissons complete, captured from the enemy, and which they removed under fire; also 400 stand of small-arms.

I cannot pass over the gallant conduct of 25 privates of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Bruce, of Company F, who volunteered, upon the call of the general, to clear the way across the river at the point of the bayonet in case opposition, as was expected, should be offered to our passage, and who, being then detached from the regiment, were deployed in front of General Sedgwick's command as skirmishers, and were among the first to enter the enemy's works, and continued the whole day in the advance, killing, wounding, and taking numbers of the enemy, fortunately without the loss of a man on their part.

The total loss of the regiment during the engagement was but 9 men wounded—none fatally—while marching from the town to the enemy's left, at the river. The names of the wounded, 4 of whom are now present for duty in the ranks, are as follows: Corpl. E. P. Phillips, and Privates [Albert] Johnson and Reed, Company G; N. Guntzer, Company A; B. Fenton, Company E; A. Davis, Company F; R. Hess, Company H; C. B. Boardman and A. Shaw, Company K.

No public property has been lost or abandoned by this command since the march commenced.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. COLVILL, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Minnesota Volunteers.

Lieut. ANDREW LEVERING,
Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 88.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Beverly, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders received from headquarters, this command left camp at or about 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d instant. On arriving at the Lacy house, opposite Fredericksburg, we halted, and remained resting on arms until sunrise. While here Col. Byron Laflin was called to the command of the brigade, and I assumed command of the regiment. The

call for 1 lieutenant and 25 men as volunteers for special services was answered with promptness, and it is gratifying to know that 18 of the number were of those who claimed their discharge from the service the day before. At 6 o'clock, or thereabouts, the regiment, left in front, crossed the bridge and entered the city.

After filing into Princess Anne street, arms were stacked and the men allowed to rest. Not long after, orders came to move to the right. Our course lay over an open field, in full view of the enemy, and, as a consequence, we were greatly exposed to the fire of his batteries. Shell and solid shot burst among or passed through the ranks, but I am happy to state that but 4 men were wounded, and no one seriously. During this trying time every man, as far as I could discern, was in his place, and as cool and collected as it is possible for men to be in like circumstances. Reaching the right, a canal stopped our advance, and we halted near the river awaiting orders. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, General Sedgwick having captured the heights, I returned to the city with my command; passed through and went up on to the heights, resting at noon upon the second crest. While here I received orders to return. I again passed through the city, recrossed the river, and went into camp on the heights opposite. The command has remained here since that time. As before intimated, the loss is slight, numbering 2 slightly wounded, 1 severely, and 1 missing.

I am happy to state that I have no complaint to make of the conduct of the men, either on the march or while exposed to the enemy's fire. With the exception of the wounded and 1 man missing, all the command is present and ready for duty. I would state that I was most ably assisted throughout the day by Major Sponable and Adjutant Kirk.

I would also make mention of Lieut. James McCormick, of Company H, the volunteer officer for special service. Though not under my special supervision, I learn that he bore himself most nobly and bravely during the entire day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEVERLY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-fourth Regiment New York Vols.

Lieut. ANDREW LEVERING, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 89.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions received in the circular order from division headquarters this morning, I have the honor to report that there are no killed, wounded, and missing to account for in my brigade. No officer or man was injured during the late engagements. The only property captured was a black horse, by Lieutenant Seabury, one of my aides. No property of any description was lost by my command.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. FRANK A. HASKELL, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 90.

Report of Col. Norman J. Hall, Seventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade and other troops under my command, during the recent actions near Fredericksburg, Va.:

On Saturday evening, May 2, this command struck camp, and was marched to the Lacy house, where it awaited the laying of the pontoon bridge across the river. I was directed to man two pontoons with volunteers, who were to cross the river at a point a few hundred yards above the place proposed for the bridge, carry the rifle-pits of the enemy, and then to move down the bank until they should cover the head of the bridge. Lieutenant McKay, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, with 25 men from that regiment, and Lieutenant Ferris, with 25 men from the Nineteenth Massachusetts, promptly volunteered, and, placing the boats in the water, awaited the signal to make the crossing. Their services, so gallantly offered, were not required, the bridge being built without molestation by the enemy.

A storming party of 100 men, from the regiments of General Sully's brigade, under Capt. G. W. Ryerson, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, was placed under my command, and the brigade crossed the river into the streets of the city before sunrise.

At about 7 o'clock I was directed to move by the flank up the river, cross the mill-race, attack the left of the enemy's works above the town, and turn the strong position of Marye's Heights, which was engaged in front by the troops of General Sedgwick. The head of my column had passed half the distance from the river to the works when it was ascertained that a broad and deep canal lay at the foot of the hill on which were the works of the enemy.

General Warren, chief topographical engineer, Army of the Potomac, rode in advance of the column to the canal, and discovered the frame of an old bridge crossing it. This he proposed covering with boards torn from an old house near by. The column was halted, and a party from the Nineteenth Massachusetts at once commenced the work. At this moment the enemy brought two guns into the nearest work and opened an enfilading fire. The first shrapnel wounded several men of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers. I immediately formed column of regiments, and commenced deploying them to the right of the First Battalion, in a sunken road, well sheltered by a stone fence. In performing this movement, upward of 50 officers and men were killed or wounded. Some of the regiments did not move with satisfactory precision. Two well-closed lines of the enemy developed abreast of the brigade, and were prolonged to the right until they reached the river above Falmouth. Here the enemy placed a gun, which very nearly enfiladed my line, but it did little injury, only wounding 4 or 5.

This diversion—as it terminated in—had the effect to draw all the reserves of the enemy from General Sedgwick's front, and thus probably secured the success of the attack of his storming columns.

The troops lay in this position, with a strong line of skirmishers in front, who occasionally exchanged shots with the enemy, until nearly noon, when, the column of General Sedgwick having penetrated the line on our left, the brigade was moved at double-quick to the breach,

and passed through over the first hill and line of intrenchments. I was here ordered to support the line advancing to the front, but the enemy appearing in line on the right, I sent against them the storming party from the First Brigade, deployed as skirmishers, and followed them in line of battle. After the exchange of a few shots, the skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and his whole line moved rapidly out of our sight, followed for a mile by Captain Ryerson, who took about 90 prisoners, while 13 more were taken by other portions of the brigade. Arriving at the last line of the enemy's works, the brigade was halted.

I was soon ordered to march into the town and assume command there. The remainder of the evening was spent in burying dead, collecting wounded, securing property, forwarding stragglers, and in the police of the city. A bridge guard was posted and pickets and outposts established. Before morning, I received information of the advance of the enemy in force along the Telegraph and Port Royal roads. I immediately made disposition of all my force to meet him and hold the city. The arrangements were scarcely completed when a column appeared on the hills beyond, and in half an hour the redoubts and rifle-pits on the heights were fully manned by the enemy, and large bodies in reserve could be seen near by.

At 8 o'clock, the enemy advanced against that portion of my line held by the Twentieth Massachusetts and Forty-second New York. They were met coolly, and handsomely repulsed and driven to their cover with some loss. From that time until 6 p. m., the enemy, from the houses and pits, kept a continual fire upon my line, which was so well covered that but few were hurt. This fire was returned by my sharpshooters and an independent company sent to me, under the command of Captain Plumer. Several rebel officers were dismounted, and many men struck by the bullets of this company. During the day I felt much anxiety for the safety of my command, having but one line and one movable reserve of three companies. I collected and organized a force of about 225 men of the Sixth Corps, and put them into service. With a few exceptions they behaved well. They were under the command of Major Rice, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, who held the right of the town. I took the responsibility of ordering all wagons (some hundreds, I should think, in number) across the river, and sent several wagon-masters, arrested in the town, to give aid. I reported this to General Gibbon. The wounded and ambulances of the Sixth Corps were sent across the lower bridge, which was taken up before dark.

As soon as it became dark enough to allow working near the lines without danger, I ordered the two main (Plank and Telegraph) roads to be ditched deeply, and rifle-pits dug, to bring a strong fire upon every accessible point of my line. I also altered the old rifle-pits of the enemy in the town, and built others, to form a strong second line, in case of disaster. This labor was performed by stragglers picked up during the day. Before daylight I received orders to withdraw my forces, and immediately commenced the movement. Some shots were exchanged by my most advanced posts, but the enemy followed cautiously and at a respectful distance. This last movement was accomplished without loss, and with the utmost deliberation and regularity. The bridges were taken up, and the bridge-head party brought off in boats. Major Rice during the night had been ordered to send a party of 30 men to a point opposite and about Falmouth, to destroy all bridges across the canal. This was handsomely accomplished. One bridge was cut entirely away, another uncovered and injured, the fire of the enemy preventing its perfect destruction. The bridge across the mill-race was also entirely destroyed.

With a few individual exceptions, the behavior of the troops under my command was all that could be asked. Two companies of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment created a false alarm at night; fired into the Forty-second New York, and scattered toward the town. But for the prompt and judicious action of Colonel Mallon, and the good conduct of his regiment, this affair might have resulted very unfortunately. Major Rohrer, of the One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was in command of these companies at the time of their disgraceful conduct.

Lieutenant McKay, of the Twentieth Massachusetts; Lieutenant Ferris, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts; Captain Ryerson, of the Eighty-second New York, and the officers of his party, deserve special and most honorable mention, as also the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who volunteered to cross in boats and cover the work on the bridge. Lieutenant [William H.] Walker, acting aide-de-camp, was severely bruised by a fragment of shell, but continued on duty. The officers of this brigade staff could not fail to do honor to their positions under any circumstances. Thomas Lindsay, brigade bugler, was mortally wounded while at his post.

Very respectfully,

NORMAN J. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 91.

Report of Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY A, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY,
May 15, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, left camp near Falmouth on the morning of April 28, 1863, and marched to Banks' Ford; camped for the night within 1 mile of the ford.

April 29.—Marched for United States Ford, and halted for the night about 4 miles from the bank of the river.

April 30.—Moved at 10 o'clock toward the ford, and crossed the river in the afternoon with General French's division; marched about 4 miles in the direction of Chancellorsville, and camped for the night in an open field one-half mile from Chancellorsville.

May 1.—Moved from camp in rear of General Hays' brigade, and halted near Chancellor's house. At 2 o'clock was sent to the support of General Sykes, who was engaging the enemy about 2 miles from Chancellorsville, on the road to the left of the Plank road. Went into position to the left of the road, and expended 26 rounds of ammunition; 5 p. m., retired toward Chancellorsville, and occupied camp occupied in the morning. Horses remained in harness during the night.

May 2.—At daylight, moved one-half mile to rear, on road toward the United States Ford. Afternoon, heard fighting on the right; took position behind earthworks at night, and remained all night.

May 3.—At daylight, received orders to return to United States Ford and park near brick house; 10 a. m., ordered to the front; was not

wanted, and returned to camp near the ford, by order of Colonel Morgan. Horses taken out of harness; remained in camp all night.

May 4.—Remained in camp.

May 5.—Retired over river at 7 a. m., by order of Captain Best, commanding Artillery Reserve, and took position on bank of the river to the left of the ford. Spent the remainder of the day in masking battery.

May 6.—Remained in position to cover the crossing of the troops; expended 28 rounds of ammunition on the enemy's skirmishers; 5.30 p. m., ordered to return to old camp. Halted for the night 3 miles from camp, on the Warrenton road.

May 7.—Arrived at old camp near Falmouth at 10 a. m. The battery sustained no loss of men or material; 1 horse died from exhaustion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. ARNOLD,
Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Company A.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 92.

Report of Capt William Plumer, First Company Massachusetts (Andrew) Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 14, 1863.

Capt. William Plumer, commanding unattached company Andrew Sharpshooters, would respectfully report:

That his command received orders to march at 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d instant, and at 12.30 p. m. were *en route* for the Lacy house, where he was ordered to report. At 11 a. m. crossed the river as ordered, and soon went to the front, where they deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about 2 miles, but without meeting any body of the enemy. Sent in 3 prisoners; were ordered back to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to the Lacy house, where they arrived about dark and encamped.

That the next day (the 4th), about 11 a. m., they were ordered to cross the river and report to Colonel Hall, who ordered them to the front to protect our pickets, who had been much annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in rifle-pits, &c.; that the enemy's fire was soon silenced, with considerable loss to him. At dark, the company again crossed the river, and encamped in rear of the Lacy house, where it still remains.

That he is happy to be able to add that his command suffered no loss, not a man being killed or wounded. He is also happy to bear testimony to the good conduct of his men, who well upheld their former good reputation.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM PLUMER,
Captain, Andrew Sharpshooters, Massachusetts Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 93.

Report of Maj. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., May 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my division marched from this encampment on April 28, at sunrise, in obedience to orders received from your headquarters. The First Brigade, under Colonel Carroll, with Ames' battery of light 12-pounders, took the advance, and occupied the position covering the United States Ford. The Second and Third Brigades encamped near Banks' Ford.

Having, in conjunction with the First Division, opened the road connecting these two fords, on the 29th the command moved toward the upper one, encamping near it.

On the 30th, the bridges having been laid across the Rappahannock, my division leading, crossed, and, continuing its march without opposition, arrived at the Chandler house, three-fourths of a mile this side of Chancellorsville, where it bivouacked.

At 8 a. m., May 1, I received orders from corps headquarters to move with my division and Pettit's battery, of light rifled guns, to Todd's Tavern, 8 miles from Chancellorsville. I put Hays' brigade in the advance, together with the battery, and marched a mile in the direction of the point proposed, when the Twelfth Corps, coming up the Plank road, intersected my column, causing delay until it had passed, at which time I received orders to return to my original position. My division was held massed until about retreat, when I directed the First and Second Brigades to deploy on the skirts of a woods in a line parallel with the Plank road, then held by the Twelfth and Third Corps.

On the morning of the 3d, my First Brigade was placed in a direction opposite to this position, to form the line of defense, connecting with the First Division, Second Corps, on the right, and Sykes' division, Fifth Corps, on the left, making rifle-pits and strengthening the front by felling trees. The enemy, who had been feeling our lines during the morning, made his principal attack on the right of our position, and, driving back the troops which held it, uncovered the masses in the rear and center, of which my division formed a part. Taking a portion of my staff, I made a rapid reconnaissance of the roads leading through the woods to the Plank road, preparatory to making an attack upon the enemy's flank in his pursuit. On my return to the division, I found that my Second Brigade (Hays') had been taken off by a staff officer from corps headquarters. I followed it to Chancellorsville, and afterward saw it taking up a position to support the division of Major-General Berry. The general commanding the Second Corps sending me word that the Second Brigade was not under his orders, I confined my attention to the First and Third.

Early on the morning of May 3d, the enemy renewed his attack upon the lines still held by the Third Corps, and, judging that an attempt would be made to force the right of our center, taking the discretionary power given me by the corps commander, I withdrew four regiments of Carroll's brigade from the rifle-pits, on the left, and formed them in line of battle on the plain, and facing the direction of the Plank road. The Third Brigade was formed on the right, to support the left of the batteries of the Fifth Corps. The enemy were now pressing heavily

upon the Third Corps, and masses of troops were arriving from Chancellorsville and forming in the plain to my rear.

At about 8 a. m., the general commanding the army, who had arrived on the left of my line a short time previous and noticed my dispositions, directed me, through a staff officer, to move forward with my division, attack the enemy, and drive him through the woods. In a moment the order was given. The men divested themselves of all but their fighting equipment, and the battalions marched in line of battle across the plain with a steady pace, receiving at the verge of the woods the enemy's fire. It was returned with great effect, followed up by an impetuous charge. The rebels fell back in great confusion, receiving volley after volley, well put in by Carroll's western regiments, the Fourteenth Indiana, Fourth Ohio, and Seventh [West] Virginia. These regiments did not halt until they had driven the enemy across the rifle-pits and beyond the Plank road. The One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania and the First Delaware Regiments, of the Third Brigade, under Colonel Albright, I put on the right of Carroll, to cover that flank, and finding that the enemy continued to fill the woods beyond my right, I sent to the rifle-pits, where the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey had been left, supplying their places by the troops falling back from other commands. These two regiments were placed *en échelon*, keeping a connection with the regiments on their left.

The enemy, at first panic-striken by the sudden attack on his flank, broke to the right in masses, leaving in our hands several hundred prisoners and abandoning a regiment of one of our corps in the same situation. The fire of my line was deliberate and effective, and delivered only at the exposed masses of the enemy.

Having been thus hotly engaged for more than an hour, I discovered a body of troops taking a position which flanked and turned my own. I therefore sent to the general commanding the army (General Couch, commanding the Second Corps, being at a distant point on the field), informing him of the fact. Very soon a brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Tyler, led in very handsomely by Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, of General Meade's staff, formed line of battle, connecting with my right, and immediately engaged the enemy.

My left was now free to act, and continued to break and drive the enemy until all our positions between it and Chancellorsville had been abandoned and occupied by the rebels, who, discovering that my attack was not being followed up by fresh troops, moved a heavy column to turn that flank, when my line retired slowly to the edge of the woods, the rebels declining to follow. General Tyler, having reported his ammunition exhausted, on consulting General Meade, commanding the Fifth Corps, he was authorized to withdraw his brigade, which was done in an orderly manner. After this brigade had uncovered the right of Albright's, the enemy made a lively attack upon it, but the First Delaware, Colonel Smyth, changing front to rear, faced rapidly, and repulsed him handsomely.

In the meantime Hays' detached brigade shared the fortunes of the troops it was ordered to support. General Hays and his staff, with the exception of one aide, were taken prisoners. Colonel Powers, One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, who succeeded in command, reports its operations. A new line of defense having been marked out, my division, which had reassembled at 12 m., took up the position designated for it, in which it remained until the night of the 5th, when the division recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned in good order to its former encampment at this place.

I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the general commanding to the dashing and gallant manner in which Colonel Carroll carried his men into the fight. Colonel Carroll makes particular mention of the judgment and indomitable courage of Colonel Coons, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins, Major Houghton, Fourteenth Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, Acting Major Jones, Fourth Ohio; Colonel Snider and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, Seventh [West] Virginia.

The Eighth Ohio, Colonel Sawyer, was held in reserve during the 3d, but performed gallant and valuable services during the rest of the operations. Colonel Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Colonel Smyth, First Delaware, were distinguished for their coolness and courage during the attack.

Reference is respectfully made to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders for detailed recitals of the various acts of valor performed by the officers and men of their respective commands during the entire period of the operations around Chancellorsville.

Maj. J. M. Norvell, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, was untiring, day and night, in the performance of his arduous duties. His coolness under fire was constantly conspicuous. Maj. J. A. Fithian, acting assistant inspector-general, rendered me valuable assistance at all periods of the battle. Lieut. W. E. Potter, ordnance officer, was indefatigable, brave, and zealous. His department was never better served. Capt. M. I. Ludington, assistant quartermaster, and C. J. Queen, commissary of subsistence, kept the division fully supplied with every requirement, and so conducted their trains that no losses whatever occurred to the Government.

In my personal staff—First Lieut. W. H. French, jr., First Lieut. W. F. A. Torbert, and First Lieut. H. Y. Russell—I had again to recognize the same efficiency, intelligence, and gallantry which characterized them in previous battles.

Chief Surg. Isaac Scott was most assiduous in organizing his field hospitals, and the wounded of the division are greatly indebted to his care, skill, and attention, aided by the surgeons of the command.

A list of casualties accompanies this report, of which the summary is:

Killed	63
Wounded	534
Missing	89
Total*	686

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. N. POTTER, *A. A. A. G., Second Army Corps.*

No. 94.

Report of Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS, *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the late expedition across the Rappahannock and in the action at Chancellorsville:

I moved from my present camp at 6 a. m. on the 28th ultimo, and

* But see foot-note (†), p. 177.

arrived in the vicinity of the United States Ford about 11 a. m. Picketed the river from about a mile below the ford up to and including Richardson's Ferry.

On the 30th ultimo, at 3.30 p. m., the pontoon bridges having been laid, this brigade was the first to cross, forming line of battle on the hills opposite, and skirmishing through the woods, finding no enemy. A short time before dusk we were put *en route*, and marched to the white house near Chancellorsville, where we bivouacked for the night.

On May 1, at 1 p. m., I was ordered to move the brigade on the road to Chancellorsville. The column had not cleared camp before the action was commenced by the forces in our front. We remained in this position for an hour, and I was then ordered to mass my brigade in the woods on the right of the road, which was done. After retaining this position for some two hours, I was ordered to occupy the same ground I did the night before. About dusk I was ordered to form line of battle in the edge of the woods to the right of the road, which position we occupied during the night.

Between 7 and 8 a. m. on the 2d, I was ordered by the major-general commanding the division to occupy the edge of the woods on the left of the road, the line of battle being nearly perpendicular to the line occupied the night before, joining with Major-General Hancock's division on my right and Major-General Sykes' division on my left, and to throw out skirmishers on the same line with theirs. Between 10 and 11 a. m. I was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps to dig rifle-pits and fell an abatis in my front, which were completed by sunset. I retained this position during the night.

At 7 a. m. on the 3d, I received orders from the major-general commanding the division to take four regiments and form line of battle facing the woods, parallel to the Plank road, which I did, taking the Eighth Ohio, the Fourteenth Indiana, the Fourth Ohio, and the Seventh West Virginia, leaving the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey to occupy the rifle-pits we had dug. I then received orders from the same source to have the right wing of the right regiment form behind the houses and outbuildings occupied by the division commander as his headquarters.

In about half an hour, I received orders from the division commander to move forward through the woods and attack the enemy who had just driven the force in front of us from those woods. I did so, leaving, by some misapprehension of the lieutenant-colonel commanding, for which no blame can be attached to him, the Eighth Ohio, which remained, supporting the battery on our right. We engaged the enemy, consisting of about eight battalions, some 30 yards in the woods; received one volley from them (fired at random), and drove them at a quick pace through the woods, over the Plank road, and out of their rifle-pits. Some 30 yards beyond their pits they had a column of at least a division massed, which also started in retreat when the first line reached them; but, perceiving our small number, they turned and drove us back, at the same time opening a battery on the Plank road, enfilading us with grape and canister. In their rifle-pits we captured two stand of colors; had possession of a large quantity of small-arm ammunition, lying in boxes in front of their works, and captured 1 major, 5 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 270 enlisted men, and released a regiment of Zouaves belonging to the Third Corps that was held as prisoners behind those pits. In my opinion, had we been supported by a division, we could have retained possession of the Plank road. In retiring through the woods, they followed us slowly and at long range, doing but little damage with small-arms, but

playing upon us heavily with shell. We met Caldwell's brigade going to the front as we were emerging from the woods, retiring.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey afterward moved in on our right, separated from us by the First Delaware and One hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania, of another brigade, and, consequently, not knowing of their movement or being able to see them on account of the thick underbrush, I could not supervise them. They joined me after I came out of the woods, retiring. It was about three and a half hours from the time I formed line to move forward until I returned. My men behaved in the most gallant style, and I had much more trouble to make them retire, when it was found useless to advance, than to move forward.

The pioneer corps, under the command of Capt. N. Willard, was formed across the road to stop fleeing stragglers. They took possession of our prisoners, as they were brought out of the woods, and turned them over to an aide of General Patrick, and rejoined me at the same time with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey.

We then re-occupied our rifle-pits for about an hour, when I was ordered to move to the left and occupy the position at right angles to our rifle-pits, which General Sykes' division had formerly occupied. In moving to this position, we were heavily shelled by the enemy and met with some loss. The rest of the day was occupied by us in constructing rifle-pits along this line. Skirmishers were placed about 600 yards in front of my works, connecting with General Hancock on the right and the Eleventh Corps on my left.

At 5 p. m. on the 4th, the enemy shelled our rifle-pits for about half an hour, doing no damage. About 12 midnight there was an alarm caused by a portion of the Eleventh Corps firing on an unseen and unheard-of enemy.

Between 9 and 10 a. m. on the 5th, a reconnaissance of the enemy in our front drove in our pickets some 300 yards, but, sending out a re-enforcement, forced them to retire. At 8 p. m. I received orders to be ready to move back toward the United States Ford.

At 3 a. m. on the 6th, I was put *en route* for the rear, crossing the United States Ford about 5 a. m., marching to our old camp, which we reached between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Where all, both officers and men, behaved so gallantly it would seem invidious to particularize, and as it would require too much space to record the personal gallantry of even the commissioned officers, I will confine myself to the mention of the cool judgment and indomitable courage of Colonel Coons, Lieutenant-Colonel Cavins, and Major Houghton, of the Fourteenth Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter (commanding), Captains Jones (acting major), and Grubb, of the Fourth Ohio; Colonel Snider and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, of the Seventh [West] Virginia. The preceding are the only regiments that went into action with me on the 3d instant.

My thanks are due to Captain [Samuel] Fiske, acting assistant inspector-general, who was either killed or wounded and taken prisoner while carrying an order from me to the Seventh [West] Virginia, on the Plank road; Lieut. J. G. Reid, of the Eighth Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Joseph H. Carr, of the Fourth Ohio, and Lieut. A. M. Van Dyke, of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, acting aides-de-camp, for their promptitude and valuable assistance in a trying emergency. I would also state that no surgeons or their assistants, except Asst. Surg. W. F. Hicks, of the Seventh [West] Virginia, and no ambulance men or stretchers, were furnished me from the time I formed

line to move forward until we came out of action. Surgeon [Henry M.] McAbee, brigade surgeon, was detailed on the operating board at the division hospital. I found that a Merrill rifle, furnished one of my men by the division commander, reached the enemy's sharpshooters when none of our other guns seemed to have any effect on them, and would respectfully recommend that two companies of my brigade be armed with them. I inclose herewith the reports of the regimental commanders, and append a list of our killed, wounded, and missing:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
8th Ohio	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
7th West Virginia	1	4	1	18	.....	13	37
24th New Jersey	1	2	2	17	.....	14	36
28th New Jersey	.....	1	2	30	.....	26	59
14th Indiana	.....	7	8	42	.....	7	64
4th Ohio	.....	14	2	53	.....	4	73
Total*	2	29	15	170	.....	64	280

Sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., French's Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with an order just received, I respectfully submit the following report of the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, in the engagement commencing on the 1st instant:

On the morning of the 1st instant, our regiment, under the command of Col. John Coons, was, with the brigade, under the command of Col. S. S. Carroll, in a field about half a mile north of Chancellorsville. At about 12 m. we marched with the brigade to the Plank road at Chancellorsville, and were soon after ordered back to said field. At 6 p. m., by order of Colonel Carroll, we formed in line of battle in the field, fronting toward the field occupied by the Eleventh Corps, and the men slept in rear of their stacks during the night.

On the 2d instant, at 8 a. m., we were ordered to a position on the left of the road leading from the United States Ford, where we constructed breastworks. Late in the evening we were ordered still farther to the left, in the woods on the left of said field, and on a line with General Sykes' division, on our left, and General Hancock's division, on our right.

On the 3d instant, at about 7 a. m., we were led into battle by Colonel Carroll, commanding our brigade, and Colonel Coons, commanding our regiment, in the woods, on the right of said road. The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment was on the right of the brigade, and our right, before marching into the timber, rested near a house on the road. We en-

* But see revised statement, p. 177.

countered the enemy after marching into the woods about 75 yards, and gave them the first volley. The enemy broke and retreated in confusion after the men had fired 2 or 3 rounds, and we pressed them closely. After following the enemy about 200 yards, we discovered them in considerable force on our right flank, whereupon we changed front with the right wing of our regiment, and drove them from their position. We followed the enemy, and drove them beyond the Gordonsville Plank road, and out of their fortifications. On arriving at the Plank road (the left of the regiment extending across the road), we saw the enemy in large force in our front. Their artillery had an enfilading fire upon us, and their infantry appeared on our right flank. We fell back under cover of the woods, where we maintained our position until we were relieved and ordered back to the field from which we started.

The regiment was commanded during the entire engagement by our gallant colonel, John Coons. We captured two pieces of artillery, but were unable to bring them off the field, and we captured and sent to the rear 85 prisoners.

The officers and men all acted gallantly, and each one deserves to be personally mentioned. Major Houghton acted nobly, as he always does. Adjutant Bailey was efficient in all parts of the field, and had his horse shot under him while riding in advance of the line to see the position of the enemy. At 10 a. m. we were ordered to the left of the road, and took position where we were on the evening before. At about 12 m. we were ordered farther to the left, between the Eleventh Corps and Hancock's division, where we constructed breastworks. At 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. we were under a heavy artillery fire.

On the 4th instant, we remained in line behind our works during the day, being shelled at 5 p. m. On the 5th instant, our pickets in front had a spirited skirmish, but no general engagement was brought on. On the 6th instant, at 2 a. m., we took up our line of march for this camp, via the United States Ford, and arrived here at 12 m. on said day.

We lost in the several days' battle 7 killed, 50 wounded, and 7 missing. The killed and wounded were all on the 3d instant. One killed and 3 wounded by shells on the left of the United States Ford road, and the others in the fight on the right. Two were missing on the 3d and 5 on the night of the 5th. I herewith send a list of the killed and wounded.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. C. CAVINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Vols.

Lieut. J. G. REID, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 96.

Report of Col. William B. Robertson, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. 24TH REGT. NEW JERSEY VOLS., *May* 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment from Thursday, April 30.

On the afternoon of this day crossed the river in our proper position, in brigade line, until the brigade halted near a large brick house beyond the enemy's deserted earthworks. We remained there about an hour. About 7 p. m. moved with the brigade to the front, arriving near

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 177.

Chancellor's about 9 p. m., where we halted and bivouacked for the night in an open field on the edge of the woods.

Friday, May 1.—Called the roll at 4 a. m., and remained under arms until 11.30 a. m., when we were ordered out to Chancellor's house. When near that point were ordered to return to our former position. At 3.30 p. m. I received orders that the men should eat dinner and be ready to move at a moment's notice. At 5 p. m. formed line of battle on the edge of the woods, and orders were received that the men should lie down behind the stacks without unpacking.

Saturday, May 2.—Order was received to call the roll at 4 a. m., and men get breakfast immediately. About 8 a. m. we moved our position to the edge of the woods, on the left of the road, where rifle-pits were dug and abatis formed for 200 or 300 yards in front, the right of which connected with the left of similar works erected by the Second [First] Division, commanded by General Hancock; occupied these works during the day and night without any change of position.

Sunday, May 3.—At 8 a. m. this regiment, with the Twenty-eighth New Jersey, was left to defend the rifle-pits on the left, while the other regiments of this brigade were sent to the front. We remained until about 8 a. m., when we were ordered to leave the pits, by command of Major-General French, and proceed to take up a position on the open field to the right of the general's headquarters. Almost immediately after the line was formed, we were ordered to advance into the woods and take up our position on the right of the First Delaware, and to advance as fast as it advanced. While in that position, the enemy drove in the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, which occupied our right and front (it being flanked), when some of my men delivered their fire and broke. As soon as we got out of the woods we began to reform, and marched over to our old grounds, where we rejoined the brigade. We immediately marched into the woods to the rear of our former position, dug trenches, formed abatis, and threw out skirmishers in front, and remained here unmolested during the night.

Monday, May 4.—At 2 a. m. a general alarm took place, from frequent firing by pickets on our front and left. At 11 p. m. a heavy musketry firing on our left. Our pickets ran in, and we found it was caused by the line on the left of our brigade mistaking our pickets for the enemy.

Tuesday, May 5.—At 8 a. m. a very extensive alarm on our right and front. At 11.30 o'clock, our pickets ran in, reporting the rebels in force on our front. They failed to appear, however. At 11.45 o'clock, the woods on our right and front took fire and burned fiercely. About 5 p. m. thunder and heavy rain. At 9 p. m. received orders to awake the men quietly and be prepared to move without noise. At 11.30 o'clock had orders that the men might stack arms and lie down behind the stacks; raining steadily.

Wednesday, May 6.—Still raining; left our line of works about 3 a. m. and marched back to the river; arrived at the bridges, recrossed the river, and arrived at our old camp at 12 m.

The aggregate loss of this regiment in killed, wounded, and missing is 36, a statistical report of which I have already forwarded you. I have also sent a copy to the office of the Adjutant-General, at Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. ROBERTSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. S. S. CARROLL, U. S. Army,
Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 97.

Report of Maj. Samuel K. Wilson, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the five days' action at Chancellorsville:

At 4 p. m. on April 30, crossed the river at the United States Ford. After reaching the heights, skirmishers were thrown out to feel our way.

About sunset the brigade moved forward, marching some 6 miles, and encamped on Bullock's farm, near Chancellorsville.

Next morning (May 1), battle was opened at 12 m., our brigade acting as rear guard. Shortly after, we moved forward as if going into the fight, but not being needed, were sent back to our old encampment on the farm.

Here we spent the remainder of the day, but just before sunset we were drawn up in line of battle on the edge of the woods, toward the right, and in that position spent the night.

Saturday, May 2, changed our position to the left, and were drawn up in line of battle on the edge of another wood. Rifle-pits were thrown up and skirmishers sent out in advance. Remained there until the following morning.

May 3, about 7 a. m., we were detached from the brigade and placed under the command of Colonel Robertson, of the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, when we were ordered to the left, and formed in line of battle in the rifle-pits.

About 7.30 a. m. we were ordered from the pits to advance to the front and form in line of battle at the edge of the wood, and advanced about 500 yards, with our left resting on the Twenty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers; came to a halt, and sent Company F out as skirmishers to the right, who soon became engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. Were supported by some Pennsylvania volunteers, who, together, engaged the enemy for nearly an hour. At length, finding themselves flanked and overpowered, they were compelled to fall back upon the regiment with such precipitancy, so closely pursued by the enemy, that the regiment was unable to fire without danger of killing our own men.

We were compelled to retire in some disorder, after the loss of our commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Wildrick, either killed or captured. The regiment then reorganized near the rifle-pits from which we had formerly advanced, and marched with the brigade to the edge of the wood on our left, where confusion arose, and, through mistake, the regiment became disengaged from the balance of the brigade, and, not knowing their whereabouts, did not return and join the brigade until about 9 o'clock next morning.

We lay in that position until Wednesday morning, May 6. At 3 a. m. we began our retreat, reaching our old camp near Falmouth about noon of that day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. K. WILSON,
Major, Commanding Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers.

Lieut. J. G. REID,
Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 98.

Report of Lieut. Col. Leonard W. Carpenter, Fourth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command, in the action of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, near Chancellorsville, Va.:

On the afternoon of the 1st, I had orders to mass my regiment in a wood between a mud pike and the Gordonsville Plank road, where we remained for a short time, when I received orders to move to the front, and, after advancing 400 or 500 yards, the order was countermanded, and we resumed our old position in a cleared field, on the skirt of the wood, where we formed line of battle and remained during the night.

On the morning of the 2d, at about 5.30, we changed our position to the left of the road, and formed line of battle, facing the wood in the direction of the river. At about 9 a. m., in obedience to orders, we commenced digging rifle-pits and cutting the timber in our front for the purpose of constructing an abatis. We remained in this position, picketing well our front, until about 7 a. m. on the 3d, when we again changed our position, in line of battle facing the wood in the direction of the Plank road, with the Fourteenth Indiana on our right and the Seventh Virginia (Union) on our left, and then awaited orders to move upon the enemy.

About 7.30 a. m. the order to advance was given. We moved forward in line of battle across an open field about 250 yards and entered a thick wood. After penetrating the wood about 30 yards, we came upon the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, supported by a column massed in their rear, the number or depth of which, owing to the thickness of the wood, it was impossible to estimate. The enemy opened upon our line, to which we immediately replied, and charged them, driving them before us through the wood about 800 yards, across the Plank road, and through their works on the opposite side. At this point, the enemy opened upon us with artillery from the right, enfilading our entire line. At the same time a heavy column of infantry, at least a division strong, moved upon us on our right and front. Being thus overwhelmed in numbers, and unsupported, except by our own brigade, we were unable to hold our position, and fell back about 200 yards, across the Plank road. Reformed, and again advanced to within 100 yards of their line. Finding our position untenable, we were obliged to retire, which we did in good order, and took our position to the left of the rifle-pits before mentioned, and formed in line of battle at right angles thereto, immediately on the right of the Seventh Virginia (Union), and at once threw out heavy pickets, and strengthened our position by digging rifle-pits.

On the 4th and 5th repeated attempts were made upon our picket line by the enemy's skirmishers, but without success.

About 2 a. m. on the 6th, the order to recross the river was received, and about 5 a. m. we recrossed the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford, and at 2 p. m. were in our old camp occupied previously to crossing the river.

My regiment was not actively engaged except on the 3d. It went into action with 19 commissioned officers and 353 enlisted men. Our losses were 2 commissioned officers, slightly wounded; killed, 1 ser-

geant, 1 corporal, and 12 privates; wounded, 5 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 43 privates; missing, 4 privates. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 73. We captured 1 stand of colors and 68 prisoners, among whom were 1 major, 2 captains, and 4 lieutenants. On driving the enemy from his position, several hundred prisoners, previously captured by him, were enabled to make their escape.

Both officers and men of my command behaved in the most admirable manner. Where all did so well, to particularize instances of individual gallantry would, perhaps, not seem proper; but justice compels me to make favorable mention of Captain Jones, who was acting major; of Captain Grubb, who, after he was wounded, refused to leave the field; of Captains Laird and Dolbear; also Adjutant Wallace and Lieutenant Brophy; and I would respectfully recommend them to your favorable consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. CARPENTER,

Lieut. Col. Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Lieut. J. G. REID, *A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div.*

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the recent campaign across the Rappahannock by the Eighth Ohio Volunteers:

We broke up camp on the morning of April 28, and, with the brigade, marched to near the United States Ford, where we bivouacked for the night, and where we remained until Thursday morning, when my regiment was ordered out to picket three points on the river. The enemy appeared to have left, and our pontoons were put down, and, about 3 o'clock, the Eighth Regiment, preceded by a company of the Tenth Regulars, crossed the bridge, and, forming in line of skirmishers, passed through a thick wood, and came upon a pontoon train on the road from Chancellorsville to the ford. Here we halted, and were joined by the balance of the brigade, when we marched to near Chancellorsville, where we bivouacked for the night.

The next day (Friday), we were moved out past Chancellorsville, but returned before night, and formed in line of battle near a wood, where we remained during the night.

On Saturday, our front was changed, looking toward the river, and rifle-pits constructed along our line. Toward evening, our position was shelled by the rebels pretty vigorously, and my regiment was moved to the left of our line, where it remained during the night.

Early on Sunday morning, I was ordered by Col. S. S. Carroll to support a battery near a frame house on the road, and near where Generals Hooker, French, Meade, and other officers had their headquarters. My men were thrown into barns, outbuildings, and behind temporary breastworks, trees, &c., and which position we held something over an hour, when we were withdrawn, and united with the brigade. Soon after, I had orders to send Major Winslow, with the right wing, into the wood south of the road, as skirmishers, where he was posted for nearly an hour, when he was withdrawn by order of Colonel Carroll, and the regi-

ment united to the brigade, when we were ordered to take a position on a line nearly at right angles with the road, and where General Sykes had been posted the day before. This line we fortified by rifle-pits and breastworks, and held until Wednesday morning, when we were, at about 3 o'clock, withdrawn to this side of the river, and returned to the camp occupied by us before the movement.

During the days of Saturday and Sunday we were within reach of the enemy's shells, and on Sunday 7 of my men were struck, but none very dangerously hurt. My horse was also struck with a fragment of a shell and serously injured.

On Monday, we were subjected to occasional shots from the enemy's sharpshooters, in the trees in our front, and on Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, our pickets were driven in, but Captain Reid, of Company D, reformed them, and drove the enemy back to his works, losing 1 man killed and 1 wounded; 2 others were also wounded in our rifle-pits. I subjoin a list of casualties.*

All my officers and men behaved with great courage and coolness. Among the officers, I can mention Major Winslow, Lieut. O. G. Daniels, acting adjutant, Captains Reid, Kinny, Lewis, Pierce, Gregg, Craig, Butterfield, and Nickerson as particularly conspicuous and attentive to their duties. My loss on Sunday was 7 wounded, and on Tuesday 1 private killed (Company D) and 3 wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN SAWYER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Ohio, Commanding.

Lieut. J. G. REID, *A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 3d Div.*

No. 100.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Virginia (Union) Volunteers in the engagements near Chancellorsville, Va., commencing on the 1st instant:

On the morning of the 1st instant, our regiment, under command of Col. Joseph Snider, was, with the brigade, under command of Colonel Carroll, in a field about half a mile north of Chancellorsville.

About 12 m. we marched with the brigade some distance toward Chancellorsville, when we were about-faced, marched back, and occupied the ground we had just left.

At about 6 p. m., by order of Colonel Carroll, we formed in line of battle in a field fronting the ground occupied by the Eleventh Army Corps, and the men slept in rear of their stacks during the night.

On the 2d instant, at 8 a. m., we were ordered to a position on the left of the road leading from the United States Ford to Chancellorsville, where we constructed breastworks.

On the 3d instant, at about 7 a. m., we were ordered to form in line of battle, which we did in an open field fronting the wood that lay between us and the enemy, our regiment, under command of Col. Joseph Snider, occupying a position to the left of the Fourth Ohio and on the extreme left of the brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 177.

About 8 a. m., by order of Colonel Carroll, the entire line of the brigade was ordered forward, and, when we had advanced but a short distance into the wood, we met the enemy advancing toward us in large force, and, when in close proximity to each other, we opened on them with a volley of musketry that apparently shook the ground they walked on. We immediately charged into them, putting them to flight; followed them up, and slaying them as they ran through the wood, some of them falling dead, some wounded, while others of them threw down their arms, and, throwing up their hands, ran into our lines, and many of them fell upon their faces and lay still until our lines passed over them, when they would jump up and say they were where they wanted to be. In this way we ran them through the wood and beyond the Gordonsville Plank road into an open field, where other forces of the enemy were in their breastworks and redoubts, from which they had just removed their artillery, leaving piles of shells in their works. From all these we routed them, capturing and sending to the rear in all about 150 of the enemy, and recapturing or releasing a battalion of Zouaves, who had been surrounded by the enemy before we advanced, and capturing a stand of colors belonging to the enemy, which the Zouaves took possession of, carrying it to our rear, and claiming it as theirs.

The enemy in our front, seeing us occupy their first line of works, opened upon us with canister and grape and a heavy enfilading fire, and forced us to retire to the cover of the wood, where we held our position until ordered by Colonel Carroll to withdraw from the field, reporting to him in the field in rear of the wood, where the remainder of the brigade were ordered to form and replenish their supply of ammunition. From here we took position on the left of the road, which we had left the day previous. During the day we were moved to the left flank by order of Colonel Carroll, and took position at right angles from the one now occupied, our right resting and adjoining the right of the Eleventh Army Corps. Here we constructed breastworks.

On the 4th instant, in consequence of severe illness, Col. Joseph Snider and Major Morris had to retire from the front, leaving the entire command of the regiment with Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood.

At 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. there was heavy artillery firing to the right of our post, and during the day frequent picket encounters, but we succeeded in repulsing them and preventing a general engagement, which our men were anxious to have come on.

On the 5th instant, at 2 a. m., took up the line of march, crossing the river at the United States Ford on the pontoon bridges, arriving at this, our former camp, about 12 m. the same day.

Our losses, so far as ascertained, are as follows: 5 killed, 19 wounded, and 13 missing.* Among the killed, I regret to say, was Capt. F. M. Roberts, one of our most efficient and worthy officers, who was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

I cannot speak too highly of the courage and coolness of the officers and men of my regiment. Suffice it to say they maintained their former reputation, won in many hard conflicts, for daring, bravery, and courage.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. H. LOCKWOOD,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh [West] Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. J. G. Reid,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 177.

101.

Report of Col. Charles J. Powers, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following movements and conduct of my brigade since Sunday, May 3, instant, at 8 a. m., when, owing to the wounding of Brigadier-General Hays, Col. Levi Maish, commanding the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Colonel Willets, commanding the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, the command devolved upon me as ranking officer:

The command, which consisted of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Major Ellis commanding; the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Willets commanding; the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Maish commanding, and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, myself commanding, had moved with the division from camp, near Falmouth, Va., Tuesday, April 28, arriving at Banks' Ford, on the Rappahannock, same day; moving thence to the right, we arrived in the neighborhood of the United States Ford.

Pushing forward the following day (April 30), we crossed the river at the United States Ford on the pontoon bridges previously laid, and, by a rapid and fatiguing march, went into bivouac about half a mile in the rear of Chancellorsville, on the Gordonsville road, at 10 p. m. April 30. During this forward movement, the command had been constantly engaged by details in the construction of roads, artillery approaches to the river, laying of pontoon bridges, &c., and were much fatigued, but in the best of spirits.

On May 1, at nearly noon, the command moved to the front, up the Gordonsville road, passing through Chancellorsville, as I understand, under orders to occupy a position near Todd's Tavern, about 8 miles to the front of our right, the One hundred and eighth New York being designated as the advance guard of the moving column. After marching about 1½ miles in this given direction, we fell back, under orders, to our position of the night before, and the whole division went into line of battle to the right of the opening occupied by the corps, and slept on their arms.

Heavy firing in the afternoon of the 2d to our right and front. The command was ordered to the front, near the Chancellor house at 5 p. m., to the support of Major-General Hancock's troops. No sooner in position, than ordered to move in support of Major-General Berry, Third Army Corps, to the right of Chancellorsville, on the Culpeper Plank road. Then the brigade formed line in the wood to the rear of General Berry's position, on the right of the road, a good half mile from the Chancellor house. We were under arms all night, but not engaged.

In moving to take this new position, the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers suffered in casualties (5 severely wounded) from the heavy artillery practice of the enemy. The lines to our front and to the left of the road were strongly engaged three times during the night, in all of which the enemy's attacks were repulsed.

On the following morning (May 3), at about 6 a. m., the enemy attacked in overwhelming numbers, piercing to our position and turning our right, which rested in heavy woodland, unprotected against the enemy's advance. This flank movement of his caused the Fourteenth

Connecticut and Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, after some severe fighting, to fall back, the lines in our front having already been routed. The One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers changed its front in good order, under a galling infantry fire, retaining its ground for above an hour, until relieved by fresh troops; ordered to form line in our rear. It was in this morning's engagement that Brigadier-General Hays fell, as did also Lieutenants [John] Hays and [John W.] Eckles, aides-de-camp; Colonels Maish and Willets, with many other valuable officers and men.

I have thus far assumed to sketch a narrative of the operations of the brigade—not in the nature of an official report—I not having been during any of this time in command, but only that I may the better submit my report, which follows.

That part of the command then under me, consisting of the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, moved back in good order to the opening originally occupied by the corps. Captain Candler, of Major-General Hooker's staff, instructed me that I should rest on the field, in readiness to engage again, if ordered. Afterward, when I had got my command together, orders from the major-general commanding the division were received to the same effect. The brigade was soon afterward moved, by order, and formed second line in support of rifle-pits on the left of the position assumed by the army, our left resting on the pits occupied by the Eleventh Army Corps, and our immediate front being the pits occupied by the First Brigade, Colonel Carroll commanding. The position was retained unmolested and without any active operations until the night of the 5th, or the morning of the 6th, instant, when, at about 3 a. m., the command was moved back across the river, recrossing at the United States Ford, marching thence by the Berea Church road and Warrenton turnpike to our old camp, where the brigade now lies.

Nothing could have been more admirable than the conduct of the officers and men in this trying campaign, and it would be invidious for me to distinguish the relative merits of individuals or the different corps composing the command.

The list of casualties, heretofore forwarded and now in your possession, forms a part of this report. To recapitulate, the loss in this brigade stands as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
General officers	.....	1	1
General staff officers	.....	1	2
Regimental officers	1	14	2
Enlisted men	25	225	49
Total*	26	241	54

Accompanying are official reports of regimental commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. POWERS,

Colonel 108*th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Second Brigade.*

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General of Division.

*But see revised statement, p. 177.

No. 102.

Report of Maj. Theodore G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following particulars respecting the part taken by the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers in the late action near Chancellorsville, Va.:

This regiment crossed the Rappahannock with the Second Army Corps, near the United States Ford, on the evening of April 30, and at once proceeded to camp, near Chancellorsville.

The next day, we were advanced about three-quarters of a mile southeast from the Chancellor house, but were immediately returned to camp, where we remained the rest of the day. In the evening, this regiment was formed in line of battle on the extreme right, and threw out pickets for the night.

We were relieved on the morning of the 2d, and returned to the camp previously occupied. About sundown on the 2d, we were advanced to the front, and formed to the left of the Gordonsville road, near the Chancellor house. From this position we were moved along the Plank road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, and formed in line of battle facing to the southwest, on the right of the road. This regiment was on the right of the brigade in the second line of battle, and was unsupported on the right.

This position was somewhat altered during the night, but was substantially that occupied on the morning of the 3d.

About sunrise on the morning of the 3d instant, the first line of battle having been forced by a terrific assault by the enemy, this regiment became engaged, the enemy appearing on our front and right flank almost simultaneously. We were forced to retire, principally on account of there being no troops on our right to prevent the enemy, who had engaged the front line on our right, from passing through the unoccupied interval and attaining our rear. After withdrawing, this regiment, joined to the remainder of the brigade, was placed behind rifle-pits, to the left.

Here we remained from the evening of the 3d until the morning of the 6th, being occasionally under a slight fire, but meeting with no loss.

About 2 a. m. on the 6th, this regiment was withdrawn and recrossed the river to this camp.

Our loss in the engagement was as follows:

	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers	3	2
Enlisted men	34	17
Total	37	19
Total wounded and missing		56

The strength of the regiment on the morning of the 3d was 219.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. ELLIS,
Major, Commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. J. P. POSTLES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 103.

Report of Maj. John T. Hill, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the action of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers during the actions on May 2 and 3, near Chancellorsville, Va., to be as follows:

On the afternoon of the 2d instant, while in bivouac near General French's headquarters, Colonel Willets received orders to move, in light marching order, upon the road toward the Chancellor house. We formed line in the wood to the left of the road, the right of this regiment resting upon the road in the rear of the mansion house. Shortly after we were in line, Colonel Willets received orders to move up the Gordonsville road to the support of Berry's division. The regiment was moved at the double-quick upon this road receiving as they moved, some shells from two pieces of artillery (rebel) planted in the road, and were filed in the wood to the right of the road. The line was formed in the rear of the First Brigade of Berry's division, the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers upon our right and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers upon our left. During the night we received a few shells, wounding 2 or 3 men on the left of the battalion.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d instant, the attack began. Before we were unmasked, Colonel Willets received a wound from a rifle-ball, and was taken from the field. I then took command. Shortly after, the enemy poured in a destructive fire upon our right flank, the regiment upon that flank having given way. My men returned the fire with spirit, but were forced to give way, which they did slowly and in good order, until the line had swung around to nearly a right angle with the original line. This position they maintained for some time, but were finally forced back about 100 yards, where they again made a stand. They here fought until the ranks were greatly disordered, and we were immediately in front of the infantry line supporting the batteries. I then gave the order to withdraw, in order to reform the battalion. This was done upon the field to the left of the road from the river, out which we had moved when going to the field, forming the men behind the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

We remained in this position until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d, when we took a position in line, with the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania on the right and the One hundred and eighth New York on our left, immediately in the rear of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, in which position we remained until withdrawn on the morning of the 6th instant.

Our casualties comprise 1 officer and 23 men killed, 6 officers and 126 men wounded, and 22 men missing.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HILL,
Major, Commanding Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.

Col. GEORGE W. POWERS,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 104.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 108TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteers during the recent campaign:

The regiment broke camp on April 28, and marched to Banks' Ford.

On the 29th, it constructed two approaches to the river for artillery or pontoons, after which it marched to the United States Ford.

On the 30th, crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford and marched to Chancellorsville, where it remained during the 30th and May 1.

On the 2d and 3d, it was engaged, and acquitted itself creditably. Colonel Powers, by reason of seniority, assumed command of the brigade in the morning of the 3d, since which time I have been in command of the regiment. It was in the second line, to support the First Brigade of this division, until the evening of the 5th, when it received orders to recross the river. The crossing was accomplished without casualty, and the regiment reached its present camp at 4 p. m. of the 6th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PIERCE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and eighth New York Vols.

Capt. J. P. POSTLES,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brigade, 3d Division.

No. 105.

Report of Maj. Joseph S. Jenkins, One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 130TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following movements of this regiment during the late campaign:

We left our present camp at 7 a. m., April 28, and bivouacked about 2½ miles up the river.

On the afternoon of the 29th, we resumed the march, and encamped in the evening, but at 9 p. m. were ordered on picket.

On the 30th, we again took up the line of march, and crossed the Rappahannock about 6 p. m., and encamped about 6 miles, on the south side of the river.

May 1, our brigade advanced about 1 mile beyond Chancellorsville, when we were ordered to fall back to our old position, but subsequently were moved some half a mile to the right, and remained in line of battle during the night.

On the morning of May 2, we moved back to the road near General Couch's headquarters, and remained in line until 6 p. m., when the brigade was ordered forward, and formed line in the wood to the left of General Hooker's headquarters. From this we moved to the right of the road, under a heavy artillery fire, in which 1 officer and several men were wounded.

After getting into position on the left of the brigade, we remained there until the next morning, May 3, when the right of the brigade was engaged, but the One hundred and thirtieth had no opportunity of firing, in consequence of a line in front of us. While in this position, Colonel Maish, commanding the regiment, and some 15 men, were wounded, when I assumed command.

Finding some firing in the rear of our right, I went to Colonel Powers, commanding the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, to inquire the cause, but could not obtain information. Having no opportunity to confront the enemy where we were, I changed the direction, and engaged him for about fifteen minutes, during which several men were wounded, when the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers passed to the rear, and I, having no orders, followed with my regiment to the old position, near General Couch's headquarters, where we remained until about noon, when the enemy shelled us, wounding several more men.

From here we moved into the wood to the left of the Second Corps hospital, and remained in that position, under an occasional fire, in which a few were wounded, until about 2 a. m., May 6, when we were ordered to move and recross the Rappahannock at daylight, arriving in this camp soon after noon.

Respectfully,

JOS. S. JENKINS,
Major, Commanding 130*th Pennsylvania Volunteers.*

Capt. J. P. POSTLES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 106.

Report of Lieut. Nelson Ames, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the late engagement of the Army of the Potomac, on the 2d and 3d instant, my battery occupied a number of different positions, but without being actively engaged until the afternoon of the 3d.

On the evening of the 2d, when our lines were driven in, I immediately formed my battery to the right of the hospital, in the road leading from Chancellorsville to the United States Ford. After vainly endeavoring to learn by inquiry what troops, if any, were in my front, I dispatched First Lieutenant McClellan to the front on a hazardous expedition, to try and find out whether we had any troops in front or not. He proceeded for about a quarter of a mile without finding any pickets in my immediate front, but found General Sykes' division in line of battle about 1,000 yards to my left and front. Apprehending that the enemy might try and surprise the battery under cover of the darkness, I mounted a heavy guard, under command of a commissioned officer, to prevent a surprise during the night.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, chief of artillery, Second Army Corps, to fall back to the United States Ford. Shortly after arriving at the ford, I was again ordered to the front; but, upon again appearing at the front, I received

orders to return again to the ford, as there was no position for the battery. Shortly after getting to the rear, I received orders from Colonel Wainwright, who commanded the artillery in the absence of General Hunt, to move to the front as soon as possible, to relieve Battery K, of the First Ohio Artillery. Shortly after getting into position, the enemy advanced in line of battle, when I opened fire with my whole battery with spherical case, which caused the enemy to fall back. About this time I received an order from Captain Weed to detach one section of the battery to take position in front of the hospital. I accordingly ordered Lieutenant McClellan to report to Captain Weed, with the left section, retaining with me the right and center sections, under command of Lieutenants [James B.] Hazelton and Goff. The left section remained in front of the hospital until the evening of the 5th instant, when the whole battery withdrew from the works, recrossed the river, and arrived in the old camp at 10 a. m. of the 6th instant, without the loss of one man or animal. The loss in material is very trifling.

In conclusion, I cannot say too much for the conduct of both officers and men during the whole time, both on the march and while under fire.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. AMES,
Lieut. First New York Light Artillery, Comdg. Company G.

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., French's Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 107.

Report of Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following official report of the part taken by this brigade in the series of actions which occurred in the vicinity of Chancellorsville from the 1st to the 6th of May, 1863, inclusive:

On the evening of April 27, an order was received to be in readiness to march at an early hour the next day. Everything was prepared and the wagons packed before daylight. On the morning of the 28th, an order was received from Major-General French, commanding the division, to march to the Falmouth road. The brigade remained bivouacked on an opening in the wood near Banks' Ford until 2 p. m. on the 29th, when the march was resumed, and the troops halted for the night about 5 miles from the United States Ford.

On the morning of the 30th, at 9 a. m., we took up the line of march for the United States Ford, where the brigade crossed at 7 p. m., and continued the march to near Chancellorsville, where it arrived at 12 midnight.

On the morning of May 1, an order was received from General French for the brigade to fall in under arms. The Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers was here assigned to special duty as a guard to the corps hospital located at this spot. The brigade, which then comprised the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers and the One hundred and thirty-

second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was marched half a mile on the road to Chancellorsville and halted. An order was received through Lieutenant Russell, aide-de-camp, to fall in, and, when the column started, to follow, keeping the right-hand side of the road.

When the brigade started, an order was given by Lieutenant Burt, aide-de-camp to General Couch, not to move until a battery was brought in front. About 11 a. m. an order came through Lieutenant Russell, aide-de-camp, to move forward, which we did, keeping on the Plank road beyond Chancellorsville. Having passed the cross-road about 200 yards, an order arrived to return in double-quick time, and retire to our former camp at the hospital. On the evening of the 1st, we were under arms during several attacks upon our lines. During the attack on the center, on Saturday evening, May 2, the brigade was formed near and facing the wood. Directions were received through Lieutenant Torbert, aide-de-camp, to move more to the right and rear; and, subsequently, to move far enough to the rear to unmask Ames' battery. Finally it was again moved by Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, across the road, and I was directed to support Colonel Carroll. The brigade here intercepted all stragglers, and sent them to rejoin their respective corps. Col. John D. McGregor, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, who had so ably commanded the brigade, was compelled to retire early in the afternoon, being too ill to perform duty, and the command devolved upon me.

Vigorous assaults were made by the enemy on our center at 10.20 p. m., 11.35 p. m., and 1.15 a. m. At every attack, the brigade was promptly under arms. At 5.25 a. m. on the 3d, the brigade was under arms, another attack having been made on the center. The brigade was moved about 10 o'clock, by an order through Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, to the edge of the wood, with instructions to advance on the right of Colonel Carroll's brigade. I reached the skirt of the wood, and gave the order to commence firing, as the enemy had charged and were then in sight. The brigade delivered a well-sustained fire, and then I gave the order to advance. The brigade moved rapidly, in good order, driving the enemy before them in great confusion, and cheering most lustily. My men captured a good number of prisoners, whom I sent to the rear by themselves so as not to lessen my effective force. I kept my men well together, presenting a close line. The men were quite cool, and obeyed every order with enthusiasm and alacrity.

In advancing through the wood, I tried to keep up communication with the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Carroll, and the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers on my right, and threw out a number of skirmishers to feel the ground in my immediate front, to prevent any surprise. A number of the enemy were found concealed behind bushes, and in some instances fired from trees, placed there, doubtless, to pick off our officers. I continued to advance cautiously in this manner, driving the enemy before me, until I found my communication broken on both my right and left. I then deemed it prudent to retire until I could make a union with the other lines. I accordingly fell back about 100 yards, and took position. A furious charge was then made on our line, and I directed the men to hold their fire until the enemy came in sight, and then to let every shot tell. The brigade received this assault and checked the enemy. While the men of my command were repelling this attack, the batteries in our rear were throwing shells which exploded directly over my line. As the enemy was repulsed, and no troops could be seen on either my right or left, I gave the word to retire, fearing that my command might be outflanked, which, indeed, came

very near occurring. The enemy appeared on the right of my command, but they were prevented from turning our rear by the timely precaution of Colonel Smyth, of the First Delaware, who changed front to the rear on his tenth company. I was careful that this was done without confusion, and, crossing the plain between the wood and hospital, again occupied the line formerly held by my command, where the men's knapsacks were left. The brigade was no sooner on this line than I was directed by an officer to move my command by the right flank, at double-quick, to unmask the batteries, as they were about to open. I marched the command across the road, and took position as directed by General French, through Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, with orders to construct rifle-pits. Before this could be commenced, however, the enemy's batteries opened on us with shell, wounding Maj. Daniel Woodall First Delaware, and a few men. I received an order then to march my command into the wood on my right, where it was assigned a position to support Colonel Carroll, commanding the First Brigade. I at once had the roll called and casualties ascertained. I received an order to fill up to the usual amount of ammunition, and sent details to draw the required ammunition.

On the evening of the 4th, an attack was made on our line, and our position in the wood shelled. I had the command immediately under arms, and the men sustained the fire with great fortitude. Captain Hall, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 3 men of my command, were wounded by this fire. On the morning of the 5th, the enemy made another attack on our front of the line. As the command was exposed to a fire of musketry, without the satisfaction of returning it, I directed the men to collect the scattered logs and lay them in front, and after the action was over had it turned into a breastwork.

At 8 p. m. on the 5th, I received an order to prepare the brigade to march at 10.30 p. m., without noise. At the appointed time, my command was in line and ready to move. At 3 a. m. on the 6th, the command marched to the United States Ford and recrossed the bridge; 7 p. m., found the brigade on its old camp-ground, rectifying the confusion occasioned by the week's active service. The losses of the brigade were as follows: First Regiment Delaware Volunteers, 6 men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 38 men wounded, and 10 missing; total, 55. One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 2 commissioned officers wounded, 2 men killed and 40 wounded and 1 man missing; total, 44; aggregate, 99.

The conduct of both the First Delaware and One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiments was splendid, and too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men for their gallant conduct displayed in this action. I cannot close this report without thanking Lieut. William P. Seville, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. H. F. Chew, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieut. D. R. Mellick, aide-de-camp, for their very efficient and able services. I wish particularly to call your attention to Lieutenant Seville; he is an excellent officer, brave and cool in danger, and I earnestly recommend him for promotion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,

Colonel 132d Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 108.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this corps during the recent movements of the army:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28, five of my batteries (Seeley's, Huntington's, Dimick's, Randolph's, and Lewis') were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, and during the night were placed in position as follows: Seeley on the river bank at the bridge-head, covering Sedgwick's crossing; Huntington on the crest to the right and rear of Franklin's crossing; Dimick, Randolph, and Lewis in reserve between the railroad and Lacy house.

The infantry and remaining artillery broke camp about 4 p. m., and, marching about 4 miles down the river, took position between Sedgwick's and Reynolds' crossings, and within supporting distance of either. The troops of all arms moved forward with the greatest alacrity and ardor. I reported to General Sedgwick about sunset.

On the morning of the 29th, in obedience to orders of Major-General Sedgwick, my command moved nearer the upper bridges, which had meanwhile been successfully laid by the engineers, where I occupied the ground previously held by the Sixth Corps, one division of which (Brooks') had crossed to the south bank, near the mouth of Deep Run, early in the morning.

On the morning of the 30th, in compliance with General Newton's wishes, sanctioned by Major-General Sedgwick, I placed my artillery in battery on the north bank of the river, to protect the bridges and repel any attack upon Brooks, who remained on the south side.

At 1 p. m. I received orders from the general-in-chief to march my command to the United States Ford, and report to him at or near Chancellorsville, concealing my movement from the enemy and moving expeditiously, so that the heads of my column should pass the bridges not later than 7 o'clock on the following morning, May 1.

Putting my command in three columns, the artillery following divisions, I marched on parallel lines through ravines and on roads masked from the enemy to Hamet's, that is to say, the intersection of the Warrenton pike with the United States Ford road. There we bivouacked, and at 5 a. m. marched to the ford, which Birney crossed at 7 a. m., Whipple and Berry following, well closed up.

Not observing any force besides the Engineer Battalion on the south side, I left one of Berry's brigades (Mott's) and a battery (Seeley's) to cover the bridges and my trains, which were parked near the north bank, and pushed ahead with the rest of my column to the front, where I had the honor to report at 9 a. m. to the commanding general, at Chancellorsville. In compliance with orders then received, I massed my forces in the forest, near the junction of the roads leading to Ely's and the United States Fords.

About noon, my attention was directed by the general-in-chief to a demonstration of the enemy's cavalry on our right, in the direction of the United States Ford, and at the same time I was ordered to send a brigade and a battery to Dowdall's Tavern, on the Plank road. Graham's brigade, of Birney's division, and Turnbull's battery were at once moved to that position, with orders to picket well out and to connect

with Whipple, toward the United States Ford, who was directed to connect by outposts with Berry, who, in turn, reached the river. Graham soon reported that Major General Howard occupied the tavern as his headquarters; that General Howard picketed on our right and to the rear, and that, as he had no orders to move and needed no assistance, General Howard suggested there might be some mistake in Graham's order, and meanwhile directed him to halt near the tavern and wait further orders. Berry and Whipple established a line of outposts, with strong supports, from the Plank road to the United States Ford.

At 4 p. m. the general-in-chief directed me to bring forward my whole command, except Mott, who still protected the ford, and get rapidly into position parallel to the Plank road at Chancellorsville. Graham was recalled at once, Whipple's and Berry's outposts were withdrawn, and, with celerity and precision of movement never surpassed, Birney, with Ward's and Hayman's brigades, formed in two lines, and Berry's and Whipple's were massed in column of battalions in the open ground north and to the right of Chancellorsville, the rear of the column covered by the woods. Graham had barely reported to me when I sent him, under a brisk and well-directed artillery fire, to support Major-General Slocum, who was apprehensive about his position at Fairview. Toward sunset, Birney, with Ward's and Hayman's brigades, moved up the Plank road near the junction of the left flank of the Eleventh Corps with the right of the Twelfth Corps, and within supporting distance. Finding the right of Major-General Slocum's (Twelfth) weak, Birney, with two brigades, bivouacked in the rear of Slocum's line, throwing out the Twentieth Indiana and Thirty-seventh New York to the front, where they replaced two of the regiments of Williams' division of the Twelfth Corps. In order to gain some advantageous ground, a strong line of skirmishers was advanced, who quickly dislodged the enemy from the cleared fields and houses in front, giving us the high and commanding position he had been holding. Berry's and Whipple's divisions bivouacked at Chancellorsville; Berry's artillery was held in reserve near the junction of Ely's and the United States Fords roads.

During the night, with the approval of the general-in-chief, General Birney was ordered to occupy at daybreak a portion of the front line on the left of Major-General Howard (Eleventh Corps), extending from the Plank road southwesterly through the Wilderness and connecting with the right of Major-General Slocum (Twelfth Corps), thereby relieving portions of the troops of each of those corps and enabling them to strengthen materially their lines. Accompanying the general-in-chief at sunrise on Saturday in a tour of inspection along our lines on the right flank, I found General Birney, who had also brought up Graham's brigade and Clark's, Randolph's, and Turnbull's batteries, making his dispositions with admirable discernment and skill, holding the crest along Scott's Run, from the farm-house on the left toward Dowdall's Tavern. It is impossible to pass over without mention the irrepressible enthusiasm of the troops for Major-General Hooker, which was evinced in hearty and prolonged cheers as he rode along the lines of the Third, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps.

On returning to general headquarters, I was directed to make a reconnaissance in front and to the left of Chancellorsville. Major-General Berry was requested to detail for this duty two reliable regiments, led by circumspect and intrepid commanders. The Eleventh Massachusetts, Col. William Blaisdell commanding, moving out to the left, toward Tabernacle Church, and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Col. B. C.

Tilghman commanding, in front, gallantly pressed back the enemy's pickets and skirmishers until he was discovered in force. A detachment of Berdan's Sharpshooters, from Whipple's division, accompanied each regiment. A number of prisoners and full reports of the enemy's dispositions were among the satisfactory results of this brilliant reconnaissance. Colonel Blaisdell was not withdrawn until night, when he received the emphatic commendation of Major-General Hancock, from whose front the advance was made.

My attention was now withdrawn from Chancellorsville, where Berry and Whipple remained in reserve, by several reports in quick succession from General Birney, that a column of the enemy was moving along his front toward our right. This column I found on going to the spot to be within easy range of Clark's battery (about 1,600 yards), and Clark so effectually annoyed the enemy by his excellent practice that the infantry sought cover in the woods or some other road more to the south, while the artillery and trains hurried past in great confusion, vainly endeavoring to escape our well-directed and destructive fire.

This continuous column—infantry, artillery, trains, and ambulances—was observed for three hours moving apparently in a southerly direction toward Orange Court-House, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, or Louisa Court-House, on the Virginia Central. The movement indicated a retreat on Gordonsville or an attack upon our right flank—perhaps both, for if the attack failed the retreat could be continued. The unbroken mass of forest on our right favored the concealment of the enemy's real design. I hastened to report these movements through staff officers to the general-in-chief, and communicated the substance of them in the same manner to Major-General Howard, on my right, and also to Major-General Slocum, inviting their co-operation in case the general-in-chief should authorize me to follow up the enemy and attack his columns.

At noon I received orders to advance cautiously toward the road followed by the enemy, and harass the movement as much as possible. Immediately ordering Birney to push forward over Scott's Run and gain the heights in the Wilderness, I brought up two battalions of sharpshooters, under Colonel Berdan, to be deployed as skirmishers and as flankers, so as to get all possible knowledge of the enemy's movement and of the approaches to his line of march. At the same time I communicated again with Major-Generals Slocum and Howard, and was assured of their prompt co-operation.

Two bridges having been rapidly thrown over Scott's Run, Birney's division, the Twentieth Indiana leading, pressed forward briskly, meeting considerable opposition from skirmishers thrown out by McLaws' division of the enemy's forces, which was found in position to cover the enemy's movement. I then directed Whipple to come up within supporting distance. Reaching the iron foundry, about a mile from his first position, Birney's advance was checked by a 12-pounder battery of the enemy, which, at short range from Welford's house, near the road, poured in a destructive fire. Livingston's battery was sent forward and put in position between the foundry and the front, and soon silenced the enemy's battery. This battery was afterward relieved by Randolph's, and effectually held this important point, upon which the success of the movement depended. Ascertaining from a careful examination of the position that it was practicable to gain the road and break the enemy's column, I so reported to the general-in-chief, adding that as I must expect to encounter a heavy force and a stubborn resistance, and bearing in mind his admonition to move cautiously, I should not advance

farther until the supports from the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps closed up on Birney's right and left.

The considerable interval on the left, between Birney's and Williams' division, of Slocum's corps, yet remaining unoccupied, and, suffering from a galling fire of musketry in that direction, I was compelled reluctantly to draw largely upon my reserves (Whipple) to enable me to connect on the left with Slocum. Barlow's brigade (of the Eleventh Corps) having got into position on the right, I was again in readiness for a farther advance, which was gallantly maintained by the sharpshooters, supported by the Twentieth Indiana and Fifth Michigan.

From this advance, 300 prisoners were soon reported to me, besides nearly 100 previously captured at the foundry by the sharpshooters. Hayman's brigade soon gained the road, supported by Graham and Ward, the latter keeping up communication on the right and rear, at the foundry. The road gained, Randolph's battery was advanced and poured a destructive fire on the retreating column of the enemy. The movement was successfully completed.

Brigadier-General Pleasonton, with three regiments of cavalry (the Sixth New York, and Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) and Martin's battery of horse artillery, had already reported to me, and was moving over the hill through the woods toward the foundry, but not deeming it quite time for the effective employment of cavalry in the attack, in compliance with my suggestion, General Pleasonton returned to the opening near Scott's Run, formed his command, and waited until the way could be cleared for his operations.

Returning to the front, I found every indication that looked to a complete success as soon as my advance could be supported. The resistance of McLaws' division had almost ceased, and although our scouts reported a considerable force on the right and in front, it was evident that in a few minutes five or six regiments would be cut off and fall into our hands. Regarding the moment opportune for the advance of General Pleasonton with his cavalry and horse battery, I was about to dispatch a staff officer to bring him forward when it was reported to me that the Eleventh Corps had yielded the right flank of the army to the enemy, who was advancing rapidly, and, indeed, was already in my rear. I confess I did not credit this statement until an aide-de-camp of General Warren, of General Hooker's staff, confirmed the report, and asked for a regiment of cavalry to check the movement. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry was immediately sent by General Pleasonton, and brilliantly was the service performed, although with fearful loss. I had only time to dispatch staff officers to recall Birney and Whipple, when the enemy's scouts and some dragoons disclosed themselves as I rode toward the bridge across Scott's Run for the purpose of making disposition to meet and arrest this disaster. Meeting General Pleasonton, we hastened to make the best available disposition to attack Jackson's columns on their right flank.

I confided to Pleasonton the direction of the artillery—three batteries of my reserve—Clark's, Lewis', and Turnbull's, and his own horse battery. The only supports at hand comprised two small regiments of cavalry (Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) and one regiment of infantry (One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, of Whipple's division). Time was everything. The fugitives of the Eleventh Corps swarmed from the woods and swept frantically over the cleared fields, in which my artillery was parked. The exulting enemy at their heels mingled yells with their volleys, and in the confusion which followed it seemed as if cannon and caissons, dragoons, cannoneers, and infantry

could never be disentangled from the mass in which they were suddenly thrown. Fortunately there was only one obvious outlet for these panic-struck hordes after rushing between and over our guns, and this was through a ravine crossed in two or three places by the headwaters of Scott's Run. This was soon made impassable by the reckless crowd choking up the way. A few minutes was enough to restore comparative order and get our artillery in position. The enemy showing himself on the plain, Pleasonton met the shock at short range with the well-directed fire of twenty-two pieces, double-shotted with canister. The rebels pressed up the Plank road rapidly, and, as General Pleasonton justly observes in his report, herewith transmitted—

They advanced in silence, and with that skill and adroitness they often display to gain their object. The only color visible was an American flag with the center battalion. To clear up this doubt my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thomson, First New York Cavalry, rode to within 100 yards of them, when they called out to him, "We are friends; come on!" and he was induced to go 50 yards closer, when the whole line, in a most dastardly manner, opened on him with musketry, dropped the American color, and displayed 8 or 10 rebel battle-flags.

Lieutenant Thomson escaped unhurt, and our batteries opened on the advancing columns with crushing power. The heads of the columns were swept away to the woods, from which they opened a furious but ineffectual fire of musketry. Twice they attempted a flank movement, but the first was checked by our guns, and the second and most formidable was baffled by the advance of Whipple and Birney, who were coming up rapidly, but in perfect order, and forming in lines of brigades in rear of the artillery, and on the flanks. My position was now secure in the adequate infantry support which had arrived; the loud cheers of our men as twilight closed the combat vainly challenged the enemy to renew the encounter.

While these movements were in progress on the flank, the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division (Berry's), which had been held in reserve at Chancellorsville, were ordered by the general-in-chief to take a position perpendicular to the Plank road and check the enemy's advance.

Captain Poland, General Berry's chief of staff, led the Excelsior Brigade into the woods to the right of the road, except the Fourth Excelsior, Major Burns commanding, which was placed on the edge of the timber to the left.

The First Massachusetts, Colonel McLaughlen, was detached from the First (Carr's) Brigade and posted on the left of the Second (Excelsior) Brigade, prolonging the line to the Plank road.

The remaining regiments of Carr's brigade (First) formed a second line 150 paces to the rear.

These dispositions were made without the steadiness of these veteran troops being in the least disturbed by the torrents of fugitives breaking through their intervals. The regiments of the first line, covered by their skirmishers, immediately threw up a strong breastwork of logs and abatis.

Prisoners captured (among them an aide of General Stuart's, who had come forward with a party to remove a caisson left by the Eleventh Corps) disclosed to us the enemy's lines of battle, about 300 yards in front, in the woods.

Osborn, Berry's chief of artillery, during these dispositions of the infantry, placed Dimick's and Winslow's batteries on the crest of the hill, perpendicular to the road and 300 or 400 yards in rear of the line of battle. A section of Dimick's was thrown forward on the Plank road, near the infantry.

These admirable dispositions, promptly made, the splendid fire of the artillery, and the imposing attitude of an iron wall of infantry co-operated with our flank attack to check the enemy's advance, which was effectually accomplished before dark.

General Berry, having established his front line, dispatched an aide and patrols to the right of our position, in search of the troops who were supposed to protect that flank or connect with it. These efforts were futile. Report was made to the commanding general of the fact, and information obtained that the Second Corps would connect with our right. At 9 p. m. General Hays, of the Second Corps, reported to General Berry with a brigade, which was placed obliquely in rear of the second line (Carr's brigade) and facing toward the left.

After dark, the enemy's line could only be defined by the flash of his musketry, from which a stream of fire occasionally almost enveloped us. As often as these attacks were renewed, generally with fresh troops, and aided by his artillery, they were repulsed by our guns, now directed by Randolph on the flank and by Osborn in front. Ascertaining the enterprise of cutting us off from the army to be hopeless, the enemy sullenly withdrew to the line of rifle-pits and breastworks formerly held by the Eleventh Corps. Several of our guns and caissons were immediately recovered from the woods the enemy had occupied, and, again to quote the felicitous observations of General Pleasonton—

> Such was the fight at the head of Scott's Run—artillery against infantry at 300 yards; the infantry in the forest, the artillery in the clearing. War presents many anomalies, but few so strange in its results as this.

I now hastened to open communication with General Slocum on my right and with headquarters at Chancellorsville—the last communication which I had received from the general-in-chief having been the order to assail the enemy on his right flank and check his advance, which was conveyed to me about 5 p. m., adding that I must rely upon the force I had, as Berry's division, of my corps, could not be spared from the front. To open communication, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, assistant adjutant-general, and a small mounted escort, detailed by General Pleasonton, first taking the precaution to be sure that no orders, communications, or memorandum of the countersign should compromise us, if capture resulted in the search of his person. Colonel Hart, taking the route through the ravine and by Fairview, performed this duty with his usual address and zeal, and brought me orders to hold my position.

Colonel Hart was instructed to report to the general-in-chief that a portion of Whipple's ammunition (mule) train, some of the caissons of his batteries, and two or three of his cannon were in the woods occupied by the enemy between my line of battle and the road, and that to recover these, as well as the line of the Plank road, I would, with his sanction, make a night attack, if supported by Williams' division, of Slocum's corps, and by Berry's division, of this corps, now forming a connected line. About 11 o'clock I received, through Colonel Hart, permission to make this advance, and immediately confiding the dispositions on the flank to General Birney, and in front to Major-General Berry, directed the attack to be made on the flank in two lines of battle (with the bayonet), supported by heavy columns.

Colonel Hart was sent to communicate with Major-General Berry and General Williams, who intervened between Birney's right and Berry's left, Berry's lines crossing the Plank road in the woods in front of Fairview. Colonel Hart having reported to me that Berry and Williams were ready, at midnight I ordered Birney to advance.

It is difficult to do justice to the brilliant execution of this movement by Birney and his splendid command. Ward's brigade formed the first line; Hayman's second, about 100 yards in the rear, pieces all uncapped, and strict orders not to fire a musket until the Plank road and earthworks were reached, the movement to be by the right of companies. On the left a wide road led through the woods perpendicular to the Plank road, on which the Fortieth New York, Seventeenth Maine, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers were pushed forward by column of companies at full distance.

The night was very clear and still; the moon, nearly full, threw enough light in the woods to facilitate the advance, and against a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, some twenty pieces of which the enemy had massed in the opening (Dowdall's), where General Howard's headquarters had been established, the advance was successfully executed, the line of the Plank road gained, and our breastworks reoccupied.

I commend to the particular notice of the general-in-chief the high praise bestowed by General Birney upon Col. Thomas W. Egan, Fortieth New York, for the energy and dash which he threw into this attack. All our guns and caissons and a portion of Whipple's mule train were recovered, besides two pieces of the enemy's artillery and three caissons captured.

Thrown into hopeless confusion upon his right flank, the enemy advanced upon the front of the Second Division (Berry's) in connected lines on the right and left of the road, but was repulsed in less than thirty minutes by the combined and effective fire of infantry and Dimick's and Osborn's batteries, excellently posted on and near the road.

At about 2 a. m. the Third (Mott's) Brigade arrived from the ford, from whence it was ordered before dark, and was placed in reserve in two lines to the left of the Plank road, in the rear of the right of General Williams' division and in front of the division artillery, the right of each line resting on the road.

At daylight on Sunday morning, I received orders from the general-in-chief in person to withdraw from my position on the flank, and march my command by the most practicable route to Fairview, and there occupy the new line of intrenchments along the skirt of the woods perpendicular to and on either side of the Plank road, my artillery to occupy the field-works on the crest of the hill, in the rear of the lines of battle. Major-General Berry I found already in position in the front line, with the Second Division, connecting on his left with Williams' division (Twelfth Corps). An examination of his dispositions left me nothing to desire. General Whipple commenced the movement from the Wilderness by the left flank, preceded by the artillery of his own and Birney's divisions, except Huntington's battery, which was well posted on the right flank, to cover the withdrawal of the columns. Birney followed in good order. When the rear of his column (Graham's brigade) had descended the ravine, the enemy assailed Graham fiercely, and charged Huntington's battery, but were handsomely repulsed. Directing a battery to open fire from the crest of a hill to the left of the Fairview house, and a brigade to be formed in column of regiments within supporting distance of Graham, he was withdrawn in good order, although not without considerable loss. Huntington's battery, of Whipple's division, swept with a most destructive fire the plain on which the rebels deployed for their attack on Graham. In withdrawing over the branches of Scott's Run, this battery lost some of its horses and material.

Along the heights in front of Fairview, commencing near the Plank

road on the right, were Dimick's and Osborn's batteries; near the dwelling, Randolph's and Clark's were posted; on the extreme left of the crest, Seeley, Lewis, Livingston, and Puttkammer in reserve. Huntington was sent to the ford. The Third (Mott's) Brigade, Second Division, after the retreat of the Third Maryland Regiment, moved forward to the breastwork, by command of General Mott, and drove the enemy back upon himself with incalculable slaughter. The Fifth New Jersey advanced into the woods beyond the line of breastworks, capturing many prisoners and colors. The Seventh New Jersey on the left vied with the Fifth in repelling the rebel masses. Graham's brigade (the One hundred and fourteenth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and fifth, and One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry) was almost immediately sent to the front to relieve one of General Slocum's brigades, which was reported to me to be without ammunition. The First Brigade (Colonel Franklin commanding), of Whipple's division, in two lines (the One hundred and twenty-fourth and Eighty-sixth New York and One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania), supported Berry, on the right of the Plank road, most gallantly. The battery on the left of the road and in rear of the line having been withdrawn, these regiments relieved the front line on the left of the road, and by a brilliant charge drove back the enemy, who were coming down the road and over our breastworks. It was in this charge that the intrepid Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin and Major Higgins were wounded, the former mortally. The Second Brigade, Colonel Bowman commanding (the Twelfth New Hampshire, Colonel Potter; One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther commanding, and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Opp commanding), formed the third line in front and to the left of the batteries at Fairview. These troops behaved with the utmost gallantry, and were boldly led, maintaining their ground to the last under the most adverse circumstances. Their loss was necessarily severe. Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther, who was killed, Colonel Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Maish, and Major Savage, of the Twelfth New Hampshire, and Major Jones, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, were all dangerously wounded.

The sharpshooters, under Colonel Berdan, supported the First Brigade on the right, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers to the front in the woods. These splendid light troops rendered the most effective service. Major Hastings was severely wounded while upon this duty with his battalion.

The vigor and tenacity of the enemy's attack seemed to concentrate more and more upon my lines near the Plank road and on my left flank. As fast as their lines were broken by the terrible fire of artillery and musketry, fresh columns were deployed. My last reserve (Ward's brigade, of Birney's division) had been sent to support Berry, on the right of the Plank road, but that heroic commander had fallen in the thickest of the fight, while Ward was on his way, who failed to get into position before the enemy had turned Berry's left flank, which was held by the Third Maryland, of the Twelfth Corps.

Thirty cannon, in a commanding position and admirably served, inflicted terrible blows upon the enemy. Often repulsed by the concentration of this fire, and by repeated charges of infantry, his unexhausted reserves enabled him to press forward rather in crowds than in any regular formation.

My last round of ammunition having been expended, except canister, which could not be used on account of the position of our own troops,

the artillery retired toward Chancellorsville and took a new position. The infantry, except that portion of the Second Divison which General Revere without authority led to the rear, was then reformed under my own supervision, and while being supplied with ammunition took up a second position on the plain in the rear of Fairview, the front line occupying the artillery breastworks.

It was here that the First Brigade (Franklin's), of the Third Division, vied with the Third Brigade (Mott's), Second Division, in its repeated assaults upon the enemy. Charge after charge was made by this gallant brigade, under Colonel Sewell, Fifth New Jersey, upon whom the command devolved (after the loss of General Mott and Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, wounded), before it was withdrawn, terribly reduced and mutilated, from the post assigned it. Its stern resistance to the impulsive assaults of the enemy, and the brilliant charges made in return, were worthy of the "Old Guard." No soldier could refuse a tribute of admiration in remembrance of the last charge made. A small body, for a regiment, drove the enemy out of the rifle-pits near Fairview before withdrawing, and returned with 40 men, whose sole reliance in this charge was in the bayonet, every cartridge having been expended moments before.

Finally, retiring to Chancellorsville, I reformed in three lines on the right of Major-General Hancock, of Couch's corps; Lewis' battery, four pieces of Seeley's, and a section of Randolph's, under Lieutenant Bucklyn, took position about half-way between Chancellorsville and Fairview, and, although exposed to a terrible fire, were effectively served until not a round of ammunition was left. The severe loss in men and horses now rendered the withdrawal of my batteries imperative—Seeley, as he fell back, bringing with him all the harness from 30 or 40 of his dead and wounded horses, leaving no trophy of his battery on the field except the memorable loss it had inflicted on the enemy.

Graham's (Pennsylvania) brigade had gallantly held the left for two hours, driving the enemy with the bayonet out of some barricades he had taken early in the action. The right giving way toward the Plank road, General Birney, in person, led a portion of Hayman's brigade to the charge, driving the enemy back in confusion, capturing several hundred prisoners, and relieving Graham from a flank movement of the enemy, which exposed him to great peril, when he withdrew in good order.

After the fall of the lamented Berry, some confusion occurred in the withdrawal of the Second Division, owing to the assumption of command by Brigadier-General Revere, who, heedless of their murmurs, shamefully led to the rear the whole of the Second Brigade and portions of two others, thus subjecting these proud soldiers for the first time to the humiliation of being marched to the rear while their comrades were under fire. General Revere was promptly recalled with his troops, and at once relieved of command.

Although the stubborn resistance made by the Second Division to the heavy column of the enemy could not, unsupported, have been protracted much longer for the want of ammunition, there is no doubt that part of my line was needlessly exposed by the premature and hasty retirement of the Third Maryland Regiment, which had at daybreak relieved the Fourth Excelsior, on the left of the Plank road. The enemy seized the advantage instantly, and, penetrating my line in the center, near the road, exposed the wings to a fearful enfilading fire. If Ward had not unfortunately failed to get into position, this might have been averted for some time, at least. The claim of Revere to command, added

to the hesitation of Colonel McAllister, of the Eleventh New Jersey, to recognize the orders of Captain Poland, chief of staff, lost us precious moments of time, and before I could reach that part of the field from the left, where I was then occupied, the position had been yielded by the infantry, the artillery having a few minutes before exhausted its ammunition and retired.

The front line near the Plank road early in the morning comprised, beginning on the left of the road, the Third Maryland (Twelfth Corps), First Massachusetts, Fifth Excelsior, One hundred and twentieth New York, the Second, First, and Third Excelsior, and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania (Second Division, Third Corps). This line gallantly resisted the assaults of the enemy for more than an hour, when its left was turned, and Colonel Stevens, of the Second Brigade, in the absence of General Revere, changed front to repel the advance of the enemy on the flank. Before the movement was completed, this brilliant officer fell, mortally wounded. Captain [H. J.] Bliss and several men who approached to remove him from the field were wounded. Then followed a fierce hand-to-hand struggle for the colors of the regiment (the Third Excelsior); they were seized by the enemy, but every rebel who touched them was either shot or bayoneted, and the brave Stevens saw his colors proudly borne to the next position assigned to the regiment.

With the exception of his artillery, which sustained its fire and advanced toward Fairview, there was nothing like ardor—indeed, there was every indication of exhaustion—in the advance of the enemy after occupying our lines at Fairview.

I took at least 400 prisoners, including many officers, as I retired slowly upon Chancellorsville. There was no serious demonstration by the enemy's infantry on my artillery or supports after it had taken a second position near the brick mansion, which had been occupied as the headquarters of the general-in-chief until it was set on fire by the enemy's shells. It would not have been difficult to regain the lost ground with the bayonet, as I proposed to do, but the attempt was not deemed expedient (for the want of supports to hold it) by the senior officer present upon that part of the field, upon whom the direction of operations in front had devolved in the temporary absence of the general-in-chief.

In conformity with orders, I marched my command in several columns, by the flank, to the junction of Ely's and the United States Fords roads, taking position as supports to General Meade. These dispositions were afterward changed by order of the general-in-chief, by whose direction I moved to the front of the new lines near the white house, connecting with General Meade on the right and General Couch on the left. Here we intrenched, and, after throwing forward strong lines of supports for the artillery in my front (thirty cannon in position, under the direction of Captain Randolph, my chief of artillery), I massed my reserves in the woods in columns by divisions, opening *débouchés* in all directions. These works were begun under an annoying fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were soon handsomely driven by Berdan, to whom the outposts were confided, but not until the brave and accomplished Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple, commanding Third Division, had fallen, mortally wounded, while directing in person the construction of field-works in his front.

These dispositions continued until Wednesday morning, a deluging rain-storm intervening, which caused a great and sudden rise in the Rappahannock and its tributaries, endangering our bridges and making the roads impracticable for trains. The supply of rations had become so reduced as to render an advance impossible without our trains.

During Tuesday afternoon and night, my pioneers, under the energetic direction of Captain Briscoe, aide-de-camp to General Birney, made a road 2 rods wide, through 3 miles of forest, to the United States Ford.

At daylight I was ordered to follow the artillery simultaneously with the Fifth and First Corps, these to be followed by the Second Corps as fast as the covering column closed in on its left, and this corps in turn to be followed by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps in the same order. This movement was thrown into some confusion and its success imperiled by the premature withdrawal of the pickets of the Fifth Corps and the premature movement of the Second and Eleventh Corps, the former taking my bridge, on the right, and crossing the river in advance of my First Division.

My command having been withdrawn in good order, Colonel McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry, general officer of outposts, reported to me near the ford with the outpost detail, and my column, after passing without confusion or loss to the north side of the Rappahannock, moved to the old camps at Boscobel and Bellair, which they reached during the afternoon of the 6th.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit nominal and tabular returns of casualties, together with the reports of division and brigade commanders and the chief of artillery. In none of the sanguinary combats in which the troops of this corps have been engaged have they had better opportunities than on Saturday and Sunday, May 2 and 3, to inflict great injury upon the enemy and to render signal service to this army and the cause. Soldiers and commanders performed their duties with ardor, alacrity, and devotion. As long as the history of this war shall be read, conspicuous upon its pages will be the record of the achievements and the sacrifices of the Third Army Corps in the battles of the Wilderness and of Fairview. The most difficult and painful of duties remains to be performed—an appropriate tribute to the fallen and the just commendation of those most distinguished for good conduct. Such losses as those of Berry, Stevens, McKnight, Lancaster, Crowther, and Dimick, are irreparable. It is a consolation to know that they and their noble associates among the dead did not fall unrevenged, for in the loss of Jackson and Hill, and the flower of the rebel army on Saturday and Sunday, the enemy learned to respect the prowess of the Third Army Corps.

I shall fail in giving adequate expression to the obligations I feel toward division, brigade, regimental, and battery commanders. The gallantry of Whipple was gracefully acknowledged by his promotion before his wound proved to be mortal. The dashing leadership of Birney has already received a like recognition. The chivalrous Berry proved but too soon how well he had deserved the highest rank in our service, and I trust that Pleasonton's brilliant conduct on Saturday—calm in the midst of tumult, and full of resources when others yielded to the pervading dismay—may be the occasion of his deserved advancement. General Carr, commanding Second Division, temporarily; General Graham, commanding Third Division, temporarily; General Mott, of the New Jersey brigade (who was seriously wounded); Colonel Sewell, who succeeded to the command; Colonels Bowman and Berdan, commanding brigades in the Third Division; Colonel Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire, (dangerously wounded); Colonel Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts; Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York; Colonel Ellis, One hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, and Colonel Tilghman, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania (dangerously wounded), deserve especial mention for the gallant and skillful handling of their several commands.

My artillery was served with such uniform ability and power that to discriminate among the battery commanders is not a little embarrassing. I must refer you on this subject to the report of Captain Randolph, than whom it would be difficult to name a more accomplished, judicious, and energetic chief of artillery. Osborn and Clark, chiefs of the First and Second Divisions, sustained their reputations as cool and reliable officers. Lewis established a high name for his battery; Seeley was pre-eminent, as usual; Dimick won the applause of commanders and comrades by his heroic conduct, and there is nothing in war more splendid than the exploit of Lieutenant Sanderson, of Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, who advanced with a limber through a storm of musketry, disdaining death, and withdrew the last gun of his battery from the grasp of the enemy.

In compliance with orders, I shall forward at an early day a list of recommendations for brevets and promotions.

The staff departments, upon which so much depends, present no ordinary claim to consideration. The medical director, Dr. Sim, already distinguished for unsurpassed zeal and ability, was ever at his post and always efficient.

The ambulance corps, under the direction of Lieut. J. R. Moore, deserves the very highest praise. More than 2,000 of my wounded were in the hospitals at Potomac Creek, 15 miles from the front, on Tuesday, May 5. (Lieutenant Webster joined in season to take charge of the removal of the wounded under the flag of truce.)

The chief commissary of subsistence, Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, discharged all his duties satisfactorily. Captain [Harrison D. F.] Young, chief ordnance officer, always prompt and foremost, was reluctantly compelled by indisposition to remain with his trains in the rear.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Hayden, inspector-general; Captain Randolph, chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel [Orson H.] Hart, assistant adjutant general; Major Tremain, aide-de-camp; Captain Fry, aide-de-camp (seriously wounded); Captains Briscoe and Fassitt, of General Birney's staff; Lieut. W. C. Banks, deputy provost-marshal; Lieutenant Moore, ambulance officer and volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [Jeannotte] Macduff, aide-de camp, and Mr. T. M. Cook, a civilian who volunteered his services early on Saturday, I am under the greatest obligations for the gallantry, intelligence, and zeal with which their laborious and important duties were performed.

Capt. George E. Randolph, chief of artillery; Maj. H. E. Trémain, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. Julius Hayden, inspector-general (major Tenth U. S. Infantry), and Capt. T. W. G. Fry, commissary of subsistence and aide-de-camp, are earnestly recommended for brevets.

The fall of Berry and Whipple deprived them of the opportunity of doing justice to the conspicuous merit and gallantry of their respective staffs. I am sure that I only give expression to the feelings of these commanders while they lived when I commend to the notice of the general-in-chief the distinguished conduct of Captain [John S.] Poland, inspector-general and chief of staff of the Second Division, and of Capt. Le Grand Benedict, assistant adjutant-general, of the Second Division; also of Captain [Henry R.] Dalton and the other members of General Whipple's accomplished staff. I shall have the honor again to solicit attention to their claims when forwarding in detail my list of recommendations for promotions and brevets.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Army of the Potomac.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

I have the honor to forward the following official tabular report of the casualties which occurred in this corps during the recent operations:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Corps staff			1				1	
First Division	15	82	58	787	15	576	88	1,445
Second Division	17	138	90	941	4	234	111	1,313
Third Division	11	98	42	640	7	283	60	1,021
Total*	43	318	191	2,368	26	1,093	260	3,779
Aggregate								4,039

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 109.

Report of Lieut. Col. George H. Woods, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Office of Chief Commissary, May 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of events that transpired in the subsistence department of this corps between the 28th ultimo and the 6th instant:

On the evening of the 28th ultimo, the troops of this corps left camp, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and five days' of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, in knapsacks.

On the morning following the marching of the troops, with 312 head of beef-cattle (about six days' supply for this command), I came to the large meadow near which the corps was bivouacked, and corraled the cattle about a quarter of a mile from where your headquarters were on the morning of the 29th.

After reporting to you in person at your new headquarters the position of the cattle, I procured wagons and obtained forage for the cattle, and in the evening again reported at headquarters, and remained there, with the exception of two hours, until 12 m. on the 30th, at which time your inspector-general informed me that we were to move quickly, silently, and through the ravines, to Banks' Ford, above Falmouth.

Following these instructions, I started the herd immediately in the rear of the column, and came to Boscobel, where, after consulting with yourself, I concluded to hold the cattle that night, giving them the benefit of rest and food, and also considering it unsafe to drive them so far at night. It may be well to remark here that, prior to leaving the lower ford, orders had been given to replace the rations that had been consumed. This generally was done, but, I am sorry to say, in some instances the troops refused to receive the new rations that were issued

* But see revised statement, p. 180.

to them, and marched, leaving them upon the ground. The brigade commissaries remained behind, gathered up the stores, and reloaded them in the supply wagons.

That evening, while coming from the river, and on the following morning, while following the march of the troops, in very many places I found where knapsacks had been emptied of their contents, and in many places the knapsacks themselves were slung into the bushes.

On the morning of May 1, I left Boscobel with the herd at daylight, and followed the troops to the United States Ford, the road traveled by the troops on the preceding night being very plainly defined by the thousands of overcoats and blankets abandoned on the march. The day was exceedingly sultry, the roads impeded by trains, and our progress consequently slow. One ox died from heat. At dark we were 1 mile from the point I desired to reach, Mr. White's house, about three-quarters of a mile this side of the ford, and I was obliged to halt. Made my dispositions for the night, established my guard, and myself came on to Mr. White's house, and dispatched a communication to yourself, informing you of my location.

On the morning of May 2, at 1.30 o'clock, received an order from your adjutant-general, desiring me to report immediately in person to yourself. I immediately started, reaching the front at about 2.30 a. m., and reported. As soon as it was fully light I visited the several divisions, found that two of them would run out of meat on that day, and reporting the fact to yourself, at Chancellorsville, recommended that beef-cattle be brought over and fresh beef issued to the troops.

You immediately made application to General Hooker, commanding the army, and he granted permission to bring over the pontoon bridges the number of cattle desired. Not being able to find the division commissaries, I took one brigade commissary from each division and recrossed to this side of the river, and started 82 head of beef-cattle, two days' supply for two divisions and one for the other, in charge of the three brigade commissaries above mentioned. They immediately proceeded to the front with the cattle. Those for the Second Division were taken to the immediate rear of the division and slaughtered, but before the beef could be issued the troops were ordered to advance, and upon their return they were in too much haste to stop for the beef, and a large portion of it, except that which had been stolen by the Eleventh Corps, fell into the hands of the enemy. Of the 18 head of beef taken to the Third Division, 12 were returned to me and 6 were slaughtered and issued. Those intended for the First Division were taken charge of by the several brigade commissaries, and, while advancing down to the division on the Plank road to the right of Chancellorsville—Capt. J. E. Sweet, assistant commissary of subsistence, of the First Brigade, being in advance with 14 head for his brigade, and Captain [George W.] Cooney, commissary of subsistence of the Second Brigade, with those for his brigade, about 20 rods in the rear—the road between them was suddenly filled with rebel troops, and they were obliged to make their retreat to the rear, which they both did, saving all their cattle. Leaving their cattle, with those intended for the Third Brigade, in charge of a guard, they reported to me.

Upon the following morning these cattle were all missing, and it was the second day before they were found, which they ultimately were, and all saved but one.

After issuing the beef-cattle, finding there was time in the afternoon, I returned to Captain [William R.] Murphy, commissary of subsistence, in charge of the general herd, and drew 52 head, all he had, procured

wagons, had them loaded with forage, and returned to the corral, near the United States Ford, that night, arriving there at about 1 a. m.

During the night, provisions were taken over the river and issued to the Second and Third Divisions, giving them three days' supplies from the morning of the 3d instant.

Upon my return that morning at 1 a. m., I found the order of the general commanding the army, issued through your adjutant-general, dated May 2, 2.30 p. m., directing me to replenish my supply of provisions.

But few wagons, and those regimental, having come to the front, I immediately found the quartermaster, and, showing him the order, desired him to order up the supply trains. He issued the order, and issuing such directions as I considered necessary, the division commissaries not being where they could be found, about noon I started back, and, the supply trains having been stripped of horses in order to bring forward the ammunition trains, procured horses from the regimental wagons, and started as many of the supply wagons as possible; brought them through, and arrived at the wagon camp about 2 o'clock in the morning.

At 3.30 o'clock was awakened by the rapid explosion of shells near where I was, some of them falling in the same field where the beef-cattle were, but the most of them falling in a cavalry camp about one-third of a mile away, among some rebel prisoners and amid the ammunition trains of one of the other corps. This shelling lasted for the space of about seven minutes.

During this time the entire park had become the scene of the greatest confusion, teamsters and drivers of ambulances were fleeing to the rear in great haste upon their horses, in many instances without saddles, boots, or hats, and every path appeared to be filled with those wearing the crescent. We attempted in vain to stop the incipient panic, and the fortunate cessation of the shells soon restored order.

During the morning there were obtained from the ammunition train 90 pack-mules, and upon these provisions were loaded and taken over to the troops of the First Division. After attending to this duty, having received notice from Dr. Sim, the medical director of the corps, that the wounded in hospitals were suffering from want of food, the division commissaries having failed to attend to this duty, as required by general orders from headquarters, I myself visited the several hospitals, ascertained their wants, and saw that such articles of food as were at hand were issued to them; had 3 beef-cattle killed and distributed among them.

Finding now that quite a number of wagons were empty and ready to start back for more supplies, and all the commissaries being required on the ground to attend to the issuing of supplies during the night, at 4 p. m. started myself for Stoneman's Switch, and giving blank receipts to the post commissary, directed him to load 2 wagons upon their arrival with such stores as were greatly needed by the wounded, and 1 wagon with whisky, and to forward them immediately to the front; the other wagons, when loaded, to await orders.

I returned immediately to the ford, and at daylight attempted to cross and come to the front and acquaint you with what I was doing, but, arriving at the ford, found the officer in charge had peremptory orders not to allow any one to cross. Surprised at this, I returned to the cattle corral, where Colonel Clarke, chief commissary, soon found me, and directed me to immediately return to our former camp at Boscobel with my herd.

Feeling now fully satisfied that our forces were going to withdraw, I immediately got the herd under way, and, after a long and toilsome

march, being obliged to come the first 4 miles through a dense woods, the roads being reserved for the wagon trains, I at last, about dark, arrived with my entire herd, having lost none on the way, at our present headquarters.

And here, before bringing this hastily written narrative of events to a close, I wish to express my gratification at the manner all of the brigade commissaries performed their duties, and to render them thanks for their cordial efforts in assisting me to keep the troops of this corps supplied with food under such difficult circumstances. During the eight days we were absent from our present camps, circumstances arose of such a character that many commands were obliged to throw away the rations they had received, and during the eight days there were upon an average thirteen days' rations issued. This extraordinary demand was, of course, not anticipated, and the labors of the commissaries were proportionately increased; but during all of the time the troops, so far as I have been able to ascertain, were fully supplied with food.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WOODS,

Lieut. Col., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Third Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Third Army Corps.

No 110.

Report of Surg. Thomas Sim, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Medical Director's Office, May 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of the Third Corps has been much improved during the past month. The condition of the camps and hospitals may be considered as satisfactory. The cooking arrangements, police, and personal cleanliness of the men have been better attended to than ever before, and the medical officers seem to have awakened to a sense of the responsibilities of their positions, and have labored with a zeal and energy truly commendable.

During the latter part of April, I felt confident in pronouncing the Third Corps in good fighting condition, and the events of the past week have proved it. During the month, orders to march were daily expected. (They were received April 27.) Requisitions had been made for every needful supply. The convalescents, or those unable to march, as well as the sick, had been comfortably provided for in our corps hospital at Potomac Creek. The details had been made for the division operating staffs, &c. (see document marked A*), and each medical officer had received definite instructions relative to his particular duties on the field. In short, everything was ready, as far as the medical staff was concerned, for the coming conflict.

We left camp, in pursuance of orders, April 28, in the afternoon. With the order to march came the notification that no ambulances or hospital wagons would be allowed to accompany the troops. A change in the programme was necessary, to supply the deficiency of transportation. I gave direction that the pack-mules and panniers belonging to the medical department of the corps should be placed at the disposal

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*Not found.

of the brigade surgeons, and that every other available method of transporting medical and hospital supplies should be employed. I also directed that the ambulance squads of the corps should follow in the rear of their respective brigades, with their stretchers, buckets, lanterns, &c. In other battles I have noticed a sad deficiency in anæsthetics, stimulants, &c., even where transportation was abundant, and have known the tortures of the knife inflicted on the wounded soldier without aid of the letheon that the Government so liberally provides. I am happy to say that no such instances occurred in the hospital of our corps during or following the battles of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness.

The corps bivouacked for the night near the river, and in the morning moved to a point overlooking the pontoon bridge laid by the Sixth Army Corps, giving the men an opportunity of seeing again their old battle-ground of December 13.

Next day (30th) the corps marched to a point 5 miles from the United States Ford, and, crossing the river the following morning, at once proceeded to the front, near the Chancellor house. An engagement seeming imminent, I at once established the principal depot for the wounded at the large white house, about half a mile in rear of the Plank road and on the right of the road leading from the ford to Chancellorsville. Here preparations were hastily made for the reception of the wounded. The house and outhouses were thoroughly cleaned and policed; operating tables were improvised by detaching some of the doors from their hinges, with the addition of a few boards found about the premises. The necessary arrangements for cooking were made under the directions of the surgeons in charge; but night came on, bringing with it but few casualties to our troops. Seven of our men were injured by a single shell, one case requiring amputation of the arm above the elbow, so that most of the work done by our surgeons this night was in caring for the wounded of other corps.

On the morning of Saturday, May 2, the division operating staffs were all present at the white house. The First Division (Birney's) having advanced, I ordered the operating staff of that division to establish their field hospital at a point on the Plank road 1 mile west of the Chancellor house (occupied as General Hooker's headquarters), and about three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the division line of battle.

The First Division was soon engaged, and about 20 wounded men were brought in; 1 of them, a corporal in the Third U. S. Artillery, suffered amputation of the leg for compound fracture of the leg with great laceration of soft parts by shell. The others were chiefly slight wounds, and had been dressed on the field by the medical officers who followed their regiments.

At sundown the enemy forced our lines at a point farther west on the Plank road, driving the Eleventh Corps in ignominious retreat. The fleeing Dutchmen actually ran over our hospital. This and the rapid approach of the rebels made the position untenable, so the surgeons proceeded to evacuate, but they succeeded in conveying their wounded (except those killed by the shells) to the white house, before mentioned as the principal depot. In the meantime a few others of our corps and several of other corps had been brought in by our stretcher-bearers, and were properly attended to by the surgeons; but soon the enemy appeared to have got the range of this hospital, for the shells came thick and fast, and I thought it best to order the wounded removed to the woods on the opposite side of the road leading to the ford, the med-

ical officers, of course, to accompany them. Before this was fully effected, however, the firing ceased, and I rode to the Chancellor house, for the purpose of consulting with Medical Director Letterman. On my return, I found that some of our surgeons had obeyed the directions in the circular of October 30, 1862 (reminding them of the impropriety of any unnecessary exposure) so literally that they had disappeared, and I have learned since that some of them did not stop until they were a mile or so on the other side of the river. I do not wish to report the names of these officers, as they afterward returned and performed their duty faithfully. I then located the principal depot near that of the Second Corps, in a ravine on the opposite side of the road from the white house, and had all the wounded removed there during the night.

Early the next morning the wounded began to arrive rapidly, and during the day between 600 and 700 of our wounded were received at this point, and were cared for by our medical officers as well as the circumstances would permit. Beds of leaves and pine branches were prepared for the men, covered with arbors made with the branches of trees, forming a shelter from the hot sun.

While actively engaged here in dressing the wounded, extracting bullets, and performing the various operations required, the enemy's shells again found us, causing a stampede among the wounded who were able to get away, and considerable perturbation among those poor fellows who were helpless. I regret to say that some were wounded for the second time. Three men were killed, two of whom had already suffered amputation at the hands of the surgeons.

About noon I directed a portion of the medical staff to repair to the brick house near the United States Ford, and to establish the principal field hospital there. They found some of the surgeons who had crossed the river during the previous night, and returned, already engaged in operating and dressing the wounded who had succeeded in reaching that point. They also found that many of the wounded of other corps were there, so that it had become already a general hospital. On this being reported to me, I placed Medical Inspector [James E.] Dexter in charge. He soon succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, and I gave orders to have as many of the wounded as possible carried from our depot in the ravine to that place. The stretcher-bearers, who had worked night and day nobly and faithfully (with few exceptions), were becoming exhausted. Ambulances had been denied us, and for awhile I saw little prospect of getting our wounded removed.

About this time I saw on the road a number of ambulances belonging to the Fifth Corps, and concluding, therefore, that the order preventing the ambulances from crossing the river had been rescinded, I directed, through Father [Joseph B.] O'Hagan, one of my most efficient assistants, fifty of our ambulances to be brought over immediately. This order, as I afterward learned, came near causing my arrest for disobedience of orders by Colonel Ingalls, but the ambulances came, and I succeeded in removing the wounded to comparatively more comfortable quarters at the brick house.

I think it proper to remark here that while we were in doubt as to our ability to remove the wounded to a safe place, Surgeons [Henry] McLane and [DeWitt C.] Hough and Assistant Surgeons [Edward T.] Perkins and [John H.] Grove volunteered to remain with the wounded, and take charge of them at all hazards.

In the evening I repaired to the brick house near the ford, where I found everything admirably arranged. The wounded were all well at-

tended to and well fed, including not only our own corps, but many from the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps. Our supplies were abundant, and we were able to distribute to other corps stimulants and other articles that they were much in need of.

During the day I had also directed a depot to be established on the north side of the river, near where the ambulance corps was parked, under the charge of Surgeon [John W.] Foye, and had directed those men who were able to walk to cross the river and report to that depot. I directed Surgeon Foye to send all he possibly could by ambulances to our corps hospital at Potomac Creek, where preparations to receive them had already been made (some, however, were carried to Falmouth), and to direct all who were able to walk to proceed to Falmouth Station, where they were taken charge of and sent to Washington by Assistant Medical Director [Bennett A.] Clements. Medical officers accompanied the trains to Potomac Creek.

The division field hospitals at this time were located near the sawmill, about 1 mile in rear of the troops. The surgeons-in-chief of divisions attended at these hospitals, assisted by one of the operating staffs of their respective divisions. A large number of operations were performed by them and sent on to the principal depot.

The next day and the following were occupied in looking up and bringing in all our wounded not within the enemy's lines. I am happy to say that this was fully accomplished, and every wounded man was safely removed across the river before the army commenced its march for the old camps. I have seen no battle in which the wounded were so well cared for, and had not military necessity deprived us of the use of our ambulance train on the south side of the river, nearly every wounded man could have been placed in our corps hospital at Potomac Creek within twenty-four hours after the receipt of his wound.

I had at this depot (the brick house near the ford) 77 rebel prisoners, some slightly, and others severely, wounded. As I had no guard except hospital attendants, who were much fatigued with the unremitting labor of the preceding days and nights, and as I disliked to ask a detail from the ranks, where every man was needed to fight, some of the slightly wounded prisoners succeeded in escaping during the night. I had reported these prisoners to the provost-guard, and a non-commissioned officer was sent to take them away, but this officer would only take charge of those who could march. I would respectfully suggest that in future a portion of the provost-guard be instructed to report to the surgeon in charge of hospitals on the field. This guard could also take charge of the arms and accouterments of the wounded men.

The number of wounded belonging to our own corps attended to on the field by our own medical officers amounted to about 1,980. Many of these were severely wounded, but there were numerous very slight wounds, some so slight, in fact, that the men still remain reported for duty.

It is worthy of remark that there was very little straggling, much less than I have ever before known, and it is believed by our medical officers that nearly every man who started with us from the camps was in the fight.

The survivors of the wounded who were left within the enemy's lines have since been removed, under flag of truce, to our corps hospital. The detail of medical officers sent out to attend to them and effect their removal speak highly of the aid they received from the ambulance corps, and especially of the energy manifested by the chief of that corps, Capt. Amos Webster. They report that they received all assistance that could

be expected from the rebel surgeons and others while within their lines; and they also report that they treated our wounded with consideration. Those of our medical officers, however, who remained with the wounded when our army recrossed the river complain that their surgical instruments, &c., were taken from them by the Confederate surgeons, and that they were prevented thereby from rendering that assistance to our men that might have saved the lives of some and enabled them to have ameliorated the condition of many.

Of the medical officers detailed to accompany their regiments in the field, 3 were wounded, 2 of them severely, and it gives me pleasure to testify to the bravery, faithfulness, and humanity displayed by the majority of the medical officers during the late battles. Where so many did well, it would be invidious to particularize, but I sincerely believe that the major-general commanding the corps has reason to be satisfied with the exertions of his medical officers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. SIM,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols., Medical Director Third Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 111.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 19, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries of this corps during the recent movements of the army:

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28, five batteries, viz, Seeley's, (K, Fourth U. S. Artillery), Huntington's (H, First Ohio), Dimick's (H, First U. S. Artillery), Randolph's (E, First Rhode Island Artillery), and Bruen's (Tenth New York), were ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hunt, and during the night were placed as follows: Seeley's on the bank of the river at the bridge-head, covering Franklin's crossing; Huntington's on a prominent hill just in rear and a little to the right of Franklin's crossing; Dimick's, Randolph's, and Bruen's between the railroad and the Lacy house, in reserve.

The remaining batteries, viz, Livingston's (F and K, Third United States), Smith's (Fourth New York), of Birney's division, Osborn's (D, First New York), Clark's (B, First New Jersey), of Berry's division, and von Puttkammer's (Eleventh New York), of Whipple's division, marched, with their respective divisions, and encamped the night of the 28th in the woods on the road from General Sedgwick's headquarters to Franklin's crossing.

On the morning of the 30th, by command of General Sickles, I ordered these five batteries to a point near the river, and to report to General Newton, by whom they were placed in battery on the bank of the river, to prevent our bridge being threatened by artillery at Bernard's house or to repel any attack upon our troops already crossed.

At 3 p. m. all the batteries of the corps followed their respective divisions, and marched until late in the night of the 30th, encamping with the troops at Hamet's, on the Warrenton turnpike.

Marched at 5 a. m., May 1, across the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville, Livingston's and Clark's arriving soonest. Seeley's and Randolph's were placed in battery, covering the bridge at the United States Ford from the south side. At the time of the alarm, caused by the withdrawal of our lines, about 2.30 p. m. of May 1, Turnbull's and Clark's were put into battery in a second line parallel to and in rear of the Plank road, and on the right of the Chancellor house. The other batteries of the corps had by this time reported to their divisions, near Chancellorsville. Later in the day, when Graham's brigade formed line of battle near Fairview, the batteries of Birney's and Whipple's divisions were parked in the field in rear of and near them, those of Berry's being still in reserve near the white house occupied by General Couch as headquarters. When Birney's division occupied the line assigned it on the left of the Eleventh Corps, the batteries of that division (now Clark's, in the place of Smith's, by transfer), Livingston's and Randolph's, bivouacked near it. During the latter part of the morning and early in the afternoon, General Birney had remarked the train of the enemy moving on a road, distant about 1,600 yards from the line he was then holding, and about 11 a. m. placed Clark's battery in position, ordering it to annoy and check the passage of the troops and trains he had seen. This was done by Clark effectually and handsomely. The practice was, on the whole, excellent, and the enemy was compelled to stop the movement or continue it by some other road.

At 3 p. m. General Birney was ordered to advance through the woods and to gain possession of the road over which the trains had been seen to pass. He advanced through the woods until he came to the iron foundry, a mile in advance of the line he had occupied, where a 12-pounder battery of the enemy opened upon his advance. He ordered up Clark's battery to dislodge it, but as Clark's was already in position, Livingston's was sent, which, after a little confusion, got into position between the woods and foundry, and opened upon and silenced the battery of the enemy, losing 2 men severely wounded and several slightly.

Their ammunition was soon exhausted, caissons having been left in the rear, and they were relieved by Randolph's, one section of which took position at the foundry, co-operating with the infantry of Whipple's division, and guarding this important point, while four pieces advanced with Birney's troops to the house on the hill from which the enemy's battery had been dislodged.

Meanwhile the most unexpected events were taking place in the rear. Thinking the First and Third Divisions the only part of our corps likely to be engaged, I had parked the other batteries, and superintended in person the operations of Livingston's and Randolph's batteries, in the advance with General Birney. I must, therefore, depend for the particulars of the occurrences in my rear upon the reports of Captains Huntington and Osborn, accompanying this.

The batteries of the Third Division and Livingston's battery were unfortunate in that they were directly in the way of the fugitives of the Eleventh Corps and of the enemy who followed them, and were thrown into temporary confusion. One piece and several caissons of Livingston's battery and several caisson-bodies of Randolph's, the limbers of which had been sent to supply the battery in front with General Birney,

were abandoned, but recovered when the ground was regained at midnight by General Birney's attack. These batteries, with Clark's and Martin's horse battery, formed a line diagonally across the open field, and, with the cavalry of General Pleasonton, held the enemy until the arrival of the First and Third Divisions of infantry.

The batteries of the Second Division, under Captain Osborn, had been put into position on and near the Plank road, not far from Fairview; a section of Dimick's (H, First United States) in the road, and rendered signal service here, forming a part of the iron wall that the Second Division opposed to the advance of the enemy in that direction.

I must refer to Captain Osborn's report for the particulars of this part of the battle, only calling the attention of the general commanding to the important place held by these batteries (Dimick's and Osborn's), and to the handsome manner they performed the task assigned them.

Early on the morning of the 3d, I was ordered to mass the artillery of the corps in the woods between the white house and the United States Ford.

This order was afterward countermanded, and I was ordered to withdraw those on the field occupied by the First and Third Divisions during the night, and place them in the line of earthworks near Fairview, covering the withdrawal of our troops. Huntington's battery (H, First Ohio Volunteers), whose position was an admirable one, was last to move, and had an opportunity to sweep the plain in front of it with a terribly destructive fire and with very little loss.

In retiring, however, it was more exposed, and through the loss of horses and the confusion consequent on being between the enemy's line and our own, three pieces were necessarily abandoned in the bad ditch running along the ravine at the bottom of the hill on which were the breastworks occupied by our batteries. On this line were, commencing on the right of the Plank road, Dimick's and Osborn's; Randolph's near and to the right of the house occupied by General Slocum on Friday; Clark near and to the left of the house, and Seeley on the extreme left of the crest; Lieutenant Lewis was in the rear, near the Chancellor house; Livingston and von Puttkammer at the rear, near the white house, and Huntington's three pieces at the ford.

Now began the hardest battle it has been my fate to witness. The five batteries were admirably posted and admirably served. Never had artillery a finer opportunity to do good service, and never was a better use made of favorable circumstances. Twice the columns of the enemy on the Plank road were repulsed by the concentration of the fire from this line of batteries. The loss of the enemy must have been very heavy from this fire, and I am of the opinion that, with a constant supply of ammunition, and the woods held to the right of the road, this line of batteries could have defied the enemy's attack. As the batteries expended their ammunition they were withdrawn. Clark's borrowed ammunition after expending its own. No battery moved from this line having anything in its chest except canister, which could not be used on account of the position of our own troops. When our troops abandoned the crest, Lieutenant Lewis, of the Tenth New York Battery, was placed in battery near and to the left of Chancellorsville; four pieces of Seeley's (K, Fourth U. S. Artillery) to the left of the Plank road, about half-way from Chancellorsville to Fairview, and two of Randolph's, under Lieutenant Bucklyn, on the road on the same line. These pieces were exposed to a terrible fire, but were gallantly and very effectively served until every round of ammunition was expended. The section of Randolph's had not previously been engaged, a large num-

ber of men and horses being killed, and their withdrawal rendered necessary. The loss of horses in the section of Randolph's had been so great as to compel Lieutenant Bucklyn to remove one piece by hand and abandon the other. He had only horses enough, after dismounting his sergeant, to draw one piece. The abandoned piece was disabled before being left. Lieutenant Seeley, whose loss was as heavy, succeeded in removing his entire battery, having more horses.

To prevent any injustice to Lieutenant Bucklyn, I call attention to the fact that, while Lieutenant Seeley had four pieces and four caissons, with complete teams, Lieutenant Bucklyn had but two pieces and no caissons, and therefore could not, as did Seeley, draw his pieces by reducing his caisson team. His section was on the road, and his loss proportionately greater even than Seeley's. He deserves very great credit, however, in saving his battery entire, after such losses of men and horses as he had suffered. Lewis' battery, the Tenth New York, remained until a later hour, and then withdrew to a position near the white house, where was also von Puttkammer's battery, the Eleventh New York, both under the command of Captain Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Puttkammer was relieved at night, but Lewis remained until our lines were left, on the night of the 4th, doing good service at the several times that parts of our lines were engaged.

On the night of the 5th, Lewis' (Tenth New York) battery recrossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, and, with the other batteries of the corps which had crossed during the day of the 5th, returned to its former camp. Clark's battery was retained in position, covering the ford until the afternoon of the 5th.

Throughout this engagement Captain Osborn, chief of artillery, Second Division, and Captain Clark, chief of artillery, First Division, proved themselves brave, cool, and reliable officers. I have only to point to the service done by the batteries under their command to prove their merit. Lieutenant Seeley, commanding Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, handled his battery as if on drill, and even the heavy loss his battery suffered was amply compensated by the effect of his fire on the enemy. Lieutenant Jastram, commanding Randolph's battery; Lieutenant Winslow, commanding Osborn's battery (D, First New York); Lieutenant Lewis, commanding Tenth New York Battery; Lieutenant Sims, commanding Clark's, handled their commands very creditably, as did Lieutenant Bucklyn, who had the section on the Plank road on the right of Seeley's. It gives me great pleasure to speak in terms of the highest praise of Lieutenant Lewis and his battery, especially as it had been, unfortunately, somewhat under a cloud. Nothing could be more praiseworthy than his conduct from first to last.

I regret to report the death of Lieutenant Dimick, commanding Battery H, First U. S. Artillery. Captain Osborn, who was his immediate commander and an eye-witness, characterizes the conduct of Lieutenant Dimick as heroic.

Even more than the death of an officer, do I regret to report the disgraceful conduct of Captain von Puttkammer. As the matter has come to the eye of the general commanding in another way, I will not enlarge upon it here.

Smith's (Fourth New York) battery was placed in position near the United States Ford, and much of its material used in rendering the other batteries of the Second Division immediately serviceable, preventing its being ordered to the front. I hope this circumstance, the best thing that could be done at the time, will in no way affect the reputation of this battery. It was against the urgent protest of its

officers that it was crippled to render other batteries that could be of more service able to return at once into action if called upon.

I append statement of losses in men* and material.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,
Capt. First Rhode Island Art., Chief of Art., Third Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Report of Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, with congratulatory orders.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp, May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the corps, the part performed by this division in the recent operations against the enemy:

The division moved from its camp on April 29, at 4 p. m., and, by a route through the ravines, reached the position assigned to it, some 4 miles below Fredericksburg, near the river, and bivouacked.

On April 30, my command advanced to a position immediately in rear of the Sixth Corps, and near the bridges used by it.

At 2 p. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to march my division to the United States Ford, and cross it by 7.30 a. m. next day, taking care to move through the ravines, concealing my troops from the enemy. I reached Hamet's, on the Warrenton turnpike, at about 11.30 p. m., and bivouacked.

The march was resumed on May 1, at 5.30 a. m., crossing the bridges at the United States Ford at 7.30 a. m., and reaching a point near Chancellorsville at about 11 a. m.

At 1 p. m., under orders from Major-General Sickles, I sent Graham's brigade and Turnbull's battery to Dowdall's Tavern to take position, sending with them Lieutenant Briscoe, of my staff. Upon reaching the tavern indicated, General Graham was told by Major-General Howard that there was some mistake in the brigade and battery being sent there, as he was sufficiently strong, and it would interfere with the disposition of his own forces, which were ample. Brigadier-General Graham reported this to me, and I immediately sent the information to Major-General Sickles, and was ordered to permit the troops to remain there for the present.

At 5 p. m., the enemy attacking General Slocum's front, I took position in rear of the Chancellor house, with Ward's and Hayman's brigades, and sent to the tavern for Graham's to return. When Graham's brigade reported, a position was assigned to it in support of one of General Slocum's batteries, and it was subjected to a heavy and well-directed artillery fire without the power to return it. With Ward's and Hayman's brigades I marched up the Plank road toward Dowdall's Tavern, and, meeting Generals Williams and Knipe, of Slocum's command, and finding the right of their line weak, bivouacked my two bri-

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 178–180.

gades in its rear, and, replacing two of their regiments with the Twentieth Indiana and Thirty-seventh New York, of my division, throwing pickets well to the front, and dislodging the enemy from a house in the little field in my front, bivouacked my command.

At daylight, after consultation with Major-General Howard, I occupied the line through the woods south of the Plank road and connected with his left. At this time General Graham reported with his brigade. About 8 o'clock, I reported to Major-General Sickles that a continuous column of infantry, trains, and ambulances was passing my front toward the right, and that I should give it a few shots from Clark's rifled battery. Sending a section to a good point in the little field in my front, it opened with effect, the column double-quicking past the point reached by our shots. I then ordered the battery to the same position, and threw the column into great confusion as the battery poured its well-directed shot into its midst.

At 12 m. of May 2, I received orders from Major-General Sickles to follow the enemy, pierce the column, and gain possession of the road over which it was passing. Colonel Berdan reported to me at the same time with his sharpshooters. The Twentieth Indiana, Col. John Wheeler, entered the woods and ascended the hill, driving the skirmishers of the enemy before them. We quickly bridged Scott's Run with rails, and, crossing Berdan's Sharpshooters, ordered Colonel Berdan to advance rapidly toward the road at the point we had reached with our artillery, which was to the left. Hayman's brigade was ordered to follow and attack the enemy, if found between the point of entrance and the road alluded to.

The firing increasing, I sent for Graham's brigade, to keep my connections complete, and then sent for Ward's brigade as we advanced, crossing all over the small creek, which was some 5 feet deep, with high banks. We met with no serious opposition until reaching the forge, which was occupied by a company. Berdan's Sharpshooters, with great skill, captured this company. The enemy now opened on me with a battery placed near Welford's house, near the road that I intended to take. I sent back for Turnbull's battery, which, after an exciting artillery duel, drove off the enemy. The fire upon my left flank from musketry was galling, and at this point I received orders from Major-General Sickles to wait for the advance of General Whipple's division and a brigade from the Twelfth Corps, on my left. I rode to the rear, and pointed out to General Whipple the position to be taken by him on my left. On my return to the front, Brigadier-General Barlow, commanding a brigade of the Eleventh Corps, reported to me that he was on my right, and had completed the connection between it and his corps. I now sent forward the Twentieth Indiana and Fifth Michigan to support the sharpshooters, and ordered them to advance toward the road. The movement was quite successful, as a capture of some 180 prisoners was almost immediately made by the party.

At about 6.30 p. m. I received orders from Capt. Alexander Moore, of Major-General Hooker's staff, to advance rapidly, which I did, taking the road, and placing Randolph's battery, which I had ordered up, in position, poured a well-directed fire on the retreating column of the enemy.

In this advance Hayman's brigade led, followed by Graham's and Ward's, General Ward keeping open the communication to the forge. Sending out scouts, I found the enemy in some force on three sides, and, disposing of my troops to meet attack from any direction, I was preparing to bivouac when I was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Hart,

assistant adjutant-general, who had gallantly reached me, that our right, occupied by the Eleventh Corps, had given way in entire disorder, and Major-General Sickles ordered my immediate return.

I withdrew my command in good order, leaving the Twentieth Indiana and Sixty-third Pennsylvania as a rear guard, and sent an order to Brigadier-General Barlow to follow with his brigade. I returned to the field in which I had placed Clark's battery in the morning, and found Major-General Sickles, with the batteries belonging to the corps, supported by some thousand cavalry, under General Pleasonton, with which he had checked the advance of the enemy on the Plank road. My division was formed in line of brigades in rear of the batteries.

At midnight I received an order from Major-General Sickles to make necessary dispositions to drive the enemy from the woods in our front and retake the Plank road and earthworks on it. I placed Ward's brigade in front line, with Hayman's in second line, 100 yards in rear, and gave orders that pieces were to be uncapped and not discharged until the Plank road and earthworks were reached; that the movement was to be by right of companies to the front until the enemy's line was reached. Upon the left of the line of battle a wide road had been cut through the woods, perpendicular to the Plank road. Upon this I sent in, by column of companies at full distance, the Fortieth New York, Seventeenth Maine, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania. The movement was successfully executed amid most terrific musketry and artillery fire.

In moving through the thick undergrowth of these close woods at midnight, there was necessarily some disorder, but the object was successfully gained.

Among the colonels under my immediate eye in this movement, Col. Thomas W. Egan was distinguished for his energy, dash, and enthusiasm. I would call the attention of the major-general commanding the corps to this officer, and would recommend his promotion.

At daylight Sunday morning, I received orders to follow Whipple's column in withdrawing from the field, and form on the next line near the Plank road. Before my division had left the field, Graham's brigade was attacked by the enemy with infantry and artillery. It, however, replied to it, and fell back in good order. I formed my brigades in column of regiments just beyond the crest of the hill, and, placing two batteries on the crest, opened upon the enemy, who appeared on the field from which we had just withdrawn.

After this, say at 6 a. m., I sent Graham's brigade, composed of the One hundred and Fourteenth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and fifth, and One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, called the Pennsylvania Brigade, to the front, to relieve one of General Slocum's brigades which was nearly out of ammunition. It went in gallantly, and for some two hours held the ground, driving the enemy out of some barricades that they had taken. The troops on the right of the Plank road withdrawing, the enemy flanked this brigade, and, sending troops to their rear, I led a portion of Hayman's brigade to the charge, driving them back in confusion, and capturing a large number of prisoners, relieving Graham's brigade, which was then withdrawn in good order.

During this time, Brigadier-General Ward, under orders from Major-General Sickles, had moved to the right of the Plank road, to form on the right of Carr's division, but reports that he was not able to find General Carr in the woods, and was ordered by Major-General French to fall to his rear.

Graham's and Hayman's brigades continued to support the artillery

at the Chancellor house until I received orders to take position in the front of the new line, when they were withdrawn. Ward's brigade had received orders to support an intended attack by Meagher's brigade, and moved again to the left for that purpose, but the order was countermanded. Taking the final position assigned to my command, with the few tools within our reach, my men at once intrenched themselves, and we remained, subjected to the occasional fire of sharpshooters and artillery, until Wednesday morning, when, at 4 a. m., my division moved without interruption to the rear.

To Brigadier-General Graham, a new-comer in our division, fell the post of honor, and, with three new regiments in his command, I looked with some anxiety for the result; but braver men never drew a trigger than those in the First Brigade, and Brigadier-General Graham has gained by this fight, by his coolness, firmness, and enthusiasm, the entire confidence of myself and the division.

Of Brigadier-General Ward I need not speak more than to say that he fully sustained all my previous reports of him in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg.

Col. S. B. Hayman, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, has been specially recommended by me for promotion for gallantry on this occasion.

Captain Clark, chief of artillery of the division, was of great service, and displayed skill and gallantry in the management of his batteries.

Colonels Tippin, Madill, Sides, Pierce, Egan, Wheeler, and Lieutenant-Colonels Kirkwood and Sherlock were distinguished for their gallantry. During the fight of Sunday, Colonels Collis, of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Tippin, of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, left their commands without permission and went to the rear. The excuse made by Colonel Tippin was well supported and satisfactory. That of Colonel Collis not being satisfactory, and the brigadier-general commanding the First Brigade mentioning facts showing his behavior before the enemy, he has been placed under arrest.* The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels Riordan, Thirty-seventh New York, and Merrill, Seventeenth Maine, in taking parts of their command to the rear, is as yet unexplained, and is certainly unsatisfactory.

I send herewith brigade and regimental reports, which mention more particularly instances of courage and meritorious conduct. I refer the major-general commanding the corps to them.

My staff were efficient. Maj. H. W. Brevoort was ever by my side, and my aides-de-camp, Captain [J. Barclay] Fassitt and Lieutenants [Joseph C.] Briscoe and [Frank H.] Clark, showed the greatest enthusiasm and ardor in carrying orders. Lieutenant Clark was seriously wounded. Captain [Cassius C.] Markle, division provost-marshal, deserves much credit for taking the great number of prisoners captured by us safely to the provost-marshal-general. Capt. Fergus Walker, assistant inspector-general, acted as an aide, and was very gallant and efficient. He received on Sunday a serious wound in his leg.

The division medical department, under Surgeon Lyman, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was admirably conducted. The wounded were immediately taken to the division hospital at Potomac Creek, where every attention was bestowed upon them. The hospital of this division is unsurpassed by any field hospital in this army.

Lieut. C. H. Graves, Fortieth New York, the division ordnance offi-

* Colonel Collis was brought to trial on the charge of misbehavior before the enemy, and honorably acquitted.

cer, kept us well supplied with ammunition, and preserved his train from capture during the stampede of the Eleventh Corps.

You will see by the annexed table of casualties* that the loss of this command has been heavy, and that we mourn for many good and brave comrades, but I am happy to say that the division, with strengthened confidence, is impatient again to meet the enemy.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIVISION, 3D ARMY CORPS,
No. 48. } *May* 16, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding division congratulates it on its achievements of the 2d and 3d of May. The division pierced the center of the enemy's column, captured over 700 prisoners, then returning, breaking through the enemy, who closed in its rear, executed successfully the order of the major-general commanding the army to attack the enemy at midnight; then, receiving the enemy's attack at daylight, held their hordes in check and at bay until ordered to withdraw and hold a position of honor given to it in front of the new line.

The division has added to the reputation gained at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern, Manassas, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg, and can now add to those names, The Cedars and Chancellorsville.

With unabated confidence in the gallant generals commanding the corps and the army, this division awaits with impatience the order to again meet the enemy of our country. Our rejoicing is mingled with regret for the slain and wounded, but the recollection of their bravery and martyrdom will be fresh with us evermore and incite us to still greater efforts.

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D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Michael Sheehan, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, Ambulance Officer.

———, —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the ambulance corps, First Division, Third Corps, from April 28 to May 6:

April 28.—I received orders from Lieutenant [J. Ridgeway] Moore to report in person to corps headquarters, to be shown where to park my train; also received orders to be in readiness to move the next day at 12 m.

April 29.—I moved the train, in accordance with the above order, and parked in a field near the First Division for the night.

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

April 30.—I received orders from Lieutenant Moore to follow the ammunition train of the Third Division, and I moved the train at 4 p. m., and reached near Hartwood Church at 10 a. m. on May 1, where I parked the train and reported to Lieutenant Moore, when I received orders to follow the same train to the park of the Third Corps, where I arrived at 3 o'clock.

May 2.—I sent 25 ambulances across the river to convey wounded men to the hospitals.

May 3.—I sent 8 ambulances across the river to convey wounded men from the hospitals on that side.

May 4.—The ambulances were conveying wounded men to Falmouth Station and Potomac Creek.

May 5.—All ambulances remaining in park were sent across the river to convey wounded men to Potomac Creek hospital.

May 6.—Received orders from Lieutenant Moore to take the First Division train to its old park.

Very respectfully,

MICHAEL SHEEHAN,
First Lieut., Comdg. Ambulance Corps, 1st Div., 3d Army Corps.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 114.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles K. Graham, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 3D ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my detailed report of the movements of this brigade during the late operations against the enemy.

My command struck tents and marched from its present encampment at 4.30 p. m., April 28. Proceeding down and across the White Oak Church road, we bivouacked for the night near the position occupied by General Franklin's bridges at the battle of Fredericksburg.

During the morning of April 29, we moved with the rest of the division to within about three-quarters of a mile of the Rappahannock, where we encamped until the next day.

On April 30, at 1.30 p. m., we took up our line of march for the United States Ford, bringing up the rear of the division. At 11.30 p. m., after a long and fatiguing march, we reached our camping ground, a short distance beyond Hartwood Church, and within about 2 miles of the United States Ford. After a short rest, we marched again at 5 a. m. toward the ford, and, crossing it, halted in column of regiments behind the rebel rifle-pits. After a brief halt, we took up our line of march with the rest of the division, pushing on toward the front, and halted on the left of the road near the Chancellor house—General Hooker's headquarters. The men had scarcely stacked arms when I was ordered to proceed with my command via Chancellorsville to Dowdall's Tavern, on the Plank road, to perform picket duty. My orders were to throw out a line of pickets well to the right and rear, holding the balance of my command well in hand near the tavern. Having arrived there, I found

the place occupied by General Howard as his headquarters. He informed me that his command picketed the right and rear, and that, as he had no orders to move and needed no assistance, he thought there must be some mistake in my orders. I at once sent my aide, Lieutenant Bullard, to inform General Birney of this fact, and ask for further instructions. During his absence, Lieutenant Turnbull reported to me with his battery. In accordance with Major-General Howard's orders, I halted my entire command near the tavern to await further orders.

At about 5 p. m. orders came for me to return as rapidly as possible and rejoin the division, near the Chancellor house. My column was at once put in motion, preceded by Turnbull's battery, which I ordered to report to General Birney at once. After reaching the division, and receiving several orders and counter orders, I finally formed my command in close column of regiments in rear of our batteries, ready to support them or to advance to the aid of General Williams' division, then engaged with the enemy to my front and right. Immediately on formation, the brigade was ordered to lie down, to escape the heavy fire of artillery to which we were then subjected. Our loss was 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

In this position we remained until daylight of May 2, when we marched toward Dowdall's Tavern, on the Plank road, filing off to the left through the woods until our advance reached General Birney's headquarters. Here I halted, according to orders, forming four of my regiments in two lines on each side of the road, and sending the Sixty-third and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the front as support to the skirmishers, and connecting the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers with the left of Colonel Hayman's brigade, on our right.

In this position we lay until about 1 p. m., when we advanced, as support to Colonel Hayman's brigade, across the open fields and through the dense woods in front. When we had nearly reached the iron-works, we formed a double line of battle along the road and on the right of Hayman. Soon after this, the order came for another advance. The Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was ordered to remain on the crest of the hill as support to Berdan's Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers was taken from me by Captain Walker, of General Birney's staff. With my remaining regiments (the One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and forty-first, Sixty-eighth, and One hundred and fifth), I advanced on the double quick along the road and into the open field beyond the cut for a railroad, near Welford's house. I had scarcely formed my command as a second line to Colonel Hayman when orders came to return at once. This order was complied with, and we followed the Third Brigade. At the iron-works the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers rejoined us. We marched back to the field we had left in the morning, when we formed in rear of the batteries, with orders to act as their support in case of an attack. The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was thrown out as pickets to our left and rear, in the edge of the woods skirting the low ground. The One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had also been ordered on picket, was drawn in and formed part of my main line. About this time the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers reported back to me, and as an order had just been received from General Birney to send a good regiment to report to Brigadier-General Ward, I ordered the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers forward for that duty. This was the only one of my regiments that shared in the night attack of May 2. As it was not under my immediate command, I am not called upon to particularize its action.

Early on the morning of May 3, I was ordered to send a regiment to repair the bridges over the swampy ground on our right flank, to enable the artillery to move off in safety. I sent the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel McKnight. At this time the enemy opened a brisk fire on our whole line. The troops that had been in my front, and which I was ordered to follow from the field, were now retiring hastily, leaving my lines exposed to a galling fire from the rapid advance of the enemy. I now commenced retiring, having first given them a few volleys from the Fifty-seventh, One hundred and forty-first, and Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which formed my left, and were most exposed. This served to check the enemy to some extent, and enabled me to bring off my command in better order than I otherwise could have done. We now retired rapidly, closely followed, and subjected to a hot fire. We followed the rear of Whipple's division, passing to the right of the batteries on the hill, and forming again to the left of the Plank road, and directly behind the graveyard near Fairview. My formation was in close column of regiments. I at once advanced down the hill, doubling my battalions at half distance for more rapid movement.

On reaching the edge of the woods, I deployed on the double-quick, forming my brigade in line of battle from right to left in the following order: The One hundred and forty-first, Sixty-third, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, One hundred and fourteenth, and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I at once advanced my whole line to the crest of the hill in the woods, where the enemy were discovered in force behind a breastwork of logs, about 150 yards from us.

On forming my line here, I found Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers, with his regiment, engaged with the enemy immediately in front of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Seeing him there, and being informed that his ammunition was not expended, I ordered Colonel Collis to have his men lie down, and not to fire until the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers retired. The order to commence firing was at once given, and for some time the fire on both sides was very heavy. Finding that the enemy was falling back in disorder, I pushed my line rapidly forward until the left and center were up to the breastwork.

The Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers here took quite a number of prisoners, and captured the battle-flag of the Tenth Virginia Volunteers. Some prisoners were also taken by the Fifty-seventh and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The right of my line did not advance so well, being exposed to a heavy flank fire, and to the fire of fresh troops that the enemy was then throwing into his works.

In order to support the One hundred and Forty-first, which was suffering severely, but nobly holding its ground, I ordered the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose place in line was occupied by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, to move by the right flank and aid the One hundred and forty-first. They did this; formed and fired one volley, when they broke and fell back. This and the increasing numbers of the enemy necessitated the retiring of the whole line.

When the retreating line reached the crest of the hill where we had first opened the attack, I ordered the colonels of regiments to halt their commands, face about, cease firing, and lie down, as the enemy did not seem to be pressing us very hard. All of the regiments rallied in splendid style, and a solid front was again presented to the enemy.

After lying there some fifteen minutes, the enemy was discovered ad-

vancing in force on our right. The brigade at once arose, and for a few minutes a heavy fire was renewed on both sides, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and the exhaustion of my men, compelled a retreat. Here I regret to state that considerable confusion occurred. My command was now much decreased, but what was left of it formed in rear of the Chancellor house. Soon afterward, I was ordered to form on the left of General Ward and in rear of the road from the Chancellor house to the United States Ford.

Here the command lay for some time, exposed to a terrific fire of shell and canister; but few, however, were injured, and all bore the ordeal unflinchingly. From here my brigade fell back, according to orders, and occupied the second line, near the headquarters of Generals Sickles and Birney, and in rear of the rifle-pits.

During the afternoon my command was ordered to the front, to support the batteries, but early next morning it was recalled to its original position.

On the afternoon of May 4, I was ordered to take command of the Third Division, Colonel Egan assuming command of the brigade.

With few exceptions, the officers and men of my command behaved most gallantly. I would, however, mention for their coolness, enthusiasm, and gallant daring and untiring exertions in sustaining their men, that brave soldier, Colonel Madill, of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; also Colonel Sides, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Craig, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Ryan, now commanding Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; also Majors Grecnawalt, One hundred and fifth; Spalding, One hundred and forty-first, and Neeper, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who contributed all in their power to inspirit their men. I would give especial praise to the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a new regiment, for the second time under fire. No men could have behaved better. Its thinned ranks are better proof of its steadiness under fire than any words can be, for out of 417 men taken into the fight it lost 234.

As evidence of the courage, cool daring, and stubborn resistance of my command, I would respectfully call your attention to the heavy loss sustained—697 men and 58 officers, of which 503 men and 46 officers were either killed or wounded. Among them we have to mourn the loss of Col. A. A. McKnight and Captain Kirk, One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, both brave and gallant soldiers, who fell, nobly fighting at the heads of their commands; also the gallant Major Chandler and Captain Eliot, of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were struck while leading forward the right of their regiment to take a stand of colors. Their fall caused confusion, and the rebel colors were not taken. Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, I regret to say, was severely wounded in two places while leading his gallant regiment into action. Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins, of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was also severely wounded while nobly urging his men forward to the enemy's works.

I cannot close my report without mentioning the gallant conduct of Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and his men, who formed a part of the brigade that we relieved in the woods during the hottest of the fight. Instead of retiring with the rest of his brigade, he remained with us until his ammunition was entirely exhausted, when he retired in good order. His coolness under fire, and the admirable discipline and steadiness of his men, cannot receive too

much praise. Capt. F. Birney, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Levi Bird Duff, and Lieut. Willard Bullard, of my staff, are worthy of the most honorable mention. Captain Birney was particularly conspicuous for the rapidity of his movements and the coolness and self-possession of his conduct. To his untiring industry and meritorious behavior and to that of the other officers mentioned I am indebted for the manner in which the brigade executed its evolutions and the ardor with which it successfully engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 115.

Report of Col. Peter Sides, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP SICKLES, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to hand you the following report of the movements of my regiment during the late advance on the enemy:

With the rest of the brigade, we struck tents on the afternoon of April 28, and marched to a point on the road leading to White Oak [Church], where we bivouacked for the night.

Early next morning we took up line of march, acting as rear guard to our brigade, and marched to a point near Franklin's old crossing, three-quarters of a mile from the river, where we again bivouacked, remaining there until 2 p. m. next day, April 30, when we again took the line of march, acting as rear guard of the First Division, and marched to the right some 16 miles, and bivouacked about half a mile beyond Hartwood Church, arriving about 11.30 p. m.

The following morning, 1st instant, at 5 o'clock, we again took up the line of march, third in line, for the river, crossing at the United States Ford. Marched up beyond the rifle-pits, and halted in column of regiments until the balance of the division made the crossing, when we again fell in in the same order, and marched up the road leading to Chancellorsville, filed to the left in the woods in column of regiments, where we again halted for an hour, when, with the First Brigade, we moved out of the woods, and up the Plank road, and directly opposite General Howard's headquarters, where we stacked arms and remained until about 4 p. m., when we marched back again to the Chancellor house. Here, with the rest of the brigade, we formed in column of regiments in the open field, in rear and support of our batteries. The enemy, soon after we took this position, commenced a brisk shelling, severely wounding one of my pioneers in the foot. At this we changed our position, moving a little to the rear, where we remained all night.

The next morning, 2d instant, with the rest of the division, we marched up the Plank road to the unfinished house on the left, took the road leading through the woods to a newly cut road in the woods, and near General Birney's headquarters, where we filed to the right through the thick pines, 40 paces to the rear of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, left resting on the road, stacked arms and made

coffee, remaining here until about 1 p. m.; was ordered out to the support of the picket line; deployed along the fence running at right angles with the road; remained here until the division, led by the Third Brigade, moved down the open field by the house; crossed the ravine up into the woods, following the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After getting well up into the woods, we deployed to the left through the woods, our right resting on a ravine. Remaining here but a few minutes, our position was again changed; moved by the left flank, and made connection with the third line of the Third Brigade. Remaining here for a short time, we moved again, by the left flank, and deployed along a fence, our right extending near the old furnace, as a support to Berdan's Sharpshooters, who were in our front, in the meadow below, briskly skirmishing with the enemy.

Remained here until about dusk, when, with the rest of the brigade, we marched back to the open field in front of General Birney's headquarters, where we formed on the left of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the rear of our batteries.

Remained here until Sunday morning, the 3d instant, when the enemy opened a brisk fire upon us; we retired with the rest of the brigade back to the Chancellor house, and on the left of the Plank road. We then crossed the road with the rest of the brigade, formed in column of regiments, with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left of my regiment, and in the rear of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this order, with the rest of the brigade, we marched around the crest of the hill and up to the edge of the woods, formed line of battle on the right of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on my right, and in this order advanced up through the woods; halted, and, after firing several rounds, the order was given to cease firing and charge on the work, which was done with a will, advancing up to and on the barricade. From some unknown cause, the regiment on my right failed to come up on our right. At this juncture, I found the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers moving up by the right flank and in the rear of the line. They remained to fire one round, when their colonel remarked they were being flanked, when the men commenced to break and fall back in confusion. I found it impossible to remain longer, and gave the order to fall back, and did so with the rest of the brigade, and, with the colors, came along the edge of the woods. In gaining the woods, some regiment ran through my regiment, scattering my men so much that many of them lost me and the colors.

When opposite the Chancellor house, I crossed the field by and past the house, and came out in the open field again, where I met General Birney, who, seeing I had but few men, ordered me to put them in with the Fortieth New York Volunteers, Colonel Egan, leaving me without a command for a time. I then came out to the main road to look for Major Neeper, who was cut off with the left wing when the aforesaid regiment broke through us. I found him gathering up the men, and ordered him back to join the rest of the men, then in the Fortieth. In the meantime General Graham came into the same field with the rest of the brigade, and had ordered my men back to the brigade from the Fortieth New York. When I returned to the field, I found the men together in line on the left of the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in charge of Major Neeper.

Here we remained until the morning of the 4th instant, when I received orders to report to General Ward, commanding the Second Brigade, which I did, and moved my regiment to the position occupied by

the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, where we remained until the army fell back, my regiment acting as a rear guard. In this order we returned to our present camp.

I cannot here mention any particular act of bravery on the part of either officers or men, all having behaved admirably.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. SIDES,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. BIRNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.*

No. 116.

Report of Capt. James F. Ryan, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP SICKLES, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following detailed statement of the movements of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late operations in the field and engagements with the enemy:

On the evening of Tuesday, April 28, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Kirkwood, moved with the rest of the brigade to a point near the Rappahannock, and some 4 or 5 miles below Fredericksburg, bivouacking for the night in some small pines.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the regiment moved about half a mile up and nearer the river, stopping upon the crest of the line of hills which here skirt the north bank of the river, and remaining in that position until Thursday, April 30, when, with the rest of the division, we marched to a point near the United States Ford.

On the morning of May 1, we crossed at the ford and pressed on to the front, some 5 miles from the river, halting on the Plank road near General Howard's headquarters. About 5 o'clock in the evening, we were ordered back some distance, where the regiment lay as part of an infantry support to one or more batteries of the division, on the south side of the Plank road, during an hour's very sharp artillery practice. One man in the regiment was injured here.

On the morning of May 2, the regiment took a position in the edge of some small pines, where a road, perpendicular to the Plank road, opens into an open field, and near General Birney's headquarters. In the afternoon, our lines were advanced, under very sharp skirmishing, and in the evening, with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, the Sixty-third was on the extreme front and right (as our lines ran), occupying a commanding position on a hill, nearly 2 miles in advance of where we had been in the morning. In consequence of the Eleventh Corps failing to hold its lines, our position, so far in front, was an extremely critical one, but it was maintained until ordered back, about 10.30 o'clock that night.

Returning to our old position of the morning, the regiment assisted in rallying fragments of regiments of the Second and Third Brigades, even at the point of the bayonet. Was afterward formed in along the road, connecting on the right with the Fortieth Regiment New York Volunteers, where some skirmishing occurred. We afterward formed, with the rest of the brigade, in column by battalion, in the open field.

Sunday morning, May 3, firing from the pickets in our front commenced at an early hour, and by 6 o'clock our skirmishers had been

driven in, and the enemy was seen approaching, in line of battle, from what had been the previous morning our rear.

As the brigade was formed, the Sixty-third was on the extreme left of the line, and the first regiment engaged. Our left flank being unprotected, the enemy gained it, and poured in a most destructive fire without our being able to respond effectually. The position was held until over 30 per cent. of our numbers had been struck, when, with the rest of the brigade, it fell back, which is, perhaps, excusable, considering the terrible flank fire it was under all the time. The regiment reformed in an open field near the brick house, and, with the rest of the brigade, advanced to the edge of the woods on our right, and formed line of battle, when a heavy firing commenced on the enemy's skirmishers. The regiment then, with the balance of the brigade, made a charge on the enemy. When on the brow of the hill, during the charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood was wounded. I asked him if he would dismount. He said no, but to have him led to the rear. He knew nothing of the major or adjutant. I then left him, and assumed command of the regiment, which advanced to the breastwork at the foot of the hill, driving the enemy out of it, killing and capturing several.

The color sergeant, George W. Fitzgerald, was wounded in two places and the flag-staff broken in two by a ball, and was then taken up and carried by Corpl. George House, of the color-guard.

We maintained our position in the breastwork until the enemy got around on our right flank, and we were compelled reluctantly to retire. We formed again, however, on the brow of the hill in the woods, and kept up a galling fire on the enemy in front until our right flank was again exposed to a flank fire, when we fell back, with the brigade, behind the breastworks.

After the battle of Sunday, the regiment lay behind light breastworks in the rear of General Birney's headquarters until a recrossing of the river, on the morning of the 6th, was ordered, and it returned to its old camping-ground, near Potomac Creek Bridge.

The regiment lost heavily in wounded, and although few are reported killed, it is believed that the fate of many of the missing will ever remain shrouded in mystery, and that they now, with thousands of patriot martyrs, fill unknown graves along the Rappahannock. But whatever the mystic future may have in store for our country and her cause, we are assured that the names of her defenders, who sacrificed their all upon her sacred altar, will ever be treasured deep in the hearts of a grateful people.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. RYAN,

Captain, Comdg. Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. F. BIRNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 117.

Report of Col. Andrew H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 68TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following details of the operations of my regiment in the late movements against the enemy at or near Chancellorsville. As the regiment was at all times with the brigade while under my command, its operations will not differ materially from others in the same.

We crossed the Rappahannock with the brigade on the morning of the 1st instant, leaving camp on April 28, the intermediate time having been passed in the operations below Fredericksburg. On the evening of the 1st, we were drawn up in column with the brigade, supporting a battery which had opened on the enemy, who soon spiritedly replied with shell, wounding one of our pioneers. Here we remained during the night.

The next day we were moved into various positions, principally in forming lines of battle in the woods and covering the skirmishers in the operations against the enemy on the left. We retired in the evening, and remained in position with the brigade.

The next morning, before the men were fully prepared, the enemy made a vigorous attack on our left and front, and the position of my regiment was changed to the extreme right, so as more fully to cover the battery we were supporting, now firing rapidly. The onset, however, was so rapid and determined, and the front lines having broken and fallen back in some confusion, the regiment was forced to retire with the brigade.

After retiring, the brigade was reformed, and with it we quickly moved again to the front, in columns doubled on the center. Deploying at the edge of the woods to the right of our first position, which the enemy now held, we entered it, and soon engaged him in his rifle-pit, which was charged and taken after a sharp and severe contest. My regiment acted with the brigade in this successful onset; we capturing some 35 officers and men of the Tenth Virginia Regiment, their colors and color-guard. Being nearly out of ammunition, unsupported, and the enemy strongly pressing us on the right flank, we retired with the brigade, closely pressed by the enemy, back to our last position.

All this time the battle had been raging furiously all over the field. My men were now suffering greatly from exhaustion and lack of sustenance, having been engaged some four hours without intermission and had nothing to eat as yet. Many dropped from complete exhaustion, and with great difficulty some got within the lines. I myself, having lost my horse the day previous, and being on foot nearly all of both days, was completely prostrated, and compelled to deliver the command over to Major Winslow, and retire to the rear for medical treatment. He will detail the operations of the regiment for the balance of the day.*

The officers and men in my command behaved very well, some of them being engaged for the first time. To Maj. R. E. Winslow and Adjt. G. G. Murgatroyd, who aided me in the field, I am much indebted for their efficient services. I must mention, also, for their coolness and gallantry, Captains Funston, McLearn, Davis, Auchenbach, Fulmer, and Shields (mortally wounded); Lieutenants Glenroy, Ealer, Keenan (severely wounded), Palmer, Porter, and Guest, and Sergeants [William J.] Brown, [David] Albright, [Thomas P.] Miller, [Samuel] Wardlow, [Lewis] Meredith, and [Lewis T.] Jackson. Many others distinguished themselves for their intrepidity and good conduct while under the fire of the enemy. The list of casualties has been forwarded.†

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. TIPPIN,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-eighth Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Third Army Corps.

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* Report not found.

† Embraced in revised statement, p. 178.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Col. Calvin A. Craig, One hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP SICKLES, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since April 28 until our return to this camp:

Having complied with all preparatory orders, the regiment moved with the brigade on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 28, with 27 officers and 320 men, and reached a point about 4 miles below Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, where we bivouacked for the night.

The next day, April 29, we moved to the woods skirting the river, where we encamped for two nights, Colonel McKnight holding an informal regimental muster on April 30.

May 1, we took up our line of march about 2 p. m. for the right, and halted within a short distance of the United States Ford at 12 p. m.

Soon after daylight (May 2), we moved forward, and crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford about noon, when we received orders for picket duty, and moved to a field near Chancellorsville, on the Plank road to Orange Court-House.

At 5 o'clock, our orders being countermanded, we moved and formed line of battle near the Chancellorsville brick mansion (our batteries at that point having been attacked), where we received a heavy artillery fire, and remained there until daylight, the brigade at that time being moved to the center, where we were deployed as skirmishers, and remained until afternoon, when we were ordered to join the reconnaissance. This we did, and returned about 9 p. m., and lay during that night (Saturday) to the rear of the batteries, about 1 mile south of the Orange road, while the other brigades of the division were engaged with the night attack.

At daylight on the morning of Sunday, we moved a short distance for the purpose of making an artillery road across a swampy piece of ground. As we finished this, we received a sweeping fire of musketry from the enemy, which wounded several men, and we then moved to the rear of the batteries at the brick mansion.

From this point we moved forward, the One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right, we being the extreme left of the brigade, and charged the woods immediately in front of these batteries, where we were engaged for nearly two hours at the entrance of these woods.

At the time we were gaining position, Colonel McKnight was shot through the head and instantly killed. The command of the regiment then devolved upon me. It was at this time my regiment suffered severe loss in killed and wounded.

Discovering a movement to outflank our left, I ordered Lieutenant Nesbit, of Company B, to take his men beyond the breastworks. This he did, occupying a position where he killed and wounded many of the enemy, thus assisting to drive them from their position and for the time checking their movement. The enemy, however, were re-enforced, and the brigade was then outflanked upon the right, when we retired from the woods to the rear of the batteries, forming line of battle immediately in rear of the brick mansion. From this position, we next reached

the woods near the Orange road, where we remained, alternately doing duty in the intrenchments and to the rear of the abatis of fallen timber, the right wing being placed upon the front line of battle.

It being relieved in the morning, our regiment took position on the third line, when several unimportant movements took place, but nothing of note, until orders were received to march. We were ready and in line from 8 p. m. until 12 p. m., when we lay down and rested for an hour.

At 3 a. m. we started for the ford, which we recrossed about 7 a. m., and returned without particular events to our camp.

We arrived in order, about 5 p. m. with 16 officers and 220 men, our loss during the entire operation being 5 killed, 65 wounded, and 7 missing.

Straggling did not occur at any time. A few men, being cut off from the regiment during the retiring, rejoined us about 4 p. m. All the men and officers seemed to vie with one another in doing their duty, no instance of cowardice having occurred during the different engagements.

All having done so well, I cannot with justice make particular mention of individual bravery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. CRAIG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Third Army Corps.

No. 119.

Report of Col. Charles H. T. Collis, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 114TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the recent engagements on the south side of the Rappahannock:

Being in Washington, on leave of absence, when I heard the army was moving, I hastened back to my command, and found it on Thursday, April 30, marching to the United States Ford.

We crossed the ford the next day, and, after marching and countermarching for several hours, were finally placed with the rest of the brigade on the brow of a hill near the Chancellor house, to support a battery.

No sooner had we taken position, than we were shelled by the enemy in front of Williams' division, in which shelling I lost 1 man. General Graham then moved us 100 paces to the rear, where we remained in a comparatively secure position until the next morning, when we changed our position from rear to right of Williams' division.

About 10 a. m. of Saturday, I was ordered about three-fourths of a mile forward to support two sections of guns which were shelling a wagon train of the enemy, and about one hour afterward fell in with the general advance of the division, and pushed through the woods to Welford's house, where I received orders to face about and return on

the same route. During this march, I constantly received orders from staff officers of the most conflicting character—one minute ordered to move forward, the next by a flank to the right, and the next to fall back; once ordered to form a line diagonal to the regiment in front, when the order intended was parallel to the line. I was also pained to see a lack of unity of action among the different members of the staff of the brigade.

Late in the evening, arriving in the open space in front of Williams' division, of Slocum's corps, I was ordered by General Graham to form a picket line with my own regiment and the One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, to connect with Slocum on the left and Ward on the right. This connection I accomplished in a short time, but I found that a picket line had already been established by General Whipple, and, upon reporting this fact, was ordered to withdraw my regiment to the right of the brigade, where my men stacked their arms and slept for the night.

Soon after daylight, the men being all under arms, a murderous fire was poured upon us from the front and both flanks by the enemy, secreted in the woods. I was ordered to move off in the direction of the Chancellor house by the right flank, which I did under a terrible fire, my regiment never once moving at a double-quick. I lost several men during this movement.

I regret to say that at this time men from other regiments of the corps came rushing through my line in great confusion, cutting my own and the One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers completely off from the rest of the brigade. Thanks to the distinguishable character of our uniform, however, I kept my men well in hand, and in the meantime, seeing General Berry a little distance ahead, ordered Major Chandler to report to him for orders, until I should be assigned to our new position by General Graham.

The general was about placing us in position, when I received orders from General Graham, through Captain Duff, to march to the rear of the batteries on the hill, which I did, following the One hundred and fifth, and formed on its left.

The enemy having been repulsed at this point, we were ordered to move forward, and took position in the edge of the woods on our right, re-enforcing a part of Ruger's brigade, which was then engaging the enemy behind his abatis of fallen timber.

Feeling that we were suffering a severe loss without gaining any good results, I ordered my regiment to fix bayonets and charge, which it did gallantly and with enthusiasm, driving the enemy in confusion from his works.

It was here the gallant Major Chandler fell, while trying to secure the rebel colors. Here Captain Eliot was killed, while resisting an overwhelming charge with his trusty company. Here Lieutenant Cullen was shot dead, while displaying his well-known coolness and courage. A few minutes before this, Captain Schwartz, than whom there is no better or truer soldier in the service, was, perhaps mortally, wounded.

Having accomplished the capture of the enemy's works, and feeling confident that they could have been held if our brigade was properly supported, I asked General Graham if he would send to the rear for another brigade, and he, also appreciating the necessity, sent Lieutenant Bullard, of his staff, for re-enforcements, but they never arrived.

Discovering that there was another line of breastworks on my right, which had not yet been occupied by our troops, although a regiment was within 50 yards of it to the rear, and had been during the whole

engagement, I asked several persons (men who passed me going in that direction, Lieutenant Rulon, of my regiment, among the number) to order them to charge, but they still remained to the rear, where their fire had little or no effect upon the masked line of the enemy. I then went myself to General Graham, and asked him to order them up, which he did, personally, under a fire from which I feared he never could escape.

My right flank being exposed, and the enemy advancing in considerable numbers, I moved my regiment, by order of General Graham, by right flank, to secure the position, but it was too late. On they came in overwhelming numbers in my front and on my right flank, driving my men back for the first time in disorder. Knowing from experience that if I remained upon the field my men would not leave me, I planted my colors, placed my guides, and appealed to the men to reform, which, to their credit, they did willingly; but, while accomplishing this, Captain Birney rode up, telling me it was no use, we were outflanked.

We were then ordered to fall back to the Chancellor house, a distance of half a mile, and, to my surprise, I discovered that our brigade had been fighting for half an hour in an isolated position, with no support within half a mile of it; even the batteries on the hill had been withdrawn.

With about 80 men out of our 400, I took position, by order of General Sickles, for the support of a battery, which, I am informed, was Randolph's battery, near the Chancellor house, and, while obeying this order, was ordered away by a staff officer, whom, I presume, was properly authorized, I having received orders from staff officers all day. General Sickles, however, seemed much annoyed, and ordered me back, and in a few minutes I was again ordered to the rear with my regiment by General Birney, but, upon informing the general of General Sickles' orders, I was permitted to remain. From this position we fell back at 9 o'clock to another in the woods, where for nearly two hours we lay under the most severe fire of artillery I have ever experienced. At this time I lost two more of my few surviving officers. We next fell back to the abatis, near the Culpeper road, where we remained until 5 p. m., at which time, I am informed, I was carried off the field insensible, suffering from exhaustion.

I desire to particularly mention the gallant conduct of the three immortal dead—Chandler, Eliot, and Cullen—each killed while distinguishing himself; also Captains George J. Schwartz, Eddy, Gilmore, Bowen, Koehler, and Lieutenants Robinson and Dunkle, for the admirable manner in which they handled their men; but, above all, I desire to make especial mention of the conduct of Lieut. Alfred S. Newlin, who, receiving a severe wound at the very commencement of the fight, did not leave the field until the following day, when he was ordered to the rear.

I am happy to testify to the good conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cavada during Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, during the engagement, he was not with the regiment, but informs me that, having lost the regiment, he reported to General Greene, who placed him in command of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment he led into action. He reported to me at 12 o'clock, restored to duty by order of General Birney, he having been previously under arrest.

I cannot close without pledging the thanks of myself and regiment to General Graham for the coolness and bravery he displayed upon

this trying occasion, nor without testifying to the cool courage of his adjutant-general, Capt. F. Birney.

My loss was:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	3	10	.....	13
Enlisted men	18	115	35	168
Total*	21	125	35	181

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Third Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

In forwarding this report, which I merely do as a matter of duty, it is incumbent on me to say that it is a complete romance from the beginning to the end. Colonel Collis has had his attention called to these errors, but has refused to correct them.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS, *May* 17, 1863.

This paper is forwarded, with attention called to Brigadier-General Graham's indorsement. The officer is under arrest on charges of misbehavior before the enemy. †

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Henry J. Madill, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 141ST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with a circular from brigade headquarters, to send in a detailed statement of the movements of the regiment during the last engagement, I have the honor to submit the following report:

We struck tents on Tuesday, April 28, at 4 p. m., and marched to a point near the river some 2 miles below Fredericksburg, near where this division crossed the river in the engagement of December 20 last, where we remained until the 30th, without anything happening worthy of note.

On Thursday, at 1 p. m., we started for the United States Ford, and marched about 15 miles, and encamped for the night beyond the Telegraph road.

* But see revised statement, p. 178. † See p. 410.

Started for the ford in the morning (May 1), at about 6 o'clock, and marched to the river and crossed at 9.30 a. m., where we rested for an hour. We then took up our line of march for Chancellorsville, which point we reached about 1 p. m., then marched up the Plank road about 2 miles, and filed out into a field in front of General Slocum's headquarters, stacked our arms, and remained there until 5 p. m.

At 5 p. m. we were ordered to march back to a point near the Chancellor mansion. When reaching that point, the First Brigade was ordered into position on the right of the white house, near the Chancellor mansion. After having formed our line, the brigade in column of regiments at 20 paces, the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers holding the front, the enemy opened a part of a battery of artillery upon us, when we fell back under cover of a hill. During the fire of the enemy, I had 1 man killed and another badly wounded, who died that evening. Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins had his horse killed while in the act of mounting him, and the major and myself narrowly escaped. The major was knocked down and his face somewhat cut, but not severely, though severely stunned by being struck in the head by a piece of shell or some other missile. We remained during the night in this position, nothing worthy of note happening.

In the morning (May 2), marched up the Plank or Culpeper road and filed off to the left, and after marching half a mile went into camp and remained there until nearly 2 p. m., when we marched across the ravine lying below the log-house and formed line of battle on the hill, our right resting on the road and joining the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose left rested on the same road. We then moved forward by the right of companies, and formed another line parallel with the same road, and I sent out Company B, in command of Lieutenant Peck, as skirmishers. I then changed the line a second time, moving it by the flank, and forming it at right angles with the road.

The Third Brigade during this time lay in our front. The line was changed for the third time, bringing us on a line parallel with the road, in which position we remained until near evening, when we moved across the valley to the farm-house on the hill, nearly a mile in front of us.

During all the movements of the day, my regiment was not engaged with the enemy, nor did they fire a shot, with the exception of a few fired by the skirmishers sent out under Lieutenant Peck.

During the evening I marched back to a place near the point from which we started in the afternoon, when I was ordered to take my regiment on picket. I posted six companies on the ground pointed out to me by the field officer of the day, and held four companies in reserve.

By an order from brigade headquarters, I withdrew my pickets when the attack was made on the left of our line by the enemy at 2 a. m. The attack being repulsed, I re-posted my pickets, and we remained there until 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, May 3, when I rejoined the division on the hill, near the old log-house. The brigade was in close column, by regiments, my regiment being in the rear.

About 6 a. m. the enemy made an attack on our brigade. Companies B, G, and K received and returned the fire of the enemy, and held them in check for a few minutes until the regiments in front of me filed off. I brought up the rear of the column. During the engagement on the hill (the past attack), Companies B and K suffered quite severely, Company B especially. Captains Spaulding (Company I) and Tyler (Company H) and Lieutenants Peck (Company B) and Atkinson (commanding Company D) were wounded at this place. Lieutenant Atkinson,

although severely wounded in the arm, continued in command of his company until the regiment reached the brick house, when he went to the rear.

The brigade was then ordered back into the field, where it formed line of battle behind and to the left of the white house before spoken of. We remained in line of battle for a short time, and moved to the front. We then doubled our column on the center, and moved across the little valley to the edge of the woods, where the enemy were drawn up in line to receive us. We deployed our column and marched up into the woods, my regiment occupying the right of the line. Here we relieved some brigade from the Twelfth Army Corps, as I understood. We drove the enemy from their position from the first ridge, and also from the second. After having been engaged with the enemy for nearly two hours, we withdrew, and returned to the road behind the brick house, from which place my regiment, with the balance of the brigade, fell back about 1½ miles on the road to the United States Ford, when the brigade was reformed, and my regiment, with one or two others of the brigade, was placed in front of the first line of rifle-pits, and remained there until morning, when it was withdrawn from the front line and placed in the third line, where it remained until Wednesday morning, when we were ordered to fall back and recross the river, which we did in good order and without any loss. We arrived in the old camp on Wednesday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

I believe, sir, that this statement completes the movement in detail of my regiment from the time we left camp, on April 28, until we returned, on May 6.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in relation to the conduct of the brave officers and men of my regiment during the hard marches and severe fire they were subjected to during the several movements of the regiment.

I left camp on April 28 with 460 men and 24 officers. During the march but 5 were known to straggle; yet I regret to say that some 5 or 6 men disgracefully left their companies and fell out during the march to the United States Ford. I took 417 men into the fight on Sunday morning. This number does not include the pioneers or musicians, who were left behind on Saturday afternoon, the musicians in charge of the surgeon and the pioneers in charge of an officer of the brigade. Out of that number I lost 223 in killed, wounded, and missing, the missing, I am sorry to say, I believe to be among the killed and those wounded and left on the field. I think there were very few, if any, of my men taken prisoners. Out of the 24 officers I had on Sunday morning, 12 are among the killed and wounded. Captain Swart, Company C, and Lieutenant Tyler, Company H, were killed, and I am afraid that Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins, and Captain Mumford, of Company G, are wounded mortally.

The officers of my regiment behaved splendidly throughout the whole time; in fact, each one vied with the other to see who could best do his duty, and how well they did so the large list of killed and wounded but too clearly tells. There is scarcely an officer in the regiment who has not a bullet-mark on his person.

Of the lamented Watkins I cannot speak too highly. He had his horse shot under him on Friday evening and was severely stunned by the same shell, yet he marched with the regiment on Saturday on foot and rendered very valuable services during that time. He was again, on Sunday morning, knocked from his horse by the explosion of a shell, and, though badly stunned, insisted on remaining with his regiment,

which he did, and went into the woods with us. He was shot through the breast and borne from the field about 8 o'clock. He was a brave soldier and a true patriot. His place in the regiment cannot be replaced.

Captain Swart was killed while holding the colors of the regiment. He had just taken them from the color-sergeant, who had been shot. He was a brave officer and a good man.

Lieutenant Tyler was also killed. He was a fine officer.

It would be useless for me to particularize any of my officers. They all acted with much spirit and bravery during the five days we were under fire.

I am under great obligations to the major and adjutant for their coolness and bravery in assisting me during the several days we were under fire. They proved themselves valuable and brave officers.

Of the bravery of the men under my command I need scarcely speak. I saw no disposition in any man while under fire to shirk or avoid his duty. The loss in non-commissioned officers was very severe. The color-bearer and color-guard were all killed or wounded but one, who was guarding and holding the colors.

Sergeant [George C.] Beardsly, the color-bearer, deserves particular mention for the pertinacity with which he clung to his colors, though severely wounded. In fact, all the non-commissioned officers and privates deserve the highest praise in standing under one of the most severe fires under which men could be placed.

Particular mention is made of J. B. Ellsworth, Company I; James M. Beach, Company E, and Benjamin P. Oliphant, Company A, who particularly distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery during the fight of Sunday morning. I think that there can be no question of the bravery and discipline of troops who will stand and be shot down as they were on Sunday morning. The private soldier has nothing to gain in particular by such particular acts of heroism—merely receive a passing notice. To such men, then, as stood under such circumstances, too much credit cannot be awarded. The attention evinced by my regiment and the other regiments of the brigade deserves to be rewarded by better results.

Very respectfully submitted.

H. J. MADILL,
Colonel One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 121.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command from the time it left its original camp, on April 29, until its return, on the 6th instant.

The brigade left camp with the other two brigades of the division on Tuesday afternoon at 4 p. m., and by a circuitous route reached a point in the woods about 4 miles below Fredericksburg, and about half a mile from the Rappahannock, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 30th, advanced and occupied the position vacated by a portion of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, which had crossed the river during the morning. The different regiments were mustered by their commanding officers. About 1 p. m., received orders to march in the direction of the United States Ford, where the main body of the army had already crossed the Rappahannock. After a tedious march of ten hours with heavily laden knapsacks, bivouacked about 12.30 a. m. near Hamet's.

On May 1, resumed the march at 5.30 a. m., and crossed the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford, and advanced about 4 miles and encamped, arriving about 12 m. At 5 p. m. a heavy cannonading and musketry were heard in our immediate front and near Chancellorsville. Receiving orders to move to the front, and this brigade being the advance of the division and corps, moved off at a rapid pace. On arriving at the point where our services were required, by direction of General Birney, commanding the division, the brigade was formed in two lines to the right of the Chancellor house, in an open field. Remained in this position, ready to support our troops in our immediate front, for about an hour, when I again received orders to move up the Plank road to the right. This movement was performed under the fire of the enemy's batteries. Advancing up the road, the brigade was halted about a mile from its former position, and bivouacked for the night. By direction of General Birney, the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers was detailed for picket duty. At daylight the brigade moved still farther to the right, and made connection with the Eleventh Corps, General Howard.

The brigade remained in this position until 2 p. m., when, by order of General Birney, the Thirty-eighth New York was detached and ordered to the front, which was followed by an order for the remainder of the brigade to join, and was promptly complied with. The whole of the brigade was now together, with the exception of the Twentieth Indiana, which was deployed as skirmishers in advance of the division. The brigade, with the whole division, now steadily advanced with the view of cutting off the enemy's train. Advanced step by step, under the direction of General Birney, the Twentieth Indiana continually sending prisoners to the rear, the last installment being 180 rebels. The men of the whole command were in excellent spirits; so anxious were they to move forward that it was difficult to restrain them in thus advancing and meeting with success at every point, and when nearly 3 miles in advance of the army the news arrived of the disaster on our right flank. I now received orders from Major-General Sickles, commanding the corps, to return to the open field from which we first advanced, the remainder of the division, under General Birney, following.

It was now ascertained that, in consequence of the disaster on the right, our communication with the main body and the commander-in-chief was cut off. The body thus left to force their way through the enemy included Major-General Sickles and General Birney, commanding division, two batteries of artillery, and the whole division. The enemy now occupied the Plank road nearly to the Chancellor house.

It was now determined by the corps and division commanders that an effort should be made to open communication with the main body without delay. With my brigade I was directed to attack the enemy in flank, and push my way through, if practicable, to the Plank road.

The advance started about 11.30 p. m., my brigade in line of battle, the other brigades of the division in support. The Seventeenth Maine, from the Third Brigade, and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, from the First Brigade, were assigned to me, in addition to my own command, the Twentieth Indiana not having yet arrived from the ex-

treme front. The advance in the moonlight across the field was a brilliant sight.

On arriving at the wood in which the enemy were lodged, the command advanced most gallantly. They soon encountered the enemy in our old barricades, drove them out and occupied them, completely taking the enemy by surprise, who at once retired, permitting one of our batteries to advance up the Plank road, but which, in the darkness of the dense woods, our troops took to be a battery of the enemy, and charged and captured it accordingly; but, on learning the mistake, of course relinquished it. In the meantime the Fortieth New York and Seventeenth Maine, advancing up the road on the left, recaptured two field-pieces and five caissons from the enemy, taken by them that afternoon. The enemy were so completely surprised that they immediately fell back, thus opening our communication with the main body.

In the meantime the Twentieth Indiana rejoined us, and thus we held the position until daylight, when we moved again to the right and joined the main body near the Chancellor house, and were placed in support of our batteries in column of regiments, under a heavy fire from the enemy, while awaiting orders.

I received orders from General Sickles to move by the right flank and form on the right of General Carr, and act as his support. Proceeded in the direction indicated until I arrived in an open field, without encountering General Carr, but immediately reported to General French, who directed me to fall in his rear, as he was about to attack. In the meantime I received orders from General Sickles to again join General Carr, who was now coming up. I joined General Carr, but General Birney arriving with the rest of the division, a new position was assigned us on the main road, with our left resting on General Meagher's right. Remaining in this position half an hour, under an intensely heavy fire, and the enemy being now beaten back, we left this position, and, after one or two immaterial changes, took up our final position on the left of the road leading from the ford to Chancellorsville, and, throwing up rifle-pits, remained in that position, under an occasional fire from the enemy's batteries, in the front line, until Wednesday morning, when, being the rear guard of the corps, we re-crossed the Rappahannock and arrived at our old camp the same afternoon.

I am happy to state that the loss in this brigade has not come up to the usual standard, having lost but 271 men in all. I cannot close this report without adverting to the coolness and courage of the whole command, their high spirits throughout the days we were engaged, and which still continues to manifest itself on all occasions since our return. Never were men better prepared or more willing to engage the enemy. While occupying the front for three days, they desired to remain in their position without being relieved, and did so remain until we re crossed the river. The Twentieth Indiana, recently assigned to this brigade, has nobly sustained its well-earned reputation on the Peninsula, capturing nearly the whole of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment. Its coolness and undaunted courage merited and received the encomiums of all who witnessed its actions. Of the old regiments of this brigade, the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York, the Third and Fourth Maine, and the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, it would be almost useless to make any additional remarks to the commander of this division. Their reputation is so well established on so many well-fought fields as to preclude the possibility of saying more in their praise. I can only say the Second Brigade has done as usual: more in regard to this devoted band would be superfluous.

To Colonel De Trobriand, Thirty-eighth New York; Colonel Walker, Fourth Maine; Colonel Leidy, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania; Colonel Egan, Fortieth New York; Colonel Lakeman, Third Maine, and Colonel Wheeler, Twentieth Indiana, and to the field and line officers under their command, my thanks are due for their gallant conduct and prompt obedience to orders. To Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, of the Seventeenth Maine, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkwood, Sixty-third Pennsylvania, and the officers and men of their command temporarily assigned to me, my grateful acknowledgments are tendered for their valuable assistance and gallant conduct on the night of May 2, and to Captains Sawyer and Mattocks, of the Seventeenth Maine, and the companies under their command, my especial thanks are due. To Capts. J. M. Cooney and [George W.] Meikel, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Lieutenant [Alfred M.] Raphall, aide-de-camp, and Acting Aide-de-Camp [William D.] Vatchet, I am indebted for valuable, prompt, and efficient service. Capt. J. M. Cooney, assistant adjutant-general, on this, as on all other occasions, has exhibited a capacity of a very high order. I regret to state that Lieuts. T. J. Leigh and E. L. Ford, of my staff, were captured by the enemy on the night of the 2d instant, during the charge. These gentlemen have always distinguished themselves among their fellows, and on this occasion Lieutenant Leigh excelled himself.

I herewith transmit list of casualties.*

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 122.

Report of Col. John Wheeler, Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers in the advance made upon the enemy on Saturday, the 2d instant:

At noon the regiment was ordered into line, with one company thrown forward as skirmishers. Company K, Captain Brown, was placed in the advance, to skirmish and feel the enemy. At 12.30 o'clock the regiment moved, and at 1 o'clock we gained the crest of the hill, and halted until the supports came up. We next got orders to move by the left flank. We commenced the flank movement, and continued until we came up with Berdan's Sharpshooters. The skirmishers we had sent out joined with those of Berdan's, and drove the enemy some distance until they came to an old railroad cut, where they undertook to make a stand, but soon came out, and about 200 of them surrendered and laid down their arms. We advanced about a quarter of a mile beyond, put out pickets, and prepared to stay over night. About dark all the other regiments got orders to return except ours and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. We remained in that position until near midnight, and then got orders to fall back to our brigade.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

I am happy to report that my men and officers behaved manfully and bravely.

All of which I respectfully submit.

Yours, to command,

JOHN WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. HENRY,
A. A. A. G., Third Brig., First Div., Third Army Corps.

No. 123.

Report of Col. Samuel B. Hayman, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, the part performed by this brigade in the recent operations against the enemy.

The movements of the brigade prior to its taking position on the Plank road, near Chancellorsville, on the 1st instant, were attended with no incidents deserving particular notice. The Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers was here detached, and served with Ward's brigade on the front line, connecting on the right with the Eleventh Army Corps. The other regiments composing the brigade, about 12 m. on the 2d instant, received orders from General Birney to move to the front, in conjunction with the sharpshooters of Colonel Berdan and the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers. After entering the woods in front of the picket line, my line was formed and advanced, by the right of companies, inclining to the left. I soon came upon the Twentieth Indiana and the reserve of the sharpshooters. The First New York was deployed, and marched on my right flank, to prevent an attack in that direction. I ordered the reserve of the skirmishers to advance, and kept my line near the skirmishers in front. I expected to encounter the enemy in considerable force, and designed to compel him to a circumspect course should he advance, and enable the skirmishers to recover promptly any ground from which they might be forced, but both lines steadily advanced without serious resistance until the open ground was reached. A building was here observed, within easy range, apparently a foundry, under which the enemy's skirmishers found shelter, but they were soon outflanked by the sharpshooters, and compelled to surrender. The enemy was kept occupied in front, while the sharpshooters rapidly gained ground to the right, with the Fifth Michigan to aid as skirmishers, and the Twentieth Indiana as support. The enemy's supports to their sharpshooters endeavored, apparently, to escape and serve as rear guard to a train which was moving to our right, but were induced to take shelter in a railroad cut by the fire of our sharpshooters, where they were soon outflanked, when they surrendered.

The whole number of prisoners is reported to be 365, including 19 officers. The sharpshooters understand the true tactics of skirmishers, are possessed of enterprise and courage, and were maneuvered with great skill and address by Colonel Berdan, and I regard it as one of the best organizations of the volunteer service. The enemy also opened a

battery with considerable effect upon my command, which was formed in line near the edge of the timber, with the First New York protecting my right flank. Lieutenant Turnbull replied with his battery, and the troops were soon relieved from the annoyance, when General Birney ordered an advance upon the road by which the enemy's train had moved, which was made through the timber to the right, and possession of the road gained and held until orders were received to return. The command returned to an elevated plain in the rear of the old picket line.

During this time the troops on the right (the Eleventh Corps) had yielded their position, and on our return we found the enemy in our rear. At about 10 p. m. my command was formed into a column of attack, to support General Ward in an attack upon the enemy occupying our rifle-pits in our present front. The Seventeenth Maine was formed in column to support the Fortieth New York, moving upon a road leading to the Plank road we had held in the morning. My brigade was directed to take the caps from the rifles and rely upon the bayonet alone. The troops, after advancing some quarter of a mile, encountered a fire from the front and both flanks. The rifle-pits were carried in the face of a terrible fire from both friend and foe; at least such is the opinion entertained by the officers and enlisted men of my command. The prevalence of this opinion no doubt checked the ardor induced by the excitement of a charge, yet a sufficient number advanced to ascertain the fact that the Plank road was occupied by the enemy in force. The Third and Fifth Michigan with other troops occupied the rifle-pits during the night, and the brigade reorganized as well as possible before daylight.

The brigade moved about an hour after dawn on the 3d instant, and took position in two lines to support the artillery, in front of a brick house near the Plank road, used as headquarters by General Hooker. Here the brigade was exposed to a severe artillery fire, which was admirably served, and from which we greatly suffered. In this movement the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers brought up the rear, and was attacked in front and on the left flank before a proper formation could be effected, which resulted in some confusion, and but a small portion of the regiment was enabled to participate in the defense of the artillery, many of the best officers having become disabled. Capts. James R. O'Beirne, Jonathan W. Barley, and Richard J. Murphy, and First Lieut. John Kiernan, all officers of distinguished merit, fell here, and all, except Captain Murphy, dangerously wounded, though I do not deem this a sufficient excuse for the lieutenant-colonel's (Riordan) conducting it from the field of battle about 3 miles to the rear. Lieut. Col. C. B. Merrill, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, also marched a portion of his regiment to the river, for which, in my opinion, there can be no satisfactory excuse.

While supporting the artillery, a small force of the enemy made a dash across the plain, which my brigade, led in person by General Birney, charged, and captured some 20 prisoners, including several officers. This charge broke my formation, and the brigade was not fully reorganized until it was placed in a strong position farther to the rear, which it held until the 6th instant, though a portion of it still supported a battery near the brick house before mentioned, and it was the last organization which I saw leave this part of the field.

I transmit reports of regimental commanders, which exhibit more in detail the services of their respective commands, and from the same

source you will be informed of officers and enlisted men worthy of special notice.

On the night of the 2d instant, the Seventeenth Maine was attached to General Ward's command, and I have no doubt he will do the regiment justice. While under my eye, it exhibited discipline and courage worthy of this brigade. The Third and Fifth Michigan sustained their well-earned reputation on other fields. The Thirty-seventh New York only needed its disabled officers to present as bold a front as it has exhibited upon so many occasions. The First New York was brought into action under peculiar circumstances, and its conduct more than realized my expectations.

The officers who came particularly under my own observation are Col. Byron R. Pierce, Third Michigan Volunteers, who was wounded in the hand on the 3d instant. He had his wound dressed and immediately returned to his post. This officer has been distinguished upon other occasions, and, from his coolness, judgment, and intelligence, I confidently recommend him as a suitable person for advancement.

Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland, First New York Volunteers; Maj. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Volunteers, and Maj. George W. West, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, were ever in the place where duty called them.

Maj. William DeLacy, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, was active in rallying his men, and sustained his well-earned reputation acquired in other scenes of strife.

Capt. Philip Doherty, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, is also worthy of notice for keeping his men together on the 3d instant, and bringing them to the front.

Lieut. Lawrence Murphy, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, captured 2 prisoners and delivered them to me, and revived his well-known reputation for courage in his regiment.

Capt. I. C. Smith and Lieut. James Henry, of my staff, were distinguished for courage and efficiency, and sustained their reputation gained upon other fields, and which is now a part of our country's history.

In my aides, Lieutenants [Silas S.] Huntley and E. B. Houghton, I fully realized my expectations, and I urgently recommend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding the division.

The bugler at these headquarters is also worthy of notice for his coolness and manly bearing on the field; his name is Edward Wheelock.

You will receive herewith a list of casualties,* corrected according to the latest returns. The list of missing is large, but it is believed there are few, if any, stragglers among the number. Many fell, no doubt, into the hands of the enemy, among the killed and wounded on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d, particularly from the Thirty-seventh New York.

I have to mourn the loss, among the gallant dead, of Lieut. Col. E. T. Sherlock, Fifth Michigan Infantry; Capt. Joseph Mason, Third Michigan Infantry; First Lieut. Dudley H. Johnson, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, and First Lieut. John Kiernan, Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, who, though reported to have been carried off the field, is undoubtedly dead.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HAYMAN,
Colonel Thirty-seventh New York Vols., Commanding.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

No. 124.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles B. Merrill, Seventeenth Maine Infantry.

CAMP SICKLES, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: The Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteers crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford on Friday, May 1, and arrived at Chancellorsville about 5 p. m. Soon after, we were formed in line of battle, but the firing at the front ceasing, we marched with the brigade, and bivouacked near the Plank road leading to Culpeper.

On Saturday afternoon (May 2), the regiment took part in the reconnaissance to the front with the Third Brigade, during which we were exposed to a brisk shelling from the enemy, and had 4 men slightly wounded. While engaged upon this duty, the forces of the enemy passed to our rear, and at night occupied the camping-ground we had left. By orders from superior headquarters, the regiment under my command was placed, with a portion of Ward's brigade, in a column under the command of Colonel Egan, of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, to take part in a night attack upon the enemy, in order to regain the position lost by our forces during the afternoon. The column was formed at 9 p. m., and marched on the left of the line, supporting the general line advanced at that time by the Third Army Corps. Our course led us into a narrow road through dense woods. The enemy soon opened upon us a severe musketry fire in front and on both flanks. The regiment in advance and the head of our regiment were thrown into temporary confusion, but the left wing remained firm. When we were formed into column we had received orders not to fire until a line of battle was arranged, and the Fortieth New York had wheeled into line. In this position we could do nothing, and were forced back for a short distance. The column was reformed and again advanced, meeting with a fire from the enemy, concealed in the woods. No one knew the exact position of the enemy's forces, and we were ordered by Colonel Egan to form a line of battle facing to the right, but as it was thought that our own forces were in that direction, the line of the Seventeenth was formed facing to the left. The formation was scarcely completed before we received a volley of musketry from our front, which we returned with vigor. Soon after, by order from General Ward, the forces with which we acted were withdrawn, and our regiment bivouacked on the field near the woods.

In this affair the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers sustained a loss of 1 killed, 7 wounded, and 18 missing. A brass field piece and four caissons, left in the road by the enemy, captured from our forces in the afternoon, were drawn back and delivered to Captain Randolph by a detachment from this regiment.

On Sunday morning, May 3, this regiment rejoined its brigade, and, while forming into line of battle, the enemy opened the fight, which lasted through the day. We were ordered to the support of the batteries in the field, and remained at that duty until they were withdrawn, exposed to a heavy cross-fire of artillery and musketry, from which we suffered severely. By order of General Birney, the regiment changed position to repel an advance of the enemy, occupying the hill in the middle of the field, and gaining time for the removal of the artillery. Soon after, the brigade was ordered from the field to the road in the rear of the large brick house occupied previously as the headquarters of Major-General Hooker. While retiring, the regiment was divided

and separated by other troops, and one portion, under Major West, supported Randolph's battery in a new position; the other portion, with myself, passed to the rear, and, reforming, returned, and the regiment, reunited for the remainder of the day, supported the batteries on our front.

In this battle the regiment sustained a loss of 4 killed, 50 wounded, and 17 missing. We have to mourn the loss of Lieutenant Johnson, of Company H, who fell, mortally wounded, while in the line of his duty upon the field. He was a faithful soldier, and was beloved by all. Captain Goldermann, acting major, was severely wounded in one of his legs; Captain Merrill, of Company G, in the arm; Lieutenant Brown, of Company A, in the leg, and Lieutenant Lord, of Company K, was badly wounded by a shell, and has suffered amputation of one foot. At sunset we were ordered to the front of our lines, and posted to support the batteries, remaining all night.

On Monday the regiment was engaged in throwing up earthworks, and had 1 man wounded.

May 5.—Colonel Roberts returned to duty, and the regiment was placed under his command. The officers and men of this regiment on all these occasions behaved nobly, and I trust have maintained the reputation of the old brigade, of which they are the youngest members.

The list of casualties I give herewith.*

CHARLES B. MERRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. J. HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Report of Col. Byron R. Pierce, Third Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade, the part taken by this regiment in the engagements of the 2d and 3d instant.

On the evening of the 1st, my regiment was placed in line of battle on the Plank road, near Chancellorsville.

I received orders about 1 p. m. on the 2d instant to take up the line of march to the front, which was complied with. After crossing the creek near the picket line, my regiment was placed in line on the left of the brigade, the sharpshooters in front as skirmishers.

After advancing about 1½ miles, we encountered the enemy in small force, who opened upon us with a battery. My regiment was placed in a small ravine to the rear and left, in support of Randolph's battery, which had been ordered to the front. While in this position I had 2 men killed and 8 men wounded, mostly from the enemy's sharpshooters, owing to my left being entirely exposed to a flank fire from them. As soon as the position was discovered, I threw back the left of my regiment behind a small hillock, and facing the woods on the left flank of the line. We remained in this position but a short time, when I re-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

ceived orders to move by the right flank. We moved to the right and in advance. Were halted near a small stream, and formed in line. Remained in this position but a short time, when I received orders to march back. Arrived near the Plank road about 9 p. m.

My loss up to this time was 2 men killed, 8 wounded, and 2 missing, a list of which you will please find attached.*

The men here rested on their arms about one hour, when I received orders that a column of attack was to be formed for the purpose of charging the enemy and retaking the Plank road. My position was in the second line, the First New York Volunteers on my left and the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers on my right, with instructions to use the bayonet only, the first line to do the firing, to take the guide on the left, and advance by the right of companies to the front. I gave the order to my company officers that, as soon as the firing commenced, to bring their companies into line, thinking that amid the din of battle the order might not be heard, as the lines were but a few feet apart. Advancing into the woods, the order repeatedly came down from the left to take ground to the right, which brought us in an oblique direction to the right. We advanced about 500 yards into the woods, when the fire opened in front.

In the confusion of an attack of this kind in the night, it was only through the greatest exertions of my officers that the line was formed. Once formed, the men dashed on with a yell, taking an oblique direction to the right, dashed over a breastwork, and received a fire of musketry and grape from the right. Still they dashed on to within a few yards of the battery, when it was discovered that we were charging the Twelfth Army Corps, of our own troops. I collected together what I could find of my regiment, which had become very much scattered, and received orders to place it in the breastwork that we had already charged, in front of the Twelfth Corps, where we remained until daylight the next morning.

Our loss during this charge was 10 men wounded and 12 missing. The most of the missing are supposed to be killed or prisoners.

I would state that Lieutenant Waters, with about 20 men, kept to the left, and advanced to the Plank road, found the enemy in large force, and, having no support, retired.

About an hour after daylight on the morning of the 3d, I received orders from Captain Fassitt, of General Birney's staff, to move my regiment to the point we started from the evening before. I at once ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce to have the pickets which I had posted on my right flank to follow up the movement of the regiment, acting as skirmishers, as the enemy at this time were advancing and firing briskly upon us. I reached the point designated, without loss, in time to move with the brigade to a position near the brick house. From this position we were marched to the left of the white house, in advance, and placed in line, in rear and supporting ———'s battery, under a severe fire.

While forming the line at this point, I received a slight wound in the left hand and right arm, which disabled me for a short time, leaving the regiment in charge of Lieut. Col. E. S. Pierce. While under his command, the regiment made the charge, led by General Birney, toward the white house; swung around to the left and across the ravine, capturing about 20 prisoners. The regiment was then moved to the rear and right of the brick house; reformed, and awaited orders. Hearing that

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

the division flag was a little to the rear, the regiment was moved there. After remaining a short time, we moved, with the brigade, to the position we left just before the retreat across the Rappahannock.

The loss in the regiment this day was Capt. Joseph Mason, Company G, killed. Of him I cannot speak in too high terms, for, while still suffering from a wound in the leg, received at Fair Oaks, which rendered him unfit for rapid marches, I always found him with his company, cheering on his men and setting an example worthy a true soldier. We shall mourn his loss as one of the brave who have fallen in the defense of their country. Lieut. Sidney B. Smith, of Company D, as gallant an officer as ever drew a blade, was wounded in the left foot, which resulted in its amputation. During this day we had 4 killed, 28 wounded, and 5 missing.

I would respectfully call your attention to the names of Lieut. Col. Edwin S. Pierce, Maj. Moses B. Houghton, and Adjt. George W. Remington, who rendered me invaluable services on the field, and Capt. Israel S. Geer, commanding Company C; Capt. Daniel S. Root, commanding Company A; First Lieut. Thomas J. Waters, commanding Company H; First Lieut. Thomas Tate, commanding Company F; First Lieut. David C. Crawford, commanding Company E; First Lieut. Sidney B. Smith, commanding Company D, and Second Lieut. George Hubbard, commanding Company I; First Lieut. Andrew Nickerson, commanding Company K during the action of the 3d instant; First Lieut. Alfred Pew, commanding Company B; also Second Lieut. Jerome B. Ten Eyck, who commanded Company G after the death of Capt. Joseph Mason. They were constantly with their companies, and distinguished themselves for bravery and coolness under fire; in fact, all of my officers did their duty well, which is all that can be asked of a good soldier.

The regiment, as a whole, sustained the good name it won on the Peninsula, under the gallant Kearny and the brave and lamented Berry. With the exception of numbers, I consider the *esprit de corps* of the regiment as good now as when we started on the campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Michigan Volunteers.

Lieut. JAMES HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 126.

Report of Maj. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry.

CAMP CURTIN, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, through you, to the colonel commanding the brigade the part taken by my regiment in the recent engagements of May 2, 3, and 4, at or near Chancellorsville, Va.

On Saturday, May 2, we left the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Plank road and advanced on the enemy, supporting Berdan's Sharpshooters, who were deployed in our front. Reaching an open field, the enemy opened a battery on us, wounding 3 of my men. We remained there under fire from 2 until about 5 p. m., when we again advanced about 2 miles to the support of a battery, two companies of my command being at the same time detached and deployed as skirmishers

to the right and left of our brigade. We held the above position about an hour, when we marched back to an open field about 1 mile south of the Plank road. Made a charge with the brigade about 10 p. m. through the woods toward the above road on the breastworks; took them, and there remained all night. It was during that charge that most of the missing from my command were lost.

I lost 1 man killed on the following morning and 3 wounded just before leaving the above position. Soon after leaving the breastworks, we were ordered to the support of the batteries, where most of our casualties occurred, and where Lieutenant-Colonel Sherlock fell, mortally wounded by a piece of the enemy's shell. I immediately assumed command, and, in conjunction with the Third Michigan, succeeded in repulsing the enemy's skirmishers on our left.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to give a detailed account of all the maneuvers of my command on this or the preceding day. I occupied a great many different positions, and during the forty-eight hours formed no less than twenty-two different lines of battle.

It would be difficult to discriminate or mention any particular officer where all so nobly did their duty. I must, however, mention Captain Knox, acting adjutant, as being entitled to much credit for the valuable assistance he rendered me on the field.

The casualties are as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	3	.....	4
Enlisted men	6	38	30	74
Total *	7	41	30	78

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PULFORD,
Major, Commanding.

Lieut. J. HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis L. Leland, First New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with General Orders, No. 19, I have the honor to make the following report:

On Tuesday, April 28, the regiment left camp; crossed the river at the United States Ford on May 1, and has remained with the brigade up to date of this report.

On May 1, it was held in reserve on the Plank road near Chancellorsville.

May 2.—About noon, marched to the right, taking part in the actions

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

in which the brigade was engaged. At night marched to within a mile of our original position, and at 11 p. m. was sent to clear the woods bordering the Gordonsville road. Advanced with fixed bayonets over a slashing and line of rifle-pits. In making a farther advance, received a check by a hot fire from the front and both flanks, and fell back to the rifle-pits, which were held through the night. Casualties: Killed, 5; wounded, 2 officers and 9 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers and 100 men. Total, 118.*

May 3.—At daylight, left the rifle-pits and took a new position, supporting the Fourth U. S. Artillery. Lay for two hours under a tremendous artillery fire; casualties, 6 wounded. The enemy having taken a house on our right, the division retook it by a bayonet charge, in which the regiment lost 4 men, and then retired in good order toward General Hooker's headquarters. Here the regiment was ordered by the commander-in-chief to detach 100 men to carry ammunition to the rear. While superintending this work, Colonel Pierson was shot through the shoulder. About noon, the regiment marched to support the Fourth U. S. Artillery in holding a new position. While on this duty it sustained a fire from rebel artillery and sharpshooters, by which 2 men were wounded. This position was held until the 6th, when the army recrossed the river and the regiment returned to its old camp.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the regiment was on the eve of being mustered out of the service when the movement commenced, its term of service having nearly expired, and that it fought well and lost heavily in all the battles and skirmishes in which the brigade was engaged.

Where so many instances of personal coolness and bravery came under my observation, it is a difficult matter to discriminate. The following-named officers and men are considered worthy of special mention; Major Joseph Yeamans; Adjt. J. Corlies White; Capts. E. Van Tuyl, Benjamin Page, Edward D'Hervilly, and Alfred Fredberg; First Lieuts. Robert B. Montgomery, George Hudson, jr., and A. V. Eastman; Second Lieut. Francis K. Stevens; Ord. Sergts. F. W. Thompson and James Mahoney; Corpls. Michael Leonard and John Nelson, and Sergt. Jerry DeLand.

FRANCIS L. LELAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. J. HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gilbert Riordan. Thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

CAMP ON THE FIELD,
May 4, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following statement for the information of the general commanding the division:

Sunday morning, May 3, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the brigade, under Colonel Hayman, was in motion to take up a position and form line of battle. Our regiment was nearest the woods where the enemy was. We were ordered to follow the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, Colonel Merrill. While waiting for it to file off to the left and rear, the enemy

* But see revised statement, p. 178

drove a regiment out of the woods. I was ordered to form our regiment by Lieutenant Henry, on right by file into line of battle, and I engaged the enemy, who came out of the woods from every side, in great force, as fast as I could form the companies. Before my regiment had time to form line of battle, a most terrific fire in front and on our flanks was poured into us, killing and wounding many men and officers. The regiment continued fighting and retiring. I rallied it as much as possible, but the enemy being in superior force, it retired along the flanks of our lines of battle, already formed, to the rear, and, as I supposed, to follow the regiments of our brigade which had already gone to form. My horse became unmanageable. I was on foot, and rallied my men as best I could at General Hooker's headquarters. I had some 50 or 60 men, and supported the Tenth New York Battery. Being informed that the greater portion of my men went down the road farther, I determined to collect them, all I could, and, as I went along, I found a great portion of our division going to the rear, which led me to believe that it was ordered there. I met a great portion of the Seventeenth Maine, under Colonel Merrill, a portion of the Third and Fifth Michigan, the First New York Volunteers, and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a great stream of men belonging to the Third Army Corps. I collected all the men of my regiment as they came along, and inquired from every officer I knew where our brigade and division were, and none seemed to know. I learned from Lieutenant Houghton, of Colonel Hayman's staff, that a portion of the division was in front, and then I marched my regiment, all I could find of it, back to the front, together with all I could meet of the brigade and a greater portion of the division, about 1,000 men. I learned by several aides (Captain Smith, of Hayman's brigade, and one of General Ward's aides) where our division was. I immediately joined, and took my position in line.

Our loss in the morning's fight was severe, among others Captains O'Beirne, Barley, and Murphy, and Lieutenants Kiernan (supposed to be killed), Markey, and Vosburgh, the latter supposed to be a prisoner; also my color-sergeant (Michael Lloyd). Total killed, wounded, and missing, 353.* My regiment retiring so was owing to the fact that our brigade not being in position, and the attack of the enemy being so sudden, did not give it time to form.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT RIORDAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh New York Vols., Comdg.

Maj. H. W. BREVOORT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 129.

Report of Maj. William DeLacy, Thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

CAMP SICKLES, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report:

The regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Riordan, struck tents on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and marched about 6 miles

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

toward the Rappahannock River, on our left, where we encamped, and on the 30th ultimo changed our course and marched toward the United States Ford, and crossed May 1, about 11 a. m., and, having rested for an hour at Chancellorsville, marched to the right, about 1½ miles on the Gordonsville Plank road.

Was then ordered to the front by General Birney, to support a battery, where we remained until about 7 a. m. on the 2d instant, when we were ordered to connect with the left of General Howard's command, which we succeeded in doing.

Remained in that position until about 3.30 p. m., when we were relieved by part of General Whipple's division. Moved to the front, and were ordered to report to General Ward, and remained with his brigade about two hours, when the line advanced, after which we joined our own brigade, and marched back to the same place we held the previous night.

Took part in the night attack about 11 o'clock. Drove some troops from the rifle-pits on our right, and were received so warmly, and not knowing the amount of damage done the enemy, it was deemed prudent to fall back to where we started from.

Next morning (3d instant), about 4 a. m., our brigade was moving to the rear, and, as we were about to follow the Seventeenth Maine Regiment, we were ordered to file into line, but before half the regiment was formed the enemy opened a deadly fire on our front and left flank, which caused a little confusion in consequence of the regiment not being formed, which compelled us to fall back. The regiment was again rallied and took the same position, and, after some hard fighting, fell back to the rear about half a mile. About 100 men were rallied near the Gordonsville Plank road by Major DeLacy and a member of General Hooker's staff (Colonel Birney) where we remained a short time, and, being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Riordan, were conducted by him to the river, where we met a part of several regiments of the brigade. We were then informed by Captain Smith, of Colonel Hayman's staff, where the brigade was.

We then rejoined the brigade, and remained in the rifle pits until the morning of the 6th, when we recrossed the river, and returned to our old camping-ground near Potomac Creek.

Among the officers who distinguished themselves in the action of the 3d instant were Capts. W. T. Clarke, J. W. Barley, J. R. O'Beirne, and R. J. Murphy, First Lieut. L. Murphy, and Second Lieuts. James Boyle and James McDermott.

The casualties, as near as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	.....	5	1	6
Enlisted men	4	89	137	230
Total*	4	94	138	236

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. DELACY,

Major 37th New York Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. HENRY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

No. 130.

Report of Capt. A. Judson Clark, First New Jersey Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from you, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the artillery of this division in the recent movement of the army:

Wednesday, April 29.—Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, was transferred from the Second Division to the First Division, Third Army Corps, and, by order of General Birney, I assumed command of the artillery of the division. At that time the batteries were lying near the banks of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, and near the pontoon bridges.

During the afternoon of the 30th, the batteries marched to near Berea Church, by General Birney's orders, where they bivouacked for the night.

At 6 30 next morning (May 1), they started again for the United States Ford, which place they reached, crossing the river during the forenoon of the same day, and, after a short rest, proceeded to near the white house, about a quarter of a mile from Chancellorsville. Batteries F and K, Third U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Turnbull commanding, were immediately ordered to report to General Graham for picket duty, about 2 miles to the right of the Chancellor house, on the Plank road. Toward the latter part of the day Birney's division was placed near to the Chancellor house. One of the batteries, B, First New Jersey Artillery, Lieutenant Sims commanding, was placed on the right of the division. This battery was shortly after relieved by Turnbull's (F and K, Third U. S. Artillery), which came in at that time, the picket being relieved in consequence of the ground being held by General Howard, Eleventh Corps. During the evening of the same day, General Birney moved his division up the Plank road about three-quarters of a mile, and, by his direction, I placed three guns of Battery B, Lieutenant Sims, on the edge of the woods, about a quarter of a mile to the left of the Plank road.

About 8 o'clock next morning, one section of this battery was placed on the brow of the hill in front of the position of the previous night, and near the ruins of an old house, when it opened fire, apparently with much effect, on a column of rebel troops which was passing the brow of the hill about 1¼ miles distant. Two more guns of the same battery were ordered there, and a section, under Lieutenant Clark, placed on the extreme right of the opening for the same purpose. Some two or three hours after this, Batteries F and K, Third U. S. Artillery (Turnbull's), and, a short time after, Jastram's (E, First Rhode Island Artillery), were placed in position near General Birney's headquarters, in the open field near the woods. Toward the latter part of the afternoon, Birney's division having advanced meanwhile beyond the hill which lay in our front, I was ordered to send a battery to the front immediately, to silence a battery which, from a point about 1,400 yards distant, near a dwelling-house, was annoying our advance seriously. Lieutenant Turnbull was sent, with his guns alone, leaving the caissons in the rear, and went into battery under fire of the rebel guns near an old foundry. There seemed much unnecessary confusion when the battery came into action, although there was some reason for it on account of the small place in which they were obliged to go into position.

Captain Randolph, chief of artillery of the Third Corps, who was present, aided in getting the battery at work. The firing was very good and well sustained until the ammunition was expended from their limbers, when the battery retired. Jastram's battery was then sent to relieve it, but before it reached the spot the rebel battery had disappeared. Leaving a section near the foundry to shell the woods as General Whipple advanced on the left, Lieutenant Jastram, with the remaining four guns, advanced with the First Division to the front and right, and shelled the woods in the immediate front until nearly dark, when orders were received to go back to the ground occupied during the day.

While this was taking place in the front with General Birney, the enemy, which had massed heavily during the day on our right (held by General Howard, Eleventh Corps), attacked him vigorously, and soon the close proximity of the firing and torrent of fleeing officers and soldiers told the story that the corps had become panic-stricken and were being routed. The batteries which had been left in the open field near the woods, by direction of General Pleasonton, changed front to fire to the rear, and, with Martin's (Sixth New York) horse battery, soon commenced firing. The supports were a few cavalry, placed in rear by General Pleasonton. Here the batteries were warmly engaged, but, although hindered greatly by the stragglers from the Eleventh Corps flocking through, the battery sustained their part so well that the enemy were compelled to keep the woods. The firing ceased here about 8 o'clock, and shortly after Battery E, First Rhode Island (Jastram's), came in from the front, and was placed in position by Captain Randolph, chief of artillery of the corps. The First Division had arrived on the ground meanwhile, and was rapidly forming. About midnight, an attack was made in our front, which opened fully our communications with general headquarters.

Just as day was breaking next morning, I was ordered by Captain Randolph to take the batteries to the open field near the Chancellor house, and four pieces of Battery E, First Rhode Island (Lieutenant Jastram), were placed in an unoccupied position of the small earthworks, about 800 yards to the right of the Chancellor house, and to the left of the Plank road. Battery B, First New Jersey (Lieutenant Sims), was put in position soon after to the left of this, in the same line of batteries, some three or four of Best's batteries (Twelfth Corps) lying between the two. Here the batteries were very hotly engaged, and fought gallantly, sustaining a heavy loss both in men and horses.

About 9 o'clock, Sims' battery was ordered to retire by General Sickles, as their ammunition was entirely expended and none now could be obtained. Shortly after this, the line of support commenced falling back, and, by order of General Birney, Jastram's battery was withdrawn from its position. A section of this battery, under Lieutenant Bucklyn, which had not previously been in action, was, by order of Captain Randolph, placed in position near the Chancellor house, with four guns of Seeley's battery (K, Fourth United States), to check the advance of the enemy as our line fell back to its new position. Here they gallantly maintained their position, under a terrible fire, until their ammunition was expended. Many cannoneers had been killed and wounded, and most of their horses killed. One gun could not be removed, but was disabled by an ax before it was left.

The batteries were subsequently withdrawn to near the United States Ford, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, when I was ordered by General Hunt to send two of them back to their camp near

Falmouth. Those batteries were E, First Rhode Island, and Turnbull's F and K, Third United States. The remaining battery (Sims') was placed in position near the ford by Colonel Doull, of General Hunt's staff, where it remained until late in the afternoon of the 5th. It was then relieved and sent back to camp.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,
Capt. 1st N. J. Arty., Chief of Arty., 1st Div., 3d Army Corps.

Capt. F. WALKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 131.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the movements of this command from the time of the death of its gallant commander until it reached its present location.

On the morning of May 3, at 7.30 o'clock, I was informed by Lieutenant Freeman, aide-de-camp, of the division staff, that Major-General Berry had fallen, mortally wounded, and, in consequence thereof, the command of the division devolved on me as its senior officer present. At this time my second line was about to engage the enemy, my first line being compelled to fall back in consequence of an injudicious retreat of a Maryland regiment, belonging to General Knipe's brigade, jeopardizing my left flank, as well as a section of Dimick's battery, then in position on the Plank road. On making this discovery, I at once ordered the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel McAllister, to support the artillery, which it did, until the battery was removed to the rear, in a manner highly creditable. On going to the left of the road, I found the Third Brigade advancing on the enemy in two lines. This command maintained its position until forced back by overwhelming masses of the rebels. Subsequently this brigade made several charges with the bayonet, capturing eight stand of colors (among which was the flag of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers) and over 1,000 prisoners, adding fresh laurels to its almost universal fame.

According to the report of his brigade commander, Col. Louis R. Francine, of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, left the line without proper authority, and proceeded, with about 400 of his men, to the United States Ford. At this critical period of the engagement, he could ill be spared, and the loss of his men was severely felt. I would respectfully suggest that the major-general commanding the corps call for Colonel Francine's explanation regarding his conduct on that occasion.

The division held its position for over four hours against a force of the enemy three times as great as its own, and until its ammunition was entirely expended, when, receiving no support, it retired. I immediately reformed the balance of the First and Third Brigades, commanded, respectively, by Colonels Blaisdell and Sewell, in the rear of the Chancellor house, but, in consequence of a galling fire from the enemy's artillery, was compelled to move down the road to the opening opposite

the white house. Here I learned that Brig. Gen. J. W. Revere had marched his command, with two regiments of the First Brigade, to the United States Ford, where these troops remained until ordered back by General Sickles on the afternoon of that day.

On reporting to the major-general commanding the corps, he ordered me to support General Whipple's division, on the left of the road leading to the Chancellor house. One hour later, in accordance with instructions from General Sickles, I reported at the white house, to General Meade, who directed me to support General Sykes, who was in position on the road about half a mile below the white house. The execution of this order had been scarcely completed when I was ordered to support General Whipple, and throw up an abatis for the protection of my command, which was immediately done. Shortly after the abatis had been completed, by the direction of General Sickles I changed my position to the left and rear of the white house, where I bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 4th instant, I was ordered to send out to the front one regiment from my command. For this duty I detailed the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel McAllister, which was subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, and, I regret to add, from our own batteries, which resulted in the loss of 15 men. Colonel McAllister necessarily retired a short distance, but shortly after assumed his proper position.

On the evening of the 5th instant, I received orders to hold my command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and accordingly directed brigade commanders to remain under arms, which they did until I was directed by an aide of General Sickles to retain my bivouac. In an hour from this time I received orders to march in the direction of the United States Ford.

I commenced the movement at 2 a. m. on the 6th instant, and crossed the Rappahannock in good order at 5 o'clock, nothing occurring to impede the march. I halted once for breakfast, and again for dinner and rest, reaching camp late in the afternoon.

For a detailed report of the operations of the artillery of this division, I refer you to the accompanying report of my chief, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn. Never was artillery rendered more available than at the battle of Chancellorsville. Advancing masses of rebel infantry were driven back in confusion and fearfully decimated by the skill, energy, and determination of my battery commanders. The artillery covered itself with glory and undying fame.

Inclosed please find the reports of my brigade commanders, which explain the various movements of their respective commands.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bear testimony to the general good conduct of the officers and soldiers of the old Second Division, who maintained, with great zeal, ardor, and gallantry, the world-wide reputation which they have so nobly and honorably won on many battle-fields, under the leadership of their former brave and undaunted commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. At Chancellorsville especially they fought like veterans, brave soldiers that they are, reflecting credit and honor upon themselves, their division, and their country.

The presence of Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, commanding Third Army Corps, on the field, amid the storm of iron, had a salutary effect on the troops, inspiring them with hope and confidence and renewed efforts to repel the enemy.

It affords me pleasure to honorably mention for gallant and meritorious conduct during the engagement of the 3d instant Brigadier-

General Mott, commanding Third Brigade; Col. George C. Burling, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; Col. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers; Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; Col. B. C. Tilghman, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Col. William Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Col. J. Egbert Farnum, Seventieth New York Volunteers, afterward commanding brigade; Lieut. Col. S. Moore, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Francis Price, jr., Seventh New Jersey Volunteers; Lieut. Col. W. H. Lounsbury, Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers; Majs. Ashbel W. Angel, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and William B. Tibbits, Second New York Volunteers; Capt. Charles L. Young, Seventieth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general, Second Brigade, who was severely wounded while bearing an order for the division commander; Capt. George E. Henry, First Massachusetts Volunteers, aide-de-camp, First Brigade, and Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher, aide-de-camp, Third Brigade; also Surg. LeRoy McLean, Second New York Volunteers, for very efficient services rendered in his department.

The following-named officers, being entitled to distinction for their untiring industry and unwearied labors on the field, and for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, are recommended for brevet promotions:

Col. William J. Sewell, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, who was slightly wounded, but remained with his regiment, and subsequently assumed command of his brigade; Col. Sidney W. Park, Second New York Volunteers, who fell, wounded, at the head of his command, whose time of service expired in eleven days; Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, Battery D, First New York, chief of artillery; First Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Volunteers; First Lieut. George B. Winslow, commanding Battery D, First New York Artillery; Second Lieut. James A. Sanderson, Company H, First U. S. Artillery; Capt. John S. Poland, Second U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp; Capt. Le Grand Benedict, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. George Gould, aide-de-camp, First Brigade, and Lieut. George W. Freeman, aide-de-camp, division staff.

Great credit is due Asst. Surg. J. Theodore Calhoun, U. S. Army, medical director of the division, for the prompt establishment of his hospitals, and for the general good condition and management of his department throughout the campaign; also to Capt. James F. Rusling, assistant quartermaster; Capt. James D. Earle, commissary of subsistence, and Capt. Benjamin W. Hoxie, ordnance officer, for the fidelity and promptness with which they performed the laborious duties pertaining to their respective departments.

It is with pain I close this report with the record of the death of Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, late commander of this division. On Sunday, the 3d instant, at 7 a. m., he fell, mortally wounded, and at 7.26 a. m. he died, peacefully, heroically. I cannot describe the vacancy his absence creates, not only in the hearts of his command but in the army with which he has served in so distinguished a manner. He had become endeared to all under him, around him, and to many above, through his honest kindness, amiability, and steady friendship. Gentleness and courage undaunted marked him as commander and leader. Endowed with sound judgment, actuated by a burning patriotism, impelled by a fiery ardor, his military career has appeared a success.

A tribute is due Col. W. O. Stevens, Seventy-second New York Volunteers, who fell, on the morning of the same day, while giving his regiment a thrilling example of how a soldier should meet his foe. In his sphere his loss is to be deplored.

Our division artillery, which behaved in such an unparalleled manner, whose fortitude and tenacity to the execution of its appointed duties, amid appalling dangers, mourns the sad loss of one of its most promising officers, First Lieut. Justin E. Dimick, Battery H, First U. S. Artillery. His conduct cannot be described; it was encouraging and inspiriting beyond expression to witness him as he coolly poured into the rebel masses but a few yards distant volley after volley of grape and canister. The artillery arm has lost one of its most promising officers.

The One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers has lost its brave leader, Col. F. A. Lancaster. He had received a wound at Bristoe Station, Va., while major of the regiment, and for his gallantry in that engagement was promoted to the command of the regiment.

Capt. Charles E. Rand, First Massachusetts Volunteers, is among those who fell while encouraging their men, yielding life nobly and stoically, as a true soldier, for his nation's glory and supremacy.

A battle cannot be fought without the sacrifice of some of the best officers of a command, but that the division should lose from its best officers only is hard to realize.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 132.

Report of Capt. John S. Poland, Second U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of this division, from April 28 to May 3, while under the command of the late General Berry.

On Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, at 5 p. m., the division moved down the river to Franklin's bridge, with the Third Corps, to support the First and Sixth Corps.

On the morning of the 29th, took up position on the heights covering the bridge, the Sixth Corps having effected a crossing and established one division in line on the opposite bank.

Thursday, 11 a. m., the division, with the corps, started toward the United States Ford, to join the main body of the army. Not being able to cross the ford that night, bivouacked about 3 miles distant.

On Friday a. m. it crossed. At 1 p. m. took up position by brigades, to connect Whipple's division with the ford, with pickets duly thrown out on right flank. Two regiments of the Third (Mott's) Brigade were sent to the north side of the river as a guard to the transportation.

About 4 p. m. the division was ordered to the front, excepting Mott's brigade, which was specially ordered to take a defensive position at the ford, supported by First Lieutenant Seeley's battery (K), Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Having executed this order, I immediately rejoined the command, the First and Second Brigades resting in the woods to the left of the Chancellor house and adjoining the cleared space west of the Banks' Ford road.

On Saturday, a reconnaissance was ordered to be made on the Plank road to the immediate front, for which duty Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman, with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was detailed. At the same time, a reconnaissance was ordered to be made on the Banks' Ford road, running toward the left, for which Col. William Blaisdell, with the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, was detailed. Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman performed the duty assigned him in a skillful and commendable manner. Colonel Blaisdell, having taken a position exceedingly annoying to the enemy, received an attack of a rebel brigade to dislodge him, which his regiment gallantly repulsed. He communicated much reliable information, and for the services rendered received the commendations of General Hancock, commanding the lines to the left of the Chancellor house.

The enemy, about 3 p. m., attacked in strong force the right, occupied by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which were hurriedly driven back.

This division received orders at about 4 p. m. to move to the right, and take position for their support or to check the enemy's advance.

By direction of Major-General Berry, I led the Second Brigade into the woods to the right of the road and opposite the front edge of the wood on the left. The line, after halting, faced to the front and advanced a short distance. The Fourth Excelsior Regiment, Major Burns commanding, was placed on the edge of the wood, to the left of the road. The First Massachusetts Infantry, Colonel McLaughlen commanding, was detached from the First Brigade and posted on the left of the Second Brigade, prolonging the line to the Plank road. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was also taken from the First Brigade and posted on the right of the first line, but by direction of General Revere, commanding Second Brigade, this last regiment, with the Fifth Excelsior, was thrown nearly perpendicularly to the rear. Repeated orders were given to place them in prolongation of the front line, but it was not done. The remaining regiments of the First (General Carr's) Brigade were placed in the second line, about 150 paces to the rear. These dispositions made, the regiments of the first line, covered by their respective skirmishers, in obedience to instructions, threw up a very creditable breastwork of logs, with a small abatis in front, in view of the absence of intrenching tools.

I was sent forward about 9 p. m. to verify the information received of a Federal line in our front, and soon learned by a prisoner brought in by our skirmishers that the enemy's line of battle was but 200 or 300 yards in front. Before returning, I was joined by General Berry at the moment when an aide of General Stuart was brought up, also captured by our pickets, with an orderly and 2 horses. They had been ordered to draw off a caisson left by the Eleventh Corps between the lines, but subsequently brought in by our pickets. About 11 p. m. the enemy made an attack, which in thirty minutes, by the aid of our artillery, was repelled. No demonstrations in our immediate front until daylight. About 12 p. m. the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, Colonel Blaisdell, arrived from its position on the left, occupied in the morning, and was placed on the left of the second line. At 2 p. m. General Williams' troops relieved the Fourth Excelsior Regiment with the Third Maryland Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson command-

ing, on the left of the road, which was placed in reserve to the second line; but, a short time after daylight, the enemy's attack began with heavy columns against our single line, which, by the aid of its rude defense, held its own successfully until the premature and precipitate withdrawal of the Third Maryland Regiment.

The enemy followed up his advantage, when, perceiving the left of our line on the right of the Plank road, he opened on it an enfilading fire, obliging it to retire, but reluctantly. At 7 a. m., while attempting to move forward, but in vain, the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers to replace the fleeing regiment and to save the left of the line on the right, my attention was called to General Berry, who had fallen, mortally wounded, in the center of the road. Seeing him in the hands of Captain Benedict, assistant adjutant-general, I dispatched Lieutenant Freeman to General Carr, with the notice that the command devolved upon him. Immediately discovering the enemy crossing the road, to the imminent danger of the First Massachusetts Regiment's flank, I ordered Colonel McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, to advance and force the enemy back, for the safety of our regiments, to the right of the road; but, unfortunately, my authority was questioned at an untimely moment.

This flank attack caused the withdrawal of the First Massachusetts, and, successively, by regiments, the whole line. The Third (Mott's) Brigade, which had been relieved at the ford, and had arrived at about 12 p. m., posted on the left of the road in line, as a support to General Williams' troops, at 7.30 o'clock, retook our stockade, capturing several colors and many prisoners. During the heavy fire of the first assault, Lieutenant Dimick received two wounds—one in the foot, another in the back—from musket-balls, at about the time General Berry fell.

The section of artillery commanded by Lieutenant Dimick, placed in the road and completing the connection of the lines of infantry, was greatly endangered by the retirement of the Third Maryland Regiment, but one gun was ordered off just before Lieutenant Dimick was disabled. After our reoccupation of the stockade by the Third Brigade, Lieutenant Sanderson, of Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, boldly advanced with a limber, and withdrew the remaining gun amid a storm of musketry. Not a braver act is recorded in the history of the war. The caisson was disabled by the fall of one of its horses, and had to be abandoned. General Carr took command of the division at 7.30 a. m.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. POLAND,
Capt. and Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Chief of Staff, Second Div.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR,
Commanding Second Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 133.

Report of Lieut. William J. Rusling, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, Ambulance Officer.

HEADQUARTERS BERRY'S DIVISION, *May* 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the ambulance corps of this division during the recent movement:

On the afternoon of April 28, the stretcher-bearers detailed to accom-

pany the troops of the division marched with their respective brigades; the train followed the ensuing morning, parking in the vicinity of the troops. Nothing occurred while on the left requiring special notice.

On the afternoon of the 30th, the train took up the line of march, following in rear of the division, arriving next day at the United States Ford, where it was ordered into park. No ambulances of the division were allowed to cross the river until the afternoon of May 3. From that time until the afternoon of the 7th, the whole force of the corps was constantly employed in removing the wounded from the field to hospitals in the rear, and from thence to the corps hospital at Potomac Creek.

Lieutenants [Thomas M.] Allen, [John M.] Dredger, and [Henry R.] Clark, commanding, respectively, the First, Second, and Third Brigade trains, were active and untiring in their efforts to promote the efficiency of the corps. The men of the whole command labored hard and incessantly, all being actuated by the same motive, the desire to remove, with as much dispatch and as gently as possible, the wounded of the division.

I have to report two casualties, one of the attendants slightly, the other badly wounded. In consequence of the bad condition of the roads, the horses have suffered severely. Quite a number of the ambulances and harness are out of repair, and but few of the stretchers left. The train is at present employed in transporting wounded from the corps hospital at Potomac Creek to the railroad station. As soon as it arrives back, in park its condition will be minutely reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. RUSLING,
1st Lieut., Comdg. Ambulances, 2d Div., 3d Army Corps.

Lieut. A. WEBSTER,
Chief of Ambulances, Third Army Corps.

No. 134.

Report of Col. William Blaisdell, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the First Brigade during the late operations of the army:

Four regiments of this brigade, under the command of General Carr, moved from camp, near Falmouth, Va., April 28, at about 6 p. m., to a point near the Rappahannock, and 3 miles below Falmouth. The Eleventh Massachusetts, being on picket at the time of the move, did not reach the brigade until the morning of the 29th.

On the 30th, about 12 o'clock, we took up the line of march toward the right. We marched to within 4½ miles of the United States Ford, and halted for the night.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of May 1, we again marched; crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and established a picket line about 1 mile from the ford. We remained here but a very short time, when we were ordered to the front, a distance of some 2½ miles; this we reached about 7 o'clock. Here we formed in column of division, closed in mass, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 2d, two regiments were ordered to the front from this command to reconnoiter and feel the enemy. The two regiments sent were the Eleventh Massachusetts, Colonel Blaisdell, and

Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Tilghman. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers proceeded to our immediate front, and the Eleventh Massachusetts proceeded to the left, to operate on General Hancock's line. About noon, the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was recalled. Its loss while out was 2 killed and 4 wounded; the Eleventh Massachusetts still held its position on the left. About 5 o'clock, the enemy in large force advanced on our right, held by the Eleventh Corps, completely overwhelming it, and causing it to fall back in confusion. Now our brigade was ordered to that position, except the Eleventh Massachusetts, which still kept its position on the left. We were formed in two lines, the First Massachusetts and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers forming on the front line, with General Revere's brigade, and the remaining two regiments on the second line, in their rear. Here the enemy was checked and a stop put to his advance during the night. About 12 o'clock, the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers was withdrawn from the left, and put in position on the second line, joining the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers. While in this position on the left, during the day, the Eleventh Massachusetts was complimented by General Hancock for the duty which it had performed, and the commanding officer of the regiment speaks in high terms of the conduct of his officers and men, but censures in the highest terms the conduct of some of Berdan's Sharpshooters, who were sent out with him as skirmishers. He says it was impossible to keep them to the front, and he was obliged to send some of his own regiment to the front as skirmishers, armed only with smooth-bore muskets.

The commanding officer of the Eleventh Massachusetts wishes to mention Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, who rendered important service by his coolness and bravery during the whole day. During the day this regiment lost 3 killed and 9 wounded.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d, the enemy advanced on our front line, held by General Revere's brigade, together with two regiments of this brigade, the First Massachusetts and the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The battle raged fearfully for two hours, the front line gallantly holding its position; but the enemy succeeding in reaching the left flank of our line, our first line was obliged to fall back. Then the second line took up the battle, and struggled long and hard to maintain their position, but were obliged to fall back.

During this engagement Major-General Berry was killed, and General Carr was ordered to command the division and Colonel Blaisdell to command the brigade.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men of this command during this engagement; they fought desperately, and fell back only when compelled by circumstances which could not be avoided by this command.

Colonel McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, mentions in the highest terms Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Captain Kearny, and Adjutant Schoonover, for their services during the whole time.

The remains of the brigade which could be found were collected together about half a mile from our front line, and reformed, and were again ready for the conflict. A part of the command had been taken some miles to the rear by General Revere, with his command. It is unnecessary for me to make any remarks on this proceeding. Our brigade was now formed in column of regiments close to half distance, about half a mile from the Chancellor house. Here the enemy were checked and made no farther advance. We remained in this position the night of the 3d.

On the 4th, one regiment was detailed for picket duty; the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers was sent. It was relieved on the 5th.

On the evening of the 5th, we got orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and, at 2.30 on the morning of the 6th, three regiments of the brigade moved toward the United States Ford, the other two regiments having been detailed with the artillery. We crossed the ford soon after daylight, and proceeded to our old camp, where we now are, reaching here late in the afternoon.

The officers and men of the command generally behaved gallantly, and where all did so well it is impossible to particularize.

Inclosed please find reports of regimental commanders.

The following is a recapitulation of casualties during the late movement:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	4	27	3	34
Enlisted men	52	318	83	453
Total*	56	345	86	487

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BLAISDELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. LE GRAND BENEDICT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 135.

Report of Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, First Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of my command in the recent operations of this army:

Received marching orders on April 28, and marched about 3½ miles to the left.

Remained in that vicinity until the afternoon of the 30th, and during the forenoon of that day were mustered for pay.

At about 2 p. m. we were ordered to move up to the right.

Arrived at the United States Ford on the afternoon of May 1, and immediately crossed the river and joined the brigade, from which we had been temporarily detached as rear guard.

At 5 p. m. May 2, we marched to the front and formed line of battle on the ground but recently occupied by the Eleventh Corps. We were soon attacked by the enemy, losing 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed, and 1 man wounded. During the night we threw up a breastwork of brush and earth, and were attacked several times.

At 5.30 a. m. May 3, the enemy advanced in force, and the action commenced. We held our ground for one hour, when we were obliged to fall back to the second line, and thence to a position 4½ miles from the river.

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* But see revised statement, p. 178.

Here we remained until the evening of the 5th, when my regiment was ordered to report to Captain Randolph, chief of artillery.

We again joined the brigade at 5.30 a. m., May 6, and marched back to our old camp.

My regiment captured and turned over to General Berry 4 horses, 2 sets of harness, and 2 saddles and bridles. We lost 157 knapsacks, 110 haversacks, 51 canteens, 49 woolen blankets, and 96 rubber blankets.

The following is a list of casualties:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	2	2	5
Enlisted men	8	42	40	90
Total*	9	44	42	95

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NAP. B. McLAUGHLEN,

Colonel First Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. GEORGE E. HENRY, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 136.

Report of Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report the following movements of this regiment during the late campaign of the Army of the Potomac:

The regiment left camp April 29, and marched about 3 miles down the river, where it remained until 12 m., April 30, at which time it received orders to march to the right. After marching all day, it encamped for the night about 3 miles from the river.

Next morning (May 1), it crossed the river at the United States Ford, and proceeded immediately to the front, where it arrived about 9 p. m.

It remained here until next morning at 8 o'clock, when it received orders to march to the front. After proceeding as far as the batteries in front of General Hooker's headquarters, the regiment took the road to the extreme left. It marched up this road about 1 mile, when it came in contact with the enemy's sharpshooters. After throwing out skirmishers, consisting of a detachment of sharpshooters, the regiment commenced to feel the enemy's position. The sharpshooters sent with the regiment shamefully ran away from the enemy's fire, and Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp, commanding the advanced skirmishers of the regiment, was obliged to advance his own men, armed only with smooth-bore Springfield muskets, to take their place.

They held this ground until 3 p. m., when the enemy advanced in line of battle, and compelled them to fall back to the main body of the regiment. After about an hour's hard fighting, the regiment succeeded in repulsing the enemy, with some loss, when Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp immediately advanced his skirmishers and retook his former position, which he held until 5 p. m., when the enemy advanced in

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

great force, and again succeeded in forcing the skirmishers back upon the main body. Here the regiment made a gallant resistance, not a man leaving the ranks, but all seemed determined to do their duty. After about one and a half hour's hard fighting, the enemy gave up the contest, and fell back to their main body.

The regiment maintained its position until 10 p. m., May 2, when it was relieved by orders from General Hancock.

The regiment returned to camp for its haversacks, and about 11 p. m. was ordered to join the division, on the extreme right, where it arrived about 12 m. the same night. After forming in line of battle on the right of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, the regiment lay on its arms all night.

Next morning at daybreak the regiment was under arms, awaiting the attack of the enemy. At about 6 a. m., May 3, the enemy advanced in great force, and succeeded in breaking the first line, which passed entirely over this regiment, which waited until all had passed to the rear, and then commenced firing, and succeeded in driving us from our position in the woods. The regiment offered a desperate resistance, and only fell back when no hope remained to make a successful effort to hold the ground. After falling back about half a mile, Colonel Blaisdell was assigned to the command of the brigade and Lieut. Col. Porter D. Tripp assumed command of the regiment. The regiment marched to an open field, where it took up position in front of the enemy, near General Hooker's headquarters. It remained here two hours, when it fell back to the line of intrenchments, where it remained until May 6, at 2 a. m., when orders were received to fall back to the opposite side of the river, after which the regiment marched to its old camp, near Falmouth, Va., where it arrived at 6 p. m., May 6.

Colonel Blaisdell was conspicuous for his bravery and gallantry while in command of the regiment, and was highly complimented by General Hancock for the manner in which himself and regiment performed the arduous duties which devolved upon them on the extreme left, sustaining unaided the attacks made by the enemy to force that position during the entire day of May 2. Generals Hancock and Couch also tendered their warmest thanks to the regiment, through Colonel Blaisdell, for the gallant manner in which it assisted General Hancock to sustain his position. General Hancock also expressed his intention of mentioning the regiment in his official report of May 2, stating that he considered it but justice to the officers and men who had so gallantly assisted him in repulsing the enemy from his positions during May 2.

The following is a list of casualties:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	6	.....	7
Enlisted men	5	57	5	67
Total *	6	63	5	74

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PORTER D. TRIPP,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. GEORGE GOULD, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

* But see revised statement, p. 178.

No. 137.

Report of Lieut. Col. Waldo Merriam, Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on April 28 we broke camp, and took up the line of march about 4 p. m. for the Rappahannock River below Fredericksburg, arriving at 10.30 p. m., where we bivouacked until April 30, when we started, at 12 m., for the United States Ford. Crossed the river about noon, May 1, and were immediately ordered to the front, near General Hooker's headquarters.

About 6.30 p. m., May 2, heavy firing broke out on the right, and we started at a double-quick for the scene of action, leaving our knapsacks, blankets, &c., by order, on the ground, where they were afterward captured by the enemy. We formed line of battle in double-quick time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with troops of the Eleventh Corps, who were retreating in the greatest disorder. The regiment was kept as a reserve for different parts of the line during the entire night, with a loss of only 2 men wounded.

May 3, at 5 a. m., I was placed on the extreme right of the brigade as a reserve for the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. The enemy soon attacked in force to the left of us, moving by degrees toward our right. The front line broke and fell back on my left, immediately followed by the enemy. I threw back my left wing to cover the retreat of the Twenty-sixth, which regiment retired to my line, and after about ten minutes of hard fighting we were obliged to give way. The attack of the enemy was very furious, and the regiment has never lost so many men in so short a time. My men were very cool and steady, and held their ground with obstinacy.

I inclose a list of casualties.* I can obtain no information of Capt. Alexander J. Dallas beyond that he was seen going out of the woods, wounded. He must either have been taken prisoner or died in the woods, which took fire soon after.

From that morning until we crossed the river nothing of note occurred.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WALDO MERRIAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE E. HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 138.

Report of Col. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you the movements of my command, as follows:

April 27.—Received marching orders.

April 28.—Orders to be ready to march at 4 p. m.; 6 o'clock, moved

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 178.

with the brigade toward the river, below Fredericksburg, General Carr commanding; 10 p. m., halted in a ravine near the river and remained for the night; regiment all up promptly.

April 29.—At dawn of day received orders to be in readiness to move at 7 a. m., when we moved a short distance nearer the river and halted. We remained in this place until 1.30 p. m., April 30, when we moved up the river. Had a long and hard march; very trying on the men; the men marched well; halted at 12 midnight, with orders to be ready to move at 6 o'clock the next morning.

May 1.—Column moved toward the United States Ford; crossed the river at 12.30 p. m.; halted a short time on the hill, and moved on 1 mile, where we were placed as a picket reserve. At 4 p. m. firing heard to the left; our brigade ordered in that direction; moved rapidly; halted in the woods on the Chancellor farm, near General Hooker's headquarters. We remained all night, the brigade closed in mass, the firing having ceased.

May 2.—I remained with my command, as above stated, until late in the afternoon, when we received orders to move forward and up the Plank road, Generals Berry and Carr at the head of the column, when we met the retreating, scattered, and confused forces of the Eleventh Corps. We moved up in double-quick time a short distance, when I was ordered to file to the right into the woods and form a line of battle, which I did, and was informed that there was a line in the advance of me. We remained in this position a short time, when I was ordered to move to the rear and right, where I remained during the night, the line in front checking the enemy's advance.

May 3.—Before the dawn of day I was ordered to move my command toward the road, with the left resting on the road and at right angles thereto, General Carr directing the formation. The Eleventh Massachusetts, commanded by Colonel Blaisdell, came into the woods and formed on my right, on the same line of battle, there then being one line in our advance and one in our rear. At 4.30 a. m. the enemy moved upon our front line in heavy force, and the battle raged furiously. For some time the front lines stood firm, when the left wing of the First Massachusetts gave way. Colonel McLaughlen came to the rear. I asked him what was the matter. He replied that his left had given way, but that his right was still firm, and that he was going back to rally the left. I sent the adjutant to General Carr to know whether I should advance or remain in my position. I could not let my whole regiment fire on account of the right wing of the First Massachusetts still being in place. I was ordered to throw the right of my left wing forward, which I did, and commenced firing. The right wing held their fire until the enemy's volleys poured in upon them, when I ordered them to fire. The battle raged with force. Shortly afterward I discovered that the enemy was flanking my right. I then ordered a right half-wheel of my regiment, when the fire was returned briskly, and the enemy fell back. Captain Gammell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, with 8 men, reported to me, and asked the privilege to join us, which I cheerfully granted. Both himself and his men fought bravely, and deserve great credit. In this position we continued for some time, our men fighting bravely, sometimes advancing and sometimes retreating slowly, holding our position in advance of our old line, and checking the enemy until the battery in the road fell back, and also the New Jersey brigade, on the left of the road. We then retreated slowly, still keeping up a continual fire.

After retreating across the hill, we joined other troops, and charged upon the enemy, now in our works on the hill, and drove them out; but

the enemy being on our flank we could not hold them long. We then retreated, with the rest of the troops, toward the headquarters house, in our rear, when we again formed in line of battle, losing several men. We were then ordered by General Sickles to form, with the troops in our rear, near the place we occupied the night before. We remained here but a short time, when we fell back and joined our own brigade, when we were placed as support to a battery. At 11.30 a. m. we moved to the right, and halted within the breastworks, and fought no more that day.

Permit me to say that great credit is due to both officers and men of my regiment. They stood and fought well in every position. To praise some might do injustice to others; but I cannot pass without favorably mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who acquitted himself with honor; also the gallant and heroic conduct of Captain Kearny and Adjutant Schoonover, who were of incalculable advantage in leading and urging the men forward. My color-bearer, Sergt. Albert L. de Puget, was ever to the front, and showed himself every inch a soldier. They all deserve great credit and promotion for meritorious conduct.

Our loss in this battle was 20 killed and 113 wounded. Both flag-staffs were shivered by the enemy's fire.

May 4.—We lay in the woods until 2 p. m., when I received orders to go on picket. We marched out to the edge of the woods in front of the breastworks, as a support to the picket, Berdan's Sharpshooters. My instructions were to lie down until the pickets were driven in, then rise and resist the enemy's advance. Soon the enemy advanced, and most of our pickets came in. I went to my left to speak to the major in command of the pickets, and asked if all his men were out of the woods, so that I could fire. He did not seem to hear me; but an order came (which I at first supposed to have been given by him, but afterward ascertained that it was given by the officer in command of the picket on our right) to fall back. At the same moment the enemy opened with a volley of grape and canister at short range, which was immediately replied to by our artillery from the breastworks on the hill, with so low a range as to sweep the surface of the ground. Amid this firing, the men on the right of my regiment supposed the order came from me, and immediately started back. Colonel Moore, the adjutant, and myself endeavored to rally them, but could not. If we had succeeded, we could not have lost less than 100 men, being in a direct line between two fires. The right halted in the ravine, the left went along the rifle pits to our breastworks. I gathered up the scattered forces, and went back with different orders; that, if the enemy opened his artillery, to file into the rifle-pits, so that our artillery could return the fire without injury to us. The enemy did not again bring their artillery to bear upon us, but advanced with musketry, and before our sharpshooters were out of the woods our artillery opened upon them, and we remained fast in our position. One man was wounded by the bursting of our own shells. One shell plowed up the ground near the right of the regiment. The enemy retreated rapidly from the fire of our artillery. Trees were cut off at the roots by our own shells. We lost 20 men wounded by this fire. The next forenoon we had 1 commissioned officer and 2 men wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

We were relieved at noon on the 5th. After dark, we were ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. We were soon ready, and remained in that position until nearly 12 midnight, when Colonel Blaisdell, now in command of the brigade, ordered us back to camp.

May 6, at 2 a. m., we moved toward the river with our corps; crossed and marched to our old camp.

The above embraces the main facts of our movements. Hope they will prove satisfactory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE E. HENRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 139.

Report of Maj. Robert L. Bodine, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding the brigade, that the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left this camp the afternoon of April 28, and marched the same evening to a point near the river, about 4 miles from Fredericksburg, and remained in camp in that vicinity until the 30th, when we broke camp and marched to near Hartwood Church, and bivouacked for the night.

On May 1, we broke camp early, and crossed the river and proceeded to Chancellorsville, where General Hooker had his first line of battle, and bivouacked near it.

On the morning of the 2d, the regiment was ordered to reconnoiter the enemy's position on the Plank road running southeast from General Hooker's headquarters, driving in the enemy's pickets, and, after proceeding about 1¼ miles, came upon them in force, consisting of two lines of battle and a battery of artillery, when General Hooker ordered the regiment to be withdrawn, which was done. We sustained a loss of 2 men killed and 4 men wounded.

On the afternoon of the same day, we went to the right and front to repulse the enemy, who was driving in and pursuing the Eleventh Army Corps, after which we were posted in the front line, on the right of the Excelsior Brigade, and remained until the morning of Sunday, May 3, when, our lines having been broken to the left of our brigade, and the enemy getting in our rear and flank, we were compelled to retire, which was done in good order, the men keeping up a constant fire, leaving all the dead and some wounded on the field. I am convinced that our fire was very destructive to the enemy, as they were massed, and the men of this regiment fired with remarkable coolness and precision.

After reforming the regiment, we were marched by General Revere down the road toward the ferry and back again the same day, a transaction of which I have already made a report to Brigadier-General Carr.

The loss of this day was quite heavy, and among those wounded in the action was Col. B. C. Tilghman, while gallantly endeavoring to stop the avalanche of rebels who were then pouring down upon our left flank in solid masses; also Lieutenants Woodward and Hamilton, of Company I, who were wounded early in the action.

On the 4th, the regiment lay in camp near the front, and remained there until about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 6th, when we took up

our line of march, and recrossed the river early in the forenoon, and reached our present camp the same day.

During the whole time, I am happy to say, the officers of this regiment displayed great coolness and bravery, without a single exception, and the men performed their duty with daring gallantry and cheerfulness.

The loss of my regiment was, on May 2, 2 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded; and on May 3, 12 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 63 enlisted men wounded, and 9 men missing. Total, 14 killed, 70 wounded, and 9 missing.*

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

ROBERT L. BODINE,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE E. HENRY, *Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 140.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Revere, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, *May* 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that after my brigade had left the field this morning, I found myself the senior officer of the division present, and, after rallying and forming the broken command, who were almost without ammunition and quite out of rations, I moved them down the road for the purpose of reorganizing and bringing them back to the field comparatively fresh, after consulting commanding officers of the regiments present.

I did not act under any orders, but did as seemed to me best under the circumstances.†

This movement commenced about 8 a. m., and I returned at about 3 p. m. with parts of nearly every regiment in the division, having received numerous augmentations on the march, and with renewed ammunition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REVERE,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. J. HAYDEN,
Assistant Inspector-General, Third Army Corps.

HDQRS. EXCELSIOR (2D) BRIG., 2D DIV., 3D ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to report the operations of the brigade during the past few days, as follows:

On April 28, in pursuance of orders from division headquarters, at 3.30 p. m. we marched from our encampment and bivouacked for the

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* But see revised statement, p. 178.

† Brigadier-General Revere was convicted by court-martial, and dismissed, for marching his command, without orders from his superior officer, to about three miles from the scene of action and toward United States Ford; but by direction of the President this dismissal was revoked, and General Revere's resignation was accepted. (G. O., No. 282, A. G. O., 1863, and S. O., No. 302, A. G. O., 1864.)

night near the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, near Skinker's Bend.

The next day, we moved about 1 mile nearer the river, and again bivouacked for the night.

On April 30, again followed the division column, in company with the whole Third Corps, to the vicinity of the United States Ford of the Rappahannock, and bivouacked.

The next day, May 1, we crossed the river on the pontoon bridge, and proceeded about 1½ miles from the ford, where we were placed in position to the right of the road, with a strong picket guard of the brigade in our front, facing westwardly; but, before we had completed the disposition of the troops, were ordered immediately to proceed to the front, at Chancellorsville, which we did, reaching that place about 5 p. m., and finding our forces hotly engaged with the enemy in the advance; were posted in mass as a reserve, on the left of the road near the brick house, and again bivouacked for the night under arms.

Here we remained until about 5 p. m. Saturday, May 2, although under arms from several alarms, which occurred in the course of the day, the enemy passing meanwhile in great force from the left to the right of our position. At that hour the enemy attacked our right with a tremendous assault, and the whole Eleventh Corps, upon which it was made, gave way, and we were hurried up to intercept the fugitives and repel the enemy. We marched forward on the road, this brigade leading, and the major-general commanding the division at our head, the First Brigade in our rear, meeting fugitives, ambulances, batteries, caissons, limbers, &c., hurrying to the rear of the troops which had broken. I received orders to cover the road on each side, and had already deployed the Third Excelsior to the right and the Fourth Excelsior to the left of the road, when other orders were given to the rear regiments, and the whole brigade was dispersed in the thick woods and undergrowth on the right of the Plank road in a short time, no two regiments joining together. After considerable efforts upon the part of myself and my staff, we succeeded in joining the regiments again, and forming a line of battle in the dense woods, which extended in a semicircular form from the Plank road to a woods road on the right, in the following order, commencing on the right: the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Third, First, and Second Excelsior, One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, Fifth Excelsior, First Massachusetts (I believe), and a Maryland regiment, resting on a plank road to Orange Court-House. The Fourth Excelsior did not join the brigade until the next morning, having been posted on the left of the Plank road by order of General Berry.

Before being entirely formed, we received orders to charge the enemy with the bayonet, but no enemy appeared just then in our front. Immediately after I had formed my line, I sent out scouts and deployed skirmishers in advance, who reported the enemy's pickets in front and heavy masses of infantry in their rear. During the night, we succeeded in forming a low breastwork of logs, with a portion of abatis in front, and had frequent alarms, our pickets being several times driven in. We also captured a captain and some 20 privates of the enemy, all of whom agreed in reporting that General A. P. Hill was in our front, with a large force, and that the enemy's forces were being massed both on our left and to the right, with a view of gaining possession of the cross roads, and of getting between us and our communications with the river at the same time. I went to the rear during the night, but found no second line there. I discovered, however, a break of half a mile from our

right to the next force at the white house, there being no troops between the two points. At early daylight, the enemy drove in our pickets, and commenced the battle with a terrific fire of artillery and musketry, while his sharpshooters were also actively engaged. Our gallant soldiers, however, undauntedly returned their fire from behind their low defenses, and defiantly answered their savage yells by hearty cheering, and for several hours maintained their position, when, the enemy having turned our left flank and enfiladed the breastworks, the brigade broke off gradually, regiment after regiment, from the left, and reluctantly yielded their ground to a vastly superior force, which was, however, well punished by our men. Owing to the practice of the enemy firing so low, the breastwork was a great protection, which will account for the comparatively small number of casualties in the brigade. Our brigade, however, lost all its knapsacks, shelter-blankets, and rations, which were left at the bivouac near the cross-roads, and which we were forced to abandon during the enemy's assault upon our position.

I here found I was the senior officer of the division present, General Berry having been killed and General Mott wounded. On reaching the main road, near the white house, in the rear of the retiring troops, I was joined by the Fourth Excelsior, and succeeded in collecting together some 500 or 600 men from almost every regiment in the division, and with them reported to Brigadier-General French, who commanded at that point with his division, and asked for instructions. He designated to me a line of abatis and breastworks, facing to the left, as a suitable place to occupy, but, on arriving at them, I found them lined with troops, and to put more there would be superfluous; in fact, the whole place was covered with troops, and, as a constant stream of stragglers was going to the rear by the main road, I decided to intercept them by striking a straight course by compass through the woods from that point toward the ford, where I knew I should strike the main road nearly midway, and be in a position to catch those on each side of the road. I should also be in a position to go to either flank as I might be directed, where our services would be needed the most, and, besides, have the opportunity to renew our exhausted ammunition, rest the troops, and recruit our thinned-out ranks.

On arriving at the point aimed at on the high road, I halted the column, and immediately sent out officers from all the regiments present to collect the stragglers from the vicinity, and ordered ammunition to be procured and served out to the men, which was done.

At noon I called for reports from the regiments, and found that there were present for duty as follows, viz:

First Excelsior	210
Second Excelsior	150
Third Excelsior	204
Fourth Excelsior	282
Fifth Excelsior	137
One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers	224
First Massachusetts	80
Sixteenth Massachusetts	74
Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania	354
Aggregate (officers and men)	1,715

All having been supplied with ammunition, refreshed, rested, and fitted again to take the field, I led the division toward the front, our force increasing at every rod of the road.

At this time, hearing that the Third Brigade was collected close by the ford, I sent back one of my aides, Lieutenant Belger, to bring it up to join that part of the division then with me. Lieutenant Belger succeeded also in collecting upward of 300 men of the different divisions of the corps, having been directed to do so by Lieutenant-Colonel Hart.

Arrived at the front, at the head of about 2,000 men of the division, at 2.30 p. m. I reported to Major-General Sickles, commanding the Third Corps, who relieved me from the command, having previously turned over the command of this brigade to Col. J. Egbert Farnum, First Excelsior Regiment.

Where all performed their duty nobly and gallantly, both officers and soldiers, it would be invidious to particularize, but I would respectfully beg leave to mention the officers of my staff, Maj. John P. Finkelmeier especially for his valuable services in holding the command in hand and carrying out my orders; also Capt. Charles L. Young, who was wounded, and my aides-de-camp, Lieutenants [W. Elliott] Crofts, [Charles B.] Paul, and [Edward A.] Belger.

I regret deeply to say that the brave Col. William O. Stevens, of the Third Excelsior, is either killed or wounded and a prisoner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lounsbury and Major Alles, Fifth Excelsior, are grievously wounded.

I would also respectfully call your attention to the regimental reports, herewith inclosed, for particulars as to the meritorious conduct of the officers and men therein particularized, and who deserve promotion for their well timed gallantry.

I subjoin a list of the casualties in the brigade.*

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. REVERE,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 141.

Reports of Col. J. Egbert Farnum, Seventieth New York Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of this regiment in the recent operations:

At 4 p. m. on April 28, we broke camp and marched near to the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg, where we remained until the 30th.

At about 1 p. m. of that day we took up the line of march, and halted within about 4 miles of the United States Ford.

Resuming the march at about 8 a. m. on the following day (May 1), we crossed the river and marched to the front, where we arrived about 6 p. m.

We there remained in reserve until about 5 p. m., May 2, when we

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 179.

were rapidly moved up the Plank road and deployed into the woods on its right. After considerable difficulty, we formed a connection in line of battle with the Third Excelsior on the right and the Second Excelsior on the left. The line being formed, I detached the right company, under Lieutenant [William G.] Tackabery, and deployed it as skirmishers in front; then, with such implements as we could gather, we threw up breastworks, with an abatis in front of them. Relieving the right company, I placed the two left companies under the command of Captain Hugo, who deployed them in front, and advanced the line of pickets until they were close upon those of the enemy, who were massed in front of us.

Alarms and firing continued during the night, and at 6 a. m. on the 3d the enemy assaulted us with great vigor on our whole line. The regiment maintained its position firmly until our left was turned, and then, being greatly outnumbered, and the regiments on our left having abandoned their position, we fell back without more disorder than the nature of the dense woods warranted. Arriving near the white house, I reformed the regiment and remained there subject to orders, which being speedily given, the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, under the orders of Brigadier-General Revere, moved some distance toward the ford.

At about 3 p. m. the same day, I was officially informed that General Revere was relieved from duty, and then the command of the brigade devolved upon me, whereupon I assumed command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Holt took command of the regiment.

The conduct of both officers and men met my entire approbation. Veterans as they are, they nobly sustained their reputation won on other fields. All did their duty to their country and to their colors. During the action of the 3d, the regiment lost 4 killed, 11 wounded, and 18 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. EGBERT FARNUM,

Colonel, Commanding First Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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HDQRS. 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 3D ARMY CORPS,

May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at about 3 p. m. on the 3d instant I was officially placed in command of this brigade, General Revere being relieved, and I being the senior officer present. The brigade was then formed on the road leading to Chancellorsville and near to the white house. Acting under orders from Brigadier-General Carr, commanding the division, I marched the brigade to the left of the road near the open field, and breaking it into columns of regiments at half distance, with the right resting toward the road, immediately commenced works for defense, placing the Fourth and Fifth Excelsior within them, and holding the balance of the brigade as a support or relief as exigencies might demand.

I remained in this position until 2 a. m. on the 6th, when I was ordered to take up the line of march, following the Third Brigade of this division. Shortly after daybreak, we recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and, pursuing, our march reached our old

encampment at about 4 p. m. of the same day. I herewith append a recapitulation of the loss of the brigade:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	20	1	22
Enlisted men	18	143	131	292
Total*	19	163	132	314

J. EGBERT FARNUM,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 142.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Holt, Seventieth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that about 8 a. m. Sunday, the 3d instant, I assumed command of this regiment, Colonel Farnum having been placed in command of the brigade.

The regiment remained in the trenches until Tuesday night at 12 o'clock, when, with the rest of the command, it recrossed the river, and arrived at its old camp Wednesday at 4 p. m.

I would also respectfully state that in the engagement in which this regiment participated we lost 4 killed, 11 wounded, and 18 missing; in all, 33.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HOLT,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 1st Regt., Excelsior Brig., 2d Div., 3d A. C.

Lieut. WILLIAM ELLIOTT CROFTS,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. G., Excelsior Brigade.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry L. Potter, Seventy-first New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: This regiment left camp on Tuesday, 28th ultimo, and proceeded, in company with the other regiments of the brigade, toward the Rappahannock River, which we crossed on Friday, the 1st instant.

We marched about 4 miles from the river, and participated in the

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

action of Sunday morning, the 3d instant, in which the officers and enlisted men discharged their duty in the most efficient manner.

The regiment lost in this engagement:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	.....	2	.....	2
Enlisted men	1	12	20	33
Total*	1	14	20	35

The regiment captured Captain Davis, of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, and 5 privates of the enemy, on Sunday morning previous to the action.

We returned to camp on Wednesday, the 6th instant, having taken an active part in all the movements of the brigade during the time.

Very respectfully,

H. L. POTTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 144.

Report of Maj. John Leonard, Seventy-second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Excelsior Brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment now under my command during the recent operations:

On April 28, in pursuance of orders, my command was marched to a point near the river, 3 or 4 miles below Fredericksburg, where it halted for the night and bivouacked in the woods.

The following morning, in compliance with instructions, the command was moved about 1 mile to the right, where it halted and remained until the next day, when, in compliance with orders received from the brigadier-general commanding the brigade, the regiment was moved to the immediate vicinity of the United States Ford, where it encamped for the night.

Next day (May 2), at about 11 a. m., the brigade of which my regiment constitutes a part crossed the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford, and marched to the support of the right of the army, which was then heavily engaged at or near Chancellorsville, where we remained under arms until the evening of the 2d.

We were then ordered to proceed up the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Plank road, to take a position in rear of the Eleventh Army Corps, which had been repulsed and broken, for the purpose of checking the enemy at that point. We then marched with the brigade about a mile up the road, and formed in line of battle on the right of it and

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

nearly at right angles with it. Company D, commanded by Capt. C. K. Abell, was deployed to the front as skirmishers, and we remained prepared for any emergency during the night. I might here mention that during the night the regiment was occupied in throwing up a breastwork, which was completed at daylight.

At about 6 a. m. on the 3d instant, the enemy opened a rapid and severe fire upon us and drove our pickets in. After heavy skirmishing for some time, the enemy advanced in force, and a severe engagement ensued, which lasted for upward of three-quarters of an hour, when, owing to the left of the brigade being flanked and the enemy advancing upon the left flank of the troops under my command with a heavy force, the regiment was ordered to change front, to repel them. The movement was attempted, but the rapid advance of so large a force of the enemy on our flank and front rendered it impossible to execute it.

The regiment was then ordered to fall back, which was done in good order by breaking by companies successively to the rear, keeping up a galling fire upon the enemy.

It was during this brief but severe engagement that our brave colonel, William O. Stevens, while gallantly directing our movement, fell, dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. In consequence of the nearness of the enemy and the severity of the engagement, it was impossible to carry him from the field. After the fall of our noble colonel, the enemy, rendered bold by their momentary success, advanced more rapidly on our flank and front, and attempted to capture our colors, but the steadfast devotion and bravery of my regiment repelled their attempt, and, although the conflict was hand to hand, and their force far superior in numbers to our own, the four who successively seized our colors were made to bite the dust, and the colors of the regiment were borne in safety from the field.

The regiment went into this action with 29 commissioned officers and 411 enlisted men. The loss sustained in killed, wounded, and missing was 12 commissioned officers and 92 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 104, or about one-fourth of the entire command.*

In the afternoon of the same day, my command was placed in support of the batteries in front, and there remained until the evening of the 5th, when, in accordance with orders received to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, we formed line, and about 3 a. m. took up our march, and recrossed the pontoon bridge and returned to our former camp, where we arrived at about 5 p. m. of the same day.

I cannot close this brief report without calling your attention to the bravery manifested by all the officers and men under my command, and especially to the coolness and bravery of Adjt. James A. Smith (whose gallant bearing in former engagements has been mentioned), who, by his brave and gallant conduct in cheering on the men and directing their fire in our most trying moments, deserves the highest reward which can be given to a brave and fearless soldier. Also Lieut. Patrick Anderson, whose conduct in the action added still greater weight to the encomiums already passed upon him. I would also call your attention to the noble conduct of Sergt. Richard W. Clark, of Company H, whose coolness and bravery elicited the warmest admiration of all his comrades.

I have attempted in the foregoing brief and barren statement to do justice to the brave men whose former record is so well known that comment is unnecessary. While I cannot but feel proud of the gallant

*But see revised statement, p. 179.

bearing of the men now under my command, I cannot but join my sympathies with those of the entire command in mourning the loss of our brave and noble colonel, whose character as a soldier and a gentleman is unsullied, and whose many virtues endeared him to the hearts of all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN LEONARD,
Major, Commanding Third Regiment, Excelsior Brigade.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 145.

Report of Maj. Michael W. Burns, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: Pursuant to circular of this date from headquarters Third Corps, I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the transactions of my regiment during the recent operations:

We broke camp at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, April 28, when we marched to the left and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, we again moved a short distance, and bivouacked until the morning of the 30th. We then marched with the brigade until 8.30 p. m., when we again bivouacked in a field, and in the morning of May 1 continued the march, and crossed the Rappahannock River at the United States Ford. When about 2 miles from the river, we were ordered on picket, and soon after being posted were called in and continued the march to the front, where we bivouacked on the roadside in the rear of the brick house until the afternoon of the 2d instant, when we were ordered to move, and placed in position on the left of the Plank road, where we awaited the enemy, who immediately attacked us and was repulsed. This was followed by two more attacks, with the same result. During these attacks the regiment was very much exposed to a murderous fire on the front and flanks, notwithstanding which both officers and men behaved most coolly and gallantly.

At 4 p. m. on the 3d instant, the regiment was ordered to the second line of defenses, having been relieved by the Third Maryland Volunteers, where we remained until daylight, when the regiment was again ordered to take position in the front, on the right of the division, which position we held until compelled to fall back by the enemy being in our rear, which was done in good order. Subsequently to this the regiment was held in reserve in the rear of the rifle-pits, and at daylight on the 6th instant we then marched to the rear, recrossed the river, and reached camp on the same evening.

All the officers of the regiment conducted themselves well, and in justice to them I cannot mention any particular names. I take pleasure, however, in mentioning the names of Sergt. Maj. Edward Harris and Sergts. Frank Moran, Company H; [Charles H.] Potter, Company B; [John] Manning, Company A; [George P.] Dennen, Company C; [Michael] Harney, Company D (wounded); [Martin E.] Higgins, Company E, and [Allen S.] Haynes, Company G, all of whom played their parts well.

The loss sustained by the regiment is as follows: Killed, 3; wounded,

28; missing, 6. Total, 37.* The regiment had the misfortune to lose all its knapsacks, which were left on the roadside near the brick house on Saturday night, May 2.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WM. BURNS,
Major, Comdg. 4th Regt., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Army Corps.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 146.

Report of Capt. Francis E. Tyler, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following account in relation to the movements of my regiment from April 28 to May 6:

On the afternoon of April 28, we took up our line of march for the river, which we reached at dark, and went into camp.

Early next morning, we moved down the line of the river nearer Fredericksburg, and there went into camp, which we left on the next day, early in the afternoon, and marched in the direction of Warrenton until dark, and then encamped for the night in a large open field.

About 10 o'clock next morning we took up our line of march, and reached the United States Ford about midday, and immediately crossed the river. After resting an hour, we again moved forward and stacked arms in a piece of woods on the left of the road, and near the large brick house immediately in the rear of our first line of works. In these woods we encamped for the night, and on the following day, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we received orders to march, and moved rapidly down the Plank road to the right of our line about three-fourths of a mile, where we formed brigade line of battle on the right of the road. Upon taking our position, Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury, who then commanded the regiment, advanced one company as pickets in front of our lines, connecting on the right with those of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, and on the left of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. During the night there was considerable firing between our pickets and those of the enemy. Several times during the night we could hear the enemy apparently massing columns and advancing troops in front; but, meeting with strong resistance from our pickets, did not attack us during the night. During the night we formed breastworks, made of logs, while we gathered brush and threw it in front of said works, so forming a strong abatis.

At daylight next morning, the enemy attacked our left, moving down the Plank road in heavy force, and filing to the right and left of the road, so as to cover both wings of our lines, having a strong line of skirmishers in front, which offered a stubborn resistance to every attempt of the enemy to advance. We held our fire until the column of the enemy had advanced to within 80 paces, when we opened on it a severe and rapid fire, which effectually stopped its advance. The battle raged long and stubbornly, the men of my regiment acting with great coolness, and firing with precision.

During the height of the battle, Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury

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But see revised statement, p. 179.

received a wound in the face, which rendered him incapable of further command. Capt. H. M. Alles, acting major, then took command, and shortly afterward was wounded and carried from the field. I then took command of the regiment, being the senior captain present. Shortly after this, the left of the line gave way, entirely exposing our left flank, which rested near the road, and rendering the position we held untenable. It was with great reluctance that I then gave the order to fall back, feeling confident then, as I now do, that, had the line remained compact and firm, we could easily have repulsed the enemy with great loss.

After falling back from our first line, I determined to reform on our second line of battle, located some distance in our rear. When I reached that point, I halted the colors and tried to form a new line on them, but the left of our line, then in front of us, having fallen back without firing a shot, I found it impossible to form a line there. I then fell back into the open field, where I halted and reformed my regiment.

Having reformed my regiment, I advanced into the open field, and finding our brigade in columns near the large white house, I took position on the left. After staying in this position for a short time, we were marched to the rear, a short distance from the river, and there halted for some half hour, and then again marched to the front, where we took position in the center of the third line of battle.

The next morning, my regiment was ordered to take position some hundred yards in front, which formed the second line, and there throw up works for our own protection, which we did, making the position very strong.

On the following afternoon, we were ordered to take position in the rear, some hundred yards distant, and there to form column at half distance.

At 2 o'clock next morning, we were ordered to move, and took up our line of march for the rear. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, we reached camp, tired and weary. I had forgotten to state that, when ordered to move from our position in the extreme front, we were ordered to leave knapsacks, containing the men's clothes and five days' rations, which were consequently lost.

During the eight days' operations of our army, my regiment behaved in the most gallant manner.* Although hungry, wet, and weary, they never complained, but performed their duty faithfully and willingly.

Casualties in the Fifth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	...	3	.....	3
Enlisted men	3	20	14	37
Total †	3	23	14	40

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. EVELYN TYLER,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

* Medals of honor awarded to Sergt. Maj. Eugene P. Jacobson; and to Privates Felix Brannigan, Joseph Gion, and Gotlieb Lutz, of Company A.

† But see revised statement, p. 179.

No. 147.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cornelius D. Westbrook, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward an official report of the recent action and movements of this regiment, with a recapitulation of casualties.

The regiment broke camp on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, and moved with the brigade down the river about 4 miles, where it encamped for the night.

It moved again in the morning about half a mile, and encamped for the day and following night.

The regiment was mustered the next day, on the morning of the 30th ultimo. The paymaster also commenced paying the regiment on the December and February pay-rolls; but, after completing the payment of four companies, was interrupted by an order to march. The regiment marched again with the brigade 12 miles up the river, when it encamped for the night.

On the next morning (1st instant), it marched to the United States Ford, crossed on the pontoon bridge, halted for dinner, and marched in the afternoon 2 miles in a southerly direction, when it was ordered on picket. While posting the pickets, the regiment was recalled to the brigade, and marched to a position near the front, where it encamped for the night and until sundown on the 2d, when it was ordered to the front. Here also the knapsacks and a portion of the arms were stacked, by order, under a guard, and left. No casualties occurred from the shot and shell of the enemy.

At sundown it was marched hastily with the brigade up the Plank road to the front. While following the Second Regiment, I was ordered by General Berry in person to file off to the right in the woods, into which also the other regiments of the brigade were hastily thrown, to check a panic among retreating troops. At a distance of 300 yards from the Plank road, the regiment obtained a line, in company with other regiments of the brigade, with the Second Excelsior on our right and the Fifth Excelsior on our left, and moved to the front in line of battle. The whole line was moved several times, and the movement of our own regiment confused by contradictory orders coming up from the left and the right. Finally, late in the evening, the connection of lines was perfected by retiring our right wing to meet an advance of the left wing of the Second.

Under an order to barricade, I sent our pioneers back for their axes, and succeeded in constructing an efficient barricade of logs 3 feet in height, and an abatis of small trees in front, not high enough, however, to intercept our fire. No casualty occurred from the cannonading and volley firing of the night. A company of skirmishers (Company D) was thrown forward, and also scouts, one of which has not since returned to us.

At daybreak on the morning of the 3d, we were ordered to march out by the left flank, following the Fifth Regiment. After marching a short distance, we were ordered back again behind our barricade. A fresh company of skirmishers (Company B) was thrown out. Immediately after they had taken their position, the attack of the enemy commenced. In a short time the skirmishers were driven in, with a loss of 2 men killed and 45 wounded.

Finding the skirmishers of the regiment on our flanks also driven in, I directed the commandants of companies to fire from the barricade whenever the enemy appeared.

It will be borne in mind that our line was formed in the woods. The left wing of our regiment was located in a wet swamp. From its center the ground rose slightly to the front and the rear; at a distance of about 100 yards to the front the ground descended again. The undergrowth was thick and embarrassing.

The firing from the enemy's line soon followed the attack of their skirmishers, and was briskly replied to by the regiments on our left, and more rapidly by our own regiment than was warranted by the order which had been given, as the enemy's line was invisible. Intently watching for the appearance of their columns of attack, which, from the cutting of small trees for abatis would have been uncovered at the distance of 50 feet from our line, when it was my intention to have given the order to fire by rank, and, hidden by the undergrowth of the swamp, I failed to observe a break on the left of our line until it reached more than half the extent of the wing. The color company obeyed the order to return, but the companies on our right rapidly broke, and the movement was participated in by the regiment on our right. The left wing was beyond my reach, but a rapid movement brought me in the retreating mass on the right, which I vainly attempted to rally at the foot of a slight pitch in our rear. Following the movement to a road about a quarter of a mile farther to the rear, I endeavored to collect our men, but could not find more than three or four, with whom I walked through the open field to a battery of artillery, behind which were masses of our troops. By this battery I found the regiments of the brigade forming, and a portion of our men gathered around our own colors. Here was the first line formed in our rear. Inquiring of the commandants of our left companies the cause of the break, which, owing to the strength of the barricade, to the slight loss sustained, and my confidence in the stability of the regiment, I had not anticipated, I was told that it was by an order sent through the regiment on our left, and repeated by our sergeant-major and company officers, and that the regiment on our left had broken for an appreciable length of time before the movement extended to our own regiment.

After the lapse of an hour, the brigade was marched through the woods, a distance of about 1½ miles, to the main road to the ford. Here the stream of fugitives was more effectually intercepted, and we had an opportunity for rest and a meal. In the afternoon we returned to the front of the woods, within a short distance of the line of breastworks, where we remained without further casualties until the morning of the 4th instant, when we recrossed the river and returned to our camp.

The effective strength of our regiment previous to the battle was 457 men and 24 officers. On the retreat and return it rose to 391 men and officers. At the present time there are 16 missing. In the engagement of the 3d instant, 8 men were killed and 45 wounded. In the latter 1 commissioned officer is included.

For a notice of the meritorious conduct of men and officers, I beg leave respectfully to wait until more leisure is afforded me for a proper discrimination.

Respectfully submitted.

C. D. WESTBROOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 148.

Report of Col. William J. Sewell, Fifth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late movement against the enemy:

April 28.—The brigade, having been withdrawn from the picket line, marched to the left at 10 p. m., joining the division in bivouac at 4 a. m. the 29th.

April 29.—Marched 1 mile to the support of the First and Sixth Corps.

April 30.—Marched with the corps toward Banks' Ford. Bivouacked near Berea Church. Reached the pontoons, near the United States Ford, at 3 p. m. May 1.

Brig. Gen. G. Mott, commanding the brigade, received orders, through the major-general commanding the division, to halt on the south side of the Rappahannock, send two regiments to the north side of the river to protect the supply train, and, with the balance of the brigade and Seeley's battery, guard the pontoons, throwing out the pickets to the fords on the Rapidan.

The brigade was placed in the various positions in compliance with this order, when General Berry, commanding division, sent for General Mott to bring his command to the front. The two regiments ordered to the north side of the river were ordered to recross, and, while waiting for them, the order to move to the front was countermanded. The Seventh New Jersey was then detached by request of General Meade, to connect his line with the river at Banks' Ford.

May 2.—Marched to the front at 10 p. m., reaching the advance lines at 2 a. m., where the Seventh New Jersey rejoined the command.

At 4.30 a. m., May 3, the brigade was under arms, and immediately afterward was placed in position in the second line, its right resting on the Plank road, and connecting with the First Brigade of this division.

At 6 a. m. skirmishing commenced on the left, and soon extended along the whole front, accompanied by a hot artillery fire from the enemy, which was very destructive to the regiments in the second line.

At 6.30 a. m. the enemy advanced to the attack, driving in our skirmishers, and soon afterward a part of the first line nearest the road. The position vacated by the first line was taken by the Fifth and Eighth New Jersey Regiments, of this command, when the engagement became general, the enemy advancing in such strength that the second line became engaged in fifteen minutes after the first line was attacked.

It has been the fortune of this brigade to have participated in many hard-fought actions, but former experience was nothing in comparison to the determination of the enemy to carry this position. Battalion after battalion was hurled against our ranks, each one to lose its colors and many of its men taken prisoners. The Seventh New Jersey here took five of the enemy's colors; the Fifth New Jersey took three. The brigade took at least 1,000 prisoners.

At 8.30 a. m. I was informed by Capt. T. W. Eayre, assistant adjutant-general, of General Mott being wounded, as also Colonels Burling and Park, which left me in command of the brigade. General Mott up to this time had been wherever his presence was necessary, his gallantry in this as in previous actions inspiring confidence in all.

I now rode to the right of my line, and, crossing the Plank road in

search of General Berry, found that he had been killed some time previous. My ammunition was nearly out and the enemy on my right flank. I here found the Eleventh New Jersey, of the First Brigade, and requested Colonel McAllister to advance for the protection of my flank, to which he very gallantly responded, driving the enemy and relieving me from an enfilading fire, but to hold the position longer required re-enforcements. I sent Captain Eayre to Major-General Sickles to state my condition, but did not receive any encouragement. Immediately afterward I went to him myself, but with the same result; there were no reserves at his disposal. The enemy still advancing in great force, I fell back slowly in rear of the line of batteries, where, under the orders of General Sickles, and with the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayden, of his staff, I reformed the remnant of the brigade. Previous to this time, Colonel Francine had retired from the field (unwell), having fought his regiment gallantly up to that time, but inopportunely now taking with him some 400 of the brigade, under the impression that I had been wounded, which left me with about 300 men and the twelve colors of the brigade.

The batteries soon retired, their positions being immediately occupied by the enemy's infantry. The fire became so hot that to remain in that position would be only to sacrifice my men, and, having no orders to retire, I advanced once more on the double-quick, again driving the enemy, taking possession of the small works thrown up for the protection of our guns, and planting the colors of the brigade on the parapets. My last round was fired here, and, no signs of support coming up, I retired from the field under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry, losing men at every step. Joining the division in the rear of the Chancellor house, I reported to Brigadier-General Carr, and was assigned a position in the third line of the new position.

In this action the loss of the brigade was as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	5	46	.....	51
Enlisted men	50	374	48	472
Total*	55	420	48	523

Most of the officers and men are supposed to have been killed or wounded when falling back.

May 4.—The enemy shelled our position, wounding 2 officers and 4 enlisted men.

May 6.—Marched toward the United States Ford, recrossed the river, and arrived in camp the same day.

To mention any number of officers in this brigade for gallant conduct would be an injustice to the whole, where all behaved so nobly. To have fought with this brigade on May 3 is an honor which time cannot efface, and the proud satisfaction of having performed their duty to their manhood, their country, and their God is their reward.

I have the honor to be, major, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,

Col. Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN, *A. A. G., Second Div., Third Army Corps.*

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

No. 149.

Report of Capt. Virgil M. Healy, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the part taken by this regiment in the movements and actions of this army from the 28th ultimo to the 6th instant, inclusive.

On the evening of the 28th ultimo, the regiment started from camp, and marched to the left about 4 miles and bivouacked.

The following morning (29th), changed position and encamped for the night.

Next day, marched up the river from our bivouac to 1 mile beyond Berea Church, a distance of 11 miles, where we rested for the balance of the night.

On the morning of May 1, crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position in support of a battery guarding the United States Ford; returned and went on picket; drew in our pickets and returned to our former position in support of the battery, and slept on our arms that night.

In the morning (May 2), went on picket south of the ford, and, immediately after posting our picket line, were recalled and marched to the front, arriving on the advance lines after midnight, and slept on our arms.

May 3.—At daybreak, the regiment stood to arms, and soon after was advanced a short distance to the support of the line immediately on the left of the Plank road, where, after lying under fire about an hour, the enemy, advancing in superior force, caused the line in our front to give way, when Colonel Sewell, leading the regiment, charged the enemy, repulsed and drove him from the breastworks, up to which he had advanced, and which he twice afterward, on being re-enforced, endeavored to take, but was each time driven back with great loss. During this time we captured three stand of colors and a great number of prisoners. The loss of the enemy in our immediate front was at least three to our one. This occupied about three hours, during which time the regiment was under an incessant fire. During the action, Colonel Sewell was called to the command of the brigade, when Major Angel assumed command, but, being shortly afterward wounded, the command devolved upon me.

The regiment went into action 320 strong, and lost during the engagement as follows: Killed and wounded, 115; missing, 6; total, 121—a list of which I herewith inclose.*

I have to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of both officers and men during the engagement. Their courage and coolness were admirable under the most severe fire that the regiment ever experienced. After coming out of the engagement, I formed the regiment in rear of a line already formed, resting on the main road near the headquarters of General Hooker. I had at this time several men from other regiments that I had collected together, and seeing Colonel Francine, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers (whom I had just learned had assumed command of the brigade, he having heard that Colonel Sewell was wounded), taking a party of men to my right, I joined him with my command, when he marched us to the rear as far as the United States Ford. Shortly

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 179.

after arriving there, we received an order from Colonel Sewell to proceed again to the front, which we were proceeding to do, and had got within a few hundred yards of our destination, when we were again marched to the rear by Colonel Francine; but being overtaken by an order from General Carr, then commanding the division, to return, he turned the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Olmsted, of the Second New York Volunteers, and we again proceeded to the front, where we joined the balance of the brigade and bivouacked.

May 4.—Remained at our bivouac.

May 5.—Still at our bivouac, and threw up a breastwork in our front during the day.

May 6.—About 3 a. m. retired from our position, recrossed the river, and returned to camp near Falmouth, Va.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VIRGIL M. HEALY,
Captain Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. W. EAYRE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 150.

Report of Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson, Sixth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, dated May 7, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers in the late engagements:

On Monday, April 27, we left camp and marched to the left of the picket line, where the regiment remained until Tuesday the 28th, when, in compliance with orders, the regiment was marched back to our old camp. At 9 p. m. left camp and marched down the river; halted and bivouacked until morning.

Wednesday, April 29, marched near the river.

The regiment remained here until Thursday afternoon, April 30, when we took up our line of march up the river. At 1 a. m. bivouacked until daylight, then continued our march, crossing the Rappahannock at 1 p. m. on Friday, May 1, at the United States Ford.

The regiment remained here with the brigade to guard the ford until the evening of May 2, when, in compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, we took up our line of march to Chancellorsville, arriving here near 1 a. m., when the regiment lay on its arms until daylight.

Soon after daylight on Sunday, May 3, the regiment became engaged with the enemy (Colonel Burling, being wounded early in the engagement, was forced to leave the field, and, therefore; the command of the regiment fell upon me). In compliance with orders received from the brigadier-general commanding the brigade, the Sixth Regiment advanced to the breastwork in front, under a terrible cross-fire from the enemy. I am happy to report that though the fire from the enemy was terrific, yet this advance was made in good order and with a determined zeal by both officers and privates. The regiment remained in

this position about an hour, being engaged with the enemy every moment of the time, and was enabled to hold him in check, when we were ordered to fall back to the batteries, to receive a fresh supply of ammunition. After being supplied with ammunition, we were ordered again to advance. Here a splendid charge was made, forcing the enemy back in great confusion. Other charges were made with good effect, and the fighting continued until the command was nearly exhausted, when the regiment was relieved and placed in the second line of battle a short distance in the rear of Chancellorsville, in which position the regiment remained until Wednesday morning, May 6, when an order came to cross the river and return to our old camp near Falmouth, where it arrived about 4 p. m.

During the engagement on Sunday, May 3, the following-named officers were wounded while gallantly leading on their commands against the enemy: Col. G. C. Burling, Adjt. C. F. Moore, Capts. J. Willian, L. M. Morris, and T. M. K. Lee; Lieuts. John Howeth, T. F. Field, Joseph R. West, James H. Tallon, Joseph T. Note, J. H. Hoagland, Fred. Young, and L. E. Ayres.

It gives me great pleasure in this report to state that the officers of this command, without a single exception during the whole engagement, displayed their usual courage and gallantry. I am under personal obligations to them for the promptness with which they executed every command, and the valuable assistance which they rendered me on the field.

I cannot close this report without speaking of the exertions of Surg. John Wiley and the valuable services rendered by him, and Chaplain Samuel T. Moore, for his untiring zeal in laboring for the comfort of the wounded in the different hospitals and his unceasing exertions in having the wounded removed at an early hour, and to Asst. Surg. B. Hendry, for the services rendered by him at the field hospitals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. GILKYSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. T. W. EAYRE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 151.

Report of Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: Agreeably to orders, I have the honor to submit the following as the proceedings of my regiment in the late movement against the enemy:

At 10 p. m., Tuesday, April 28, having just returned from the picket-line, the regiment joined the brigade, and marched to the left and bivouacked near White Oak Church early the next morning. At daylight, we were massed to support troops in front of us.

We remained in that position until 1 p. m. of the 30th, when we retraced our steps, and crossed the river at the United States Ford early on the morning of May 1.

We remained at or near the ford doing picket duty until the following morning about 8 o'clock, when I received an order to report my

regiment to General Humphreys, commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. I did so without delay, and he assigned me a position on his extreme left, to cover the approaches by the Mott or river road to the United States Ford. Early in the afternoon of the same day he (General Humphreys) ordered me to take a small body of picked men from my regiment and reconnoiter the position of the enemy in his immediate front; to note the topography of the country, the apparent strength of the enemy, and the means of their approach to our lines. This I did, penetrating the country for 2 miles in one direction and 1½ miles in another. My report was highly satisfactory to the general.

I am deeply indebted to Capt. James McKiernan and David R. Burrell, of my regiment, for valuable services rendered upon that occasion. At midnight, I moved my regiment to the right of our line, by orders from General Meade, through General Humphreys, and joined the brigade, arriving there at about 2 a. m.

The same morning (Sunday), at about 5 o'clock, my regiment was again detached from the brigade, and, under orders from Major Tremain, of General Sickles' staff, filled up a gap occurring between Birney's right and our immediate front. After a short time, my regiment advanced into the woods in front of the breastworks, and, by maintaining a flanking position under a very heavy fire for over three hours, captured five stand of colors and over 300 prisoners, among the latter 1 colonel, 1 major, and several line officers. The colors were taken from the Twenty-first Virginia, Eighteenth North Carolina, First Louisiana, Second North Carolina, and the fifth from some Alabama regiment. The Second North Carolina Regiment we captured almost *in toto*.

At about 9 o'clock, the ammunition giving out and the muskets becoming foul, I ordered the regiment to fall back from the woods. After this, a regiment having fallen back from our breastworks, and the enemy coming close upon them (the Second North Carolina State Troops), my regiment charged, and captured their colors and themselves almost wholly.

Again we fell back slightly, and the confusion occasioned by our lines in front getting in disorder threw my regiment farther to the rear. At this time, through exhaustion, my voice left me entirely, I being scarcely able to speak in a whisper. Upon the advice of my surgeon, I retired from the field. The command then devolved upon my lieutenant-colonel, whose report I herewith inclose.

It would be impossible for me to single out individual cases of courage where all of my officers and men behaved with such gallantry and discretion. The trophies they took from the enemy speak more eloquently for their actions than any words I might use.

For able and gallant assistance I owe much to my field officers. Their coolness and bravery in maneuvering the men saved much loss of life, confusion, and panic.

I regret to announce by the death of Lieut. George A. Berdan the loss of a brave and efficient officer.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 53, an official list of which I inclose.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS R. FRANCINE,

Colonel Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 179.

No. 152.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis Price, jr., Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, after being left in command, on Sunday, May 3:

The regiment was at a halt, waiting for ammunition, when, finding the regiment (of the Twelfth Corps) which had relieved us falling back, I commanded that we should charge the woods again. We went through the woods nearly to the Plank road, on our right. Our ammunition being nearly exhausted, the regiment halted; a regiment of our troops came up to hold our place. I retired in good order until this regiment broke through our ranks. I rallied the regiment on the crest of the hill. The regiment then retired in good order to the top of the hill, where we charged to the church, on the left. We then rallied, and formed in line immediately behind the batteries that were placed in the earthworks. We remained in this position until the batteries were taken from the field. We then retired to the next line of batteries, which were posted on the top of the hill. We remained there until the batteries left their position.

During this time, I lost Capt. Daniel Hart, of Company E, and Second Lieut. Richard Cooper, of Company F, who had acted very bravely, and had done everything in their power to assist me in rallying the men.

After the batteries had left, we retired to the Chancellor house, where I found my brigade commander, whom I reported to. Nothing of any note occurred after this; no casualties occurred and no movements took place until we left the field, on May 6.

I cannot close without making mention of Maj. Frederick Cooper, who, although suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, staid with the regiment, and did all in his power both to rally and encourage the men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS PRICE, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 153.

Report of Capt. John G. Langston, Eighth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers in the movements of the Army of the Potomac from April 28 to May 6, inclusive.

The regiment left camp on the night of the 28th ultimo, marched about 4 miles, and joined its division.

On the following morning (29th), marched about 1 mile; halted and bivouacked until the afternoon of the 30th, when we took up our line

of march to the right, to join the main body of the army, then across the Rappahannock River. The regiment bivouacked on the night of the 30th near Berea Church.

On the morning of May 1, resumed the march, crossing the Rappahannock about 2 p. m., shortly after which we received orders to recross and guard the wagon-trains. Scarcely, however, had the pickets been posted, when the order was countermanded, when the regiment again crossed the river and rejoined the brigade. Here we remained, guarding the pontoons and doing picket duty, until Saturday night at 10 p. m., when we once more resumed the march to join our division, then at the front, where we arrived at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 3d.

About 4 a. m. the regiment stood to arms, shortly after which we were moved forward into position for battle, the regiment being on the right of the brigade, our right resting on the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg road. We remained in this position as a support to a regiment of infantry in our front, which, at the first volley from the enemy, gave way in confusion and fell back. We immediately moved forward and regained the position lost, which position we held notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy to dislodge us. We remained in that position until 10 a. m., acting with the brigade to which we are attached, during which time we assisted in the capture of about 1,500 prisoners, the regiment recapturing two guns belonging to Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, in which affair Capt. E. C. Nichols, of Company G, was particularly distinguished, said guns being posted on the Plank road contiguous to the right of the regiment which was on our front. The infantry support giving way, and the cannoneers being all disabled, the guns became an easy prey to the enemy. The regiment repeatedly charged over the ground, and was not allowed to leave its position until every round of ammunition was expended, as well as the ammunition in the boxes of the killed and wounded. At this time Captain Langston was ordered to the rear, by Colonel Ramsey, to obtain a supply of ammunition, which he was unable to procure, and reported accordingly. Colonel Ramsey, deeming it useless to expose the men to such a murderous fire without being able to reply, ordered them to rejoin the brigade, which had fallen back as a support to the artillery in our rear, and there wait for ammunition. When marching from the field, Colonel Ramsey was wounded in the arm. I being the senior officer present, the command devolved on me. The regiment remained here some time, when, not having as yet received any ammunition, the balance of the regiment, with the brigade, was ordered by Colonel Sewell, commanding brigade, to charge the enemy, who were advancing on our guns, which order was obeyed with promptness and alacrity, the enemy giving way and falling back to the woods for protection. The regiment, with the brigade, was now ordered to the rear of the third line of battle, where it remained until the morning of the 6th instant, when it recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp, near Falmouth, Va.

The regiment mustered when going into action 258 muskets. The aggregate loss was 126 killed and wounded,* which is the best evidence I can give of its gallantry.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. LANGSTON,

Capt. Company K, Eighth New Jersey Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. T. W. EAYRE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 179.

No. 154.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted, Second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my regiment during the late movement:

The regiment left camp with the brigade about 8.30 p. m. on the 28th ultimo and marched about 5 miles; halted and bivouacked for the night about 1½ miles from the pontoon bridge crossing the river below Fredericksburg.

Next morning moved a short distance to the front, where we halted in the woods, and encamped until next day, 30th, when we resumed our march, moving off to the right. Marched until 1.30 a. m. of the 1st instant, when we bivouacked until 7 a. m., and then resumed our march, crossing the river at the United States Ford about 1 p. m., and halted. Here we remained, doing picket duty, until 9 p. m. of the 2d instant, when we again resumed our march to the front, arriving there about 1 a. m. of the 3d.

At 5 a. m. the brigade engaged the enemy, in which action my regiment participated, until we were forced to fall back, resulting in a loss of 4 killed, 45 wounded, and 2 missing, the colonel receiving a wound at the commencement of the engagement.

The regiment being badly broken up during the engagement, a large portion of the officers and men were ordered back to the river by the assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and were there reformed and moved again to the front, with the brigade, under command of Colonel Francine. After arriving at the front, halted in the woods, and formed part of the third line of battle. Here we remained until we recrossed the river.

During the 4th instant, were under a heavy fire from the enemy's cannon, and lost 1 man, slightly wounded in the arm.

On the 5th instant, were engaged throwing up breastworks in our front.

At 3 a. m. on the 6th, commenced moving to the rear, crossing the river at daybreak, and moved toward camp, arriving here about 5 p. m.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. OLMSTED,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second New York Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

Capt. T. W. EAYRE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 155.

Report of Maj. John P. Dunne, One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left camp on the night of April 28, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, and marched with the brigade to the neighborhood of White Oak Church, a distance of about 3 miles, where we halted for the night.

Next day, the 29th, we moved about 2 miles farther, and encamped until noon of the 30th, when we marched for the United States Ford, which we crossed on May 1, and encamped near the earthworks near the Rappahannock River, where part of the regiment did picket duty until next evening, the 2d instant, when we marched out to the battle-field, a distance of about 4 miles, and formed line of battle on the left of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers and about 100 yards in the rear of the outer line of breastworks, and stacked arms and lay there until daylight next morning, the 3d instant, when we advanced about 20 yards, and lay down under the brow of a hill to support the First Division, Third Corps, that lay immediately behind the breastworks. The enemy soon after daylight advanced and drove the First Division, Third Corps, away from the breastworks, when my regiment advanced with the brigade and drove the enemy.

My regiment alone captured about 200 prisoners and sent them to the rear, and aided in capturing five stand of colors (I claim two of these colors for my regiment). My regiment crossed the breastworks and still drove the enemy, when they were strongly re-enforced, when we were compelled to retire with the brigade. We rallied again and drove the enemy, when we finally had to retire on account of the severe loss of officers and men.

My regiment lost, in killed, the colonel, 2 officers, and 7 men; in wounded, 8 officers and 64 men; in missing, 29 men; in all, 11 officers and 100 men. We fell back to the woods in rear of the First Division, Third Corps, and stacked arms.

We stopped there until next day, the 4th instant, when we were shelled by the enemy pretty briskly for about an hour after daylight. The enemy made another attack with infantry and artillery about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, their shells bursting over our heads in the woods, wounding one of my men slightly.

Next morning, the 5th instant, my regiment put up a breastwork in front of it. Nothing occurred this day until 11 p. m., when we got orders to move, and started at 2 o'clock next morning, the 6th instant, when we marched back to the Rappahannock, and recrossed the pontoon bridges at the United States Ford at 6 o'clock, and arrived at camp about 4 p. m. the same day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. DUNNE,
Major, Commanding 115th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 156.

Report of Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
May 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the movements of the light batteries of the division—Company K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, light 12-pounder guns, commanded by First Lieut. F. W. Seeley; Company H, First U. S. Artillery, light 12-pounder guns, commanded by First Lieut.

J. E. Dimick; Company D, First New York Artillery, light 12-pounder guns, commanded by First Lieut. George B. Winslow, and Company B, First New Jersey Artillery, 10-pounder Parrott guns, commanded by Capt. A. Judson Clark—between April 29 and May 5.

On the 29th ultimo, at 2 p. m., I received orders from Major-General Berry to move the batteries, with the infantry, to near the bank of the Rappahannock, and about midway between the crossings of Sedgwick's and Reynolds' corps.

We rested for the night at 11 o'clock, and at sunrise of the 30th reported, by orders, to General Newton on the bank of the river. I posted the batteries to sweep the plain on the south bank, but at 3 p. m. I was ordered to move with the corps to the United States Ford. At midnight, we halted a mile south of Hartwood Church, and in the morning crossed the river.

At 12 m. of the 29th, Captain Clark's battery was transferred to the First Division of this corps, and the Fourth New York Independent Battery to this. I regret this change very much; it was a rifled battery, and splendid in its officers, men, and all its equipments. It has been my especial delight to assist it and to make it perfect for the field, and the effort has not been in vain.

At 3 p. m. the division was ordered to the front about 3 miles, with the exception of General Mott's brigade and Seeley's battery, which were left at the ford. Brisk skirmishing was going on at the front; at night we rested near the white house.

The morning of May 2 brought a day filled with the variable incidents nearly always attendant on the immediate proximity of contending armies on the eve of battle—the small but vigorous attacks of each on the other's lines, to learn the points of strength and weakness. At 4 p. m. we realized a heavy attack was being made on the left, and the varying direction of the sound showed us too plainly our forces were giving way. The division was soon ordered to the front, the batteries following in the order of Dimick, Winslow, and the Fourth New York Independent Battery. As we passed General Hooker's headquarters, a scene burst upon us which, God grant, may never again be seen in the Federal Army of the United States. The Eleventh Corps had been routed, and were fleeing to the river like scared sheep. The men and artillery filled the roads, its sides, and the skirts of the field, and it appeared that no two of one company could be found together. Aghast and terror-stricken, heads bare and panting for breath, they pleaded like infants at the mother's breast that we would let them pass to the rear unhindered. The troops in the old division, unwavering, and the artillery, reckless of life or limb, passed through this disorganized mass of men. Reaching the crest of the hill, I left the batteries of Dimick and Winslow on the brow, taking position perpendicular to the road, Dimick taking the right, excepting one section of Dimick's battery, which I took about 400 yards to the front, on a line with the front of the woods, and only a few yards in the rear of our line of battle.

At this time (a little after sunset), a rebel battery opened fire on the batteries on the brow of the hill, and less than 1,000 yards from them. Winslow and Mason, in command of two sections of Dimick's battery, accepted the challenge, and almost immediately silenced them.

All was now quiet, excepting that we could constantly hear the enemy, from 300 to 1,000 yards in our front, massing their troops and moving their artillery. It was now evident that their force was large, as the swearing of officers and giving orders sounded like the chattering of a multitude. This continued until 9.30 o'clock, during which

time several commissioned officers rode within our lines of pickets and were captured. At this time, I distinctly saw the head of a column moving down the road, it being a beautiful moonlight night. The column seemed to cover the entire breadth of the road, and moved very cautiously until within 150 yards of us, when it began to deploy in line of battle. At this moment, I directed Lieutenant Dimick to open with canister, clearing the road almost instantly. The batteries on the crest opened, at the signal, upon the road beyond, and, taking the reports of prisoners as reliable, the havoc in their ranks was fearful.

This same movement of the enemy occurred again at 10.30 and at 12 midnight, excepting he did not move his forces upon the open road, but in the woods, and the challenge to open fire was given by the enemy's infantry against our own, but the results were each time the same, the enemy being at each assault repulsed. He used his artillery considerably, but to no great effect, only wounding a few artillerymen and killing a few horses. The practice of the artillery this evening was the most splendid I ever saw. The lines of battle at several times became closely engaged, but the batteries on the crest varied their elevation most admirably, keeping precisely the time of fuse required and the exact elevation necessary to strike the rebel line of battle, and I have yet to learn that one Federal soldier was struck by one of our shots or a premature explosion of a shell; yet we repeatedly tore the rebel lines to fragments, and assisted our gallant infantry to drive them, shattered, to the rear. The artillery fire of the evening, although perhaps not quite so heavy as at the world-renowned battle of Malvern Hill, I consider far more perfect in time and accuracy. During the firing of this evening, the rifled guns of the Fourth New York Independent Battery, although stationed at some little distance to the rear of the 12-pounder batteries, did excellent service, and assisted in driving the enemy back. Two batteries of the Twelfth Corps were on the left of Winslow's battery, commanded by Captain Best, as chief, but their position was inferior to our own, yet doubtless they did good service. These batteries remained in this position during the next day's engagement.

At 2 a. m. Seeley's battery reached the field, with General Mott's brigade, from the ford.

At 3 a. m. the Fourth New York was ordered to the rear by an aide-de-camp of General Hooker, and I regret to say that, though we needed it much through the day, the order carried it beyond my reach and beyond the battle-field.

During the night, Captain [Charles W.] Squier, chief engineer of General Berry's staff, threw up small works in front of the guns, which were of great benefit during the engagement of the following day.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, the enemy attacked us in force, and, after a very severe fight by our men, the Federal line began to fall back. From the first moment I learned the position of the enemy, I played upon him with the artillery, the section in the road using very short fuse and canister as the enemy moved to and fro. In the movement of this section, securing and defending the front of our line from the persistent attacks of the enemy, notwithstanding its own exposed condition, and under a most galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters and line of battle, Lieutenant Dimick showed the skill and judgment of an accomplished artillery officer and the intrepid bravery of the truest soldier. After holding this position for upward of an hour, his men fighting bravely, but falling rapidly around him (his horse being shot under him), and our infantry crowding back until his flanks were exposed, I gave him the order to limber and fall back. In doing this his

horses became entangled in the harness, and in freeing them he received a shot in the foot. This wound he hid from his men, but in a moment received one in the spine, and from the effects of it died in two days after. I would, if possible, here pay a slight tribute to his memory, but I cannot. He was an educated and accomplished officer, just budding into the full vigor of manhood. As a line officer he has shown fine abilities, and on the battle-field was unsurpassed for gallantry. Lieutenant Sanderson, before and after the fall of Lieutenant Dimick, conducted himself with great courage, judgment, and decision.

The division artillery was now confined entirely to the brow of the hill, but Seeley was to the left and in front of the Twelfth Corps batteries. Seeley took this position by order of General Hooker, and it being so far removed from the other batteries (about 600 yards), I could pay no personal attention to it; besides, I had unbounded confidence in his judgment and in his battery. The best report I can give will be the body of his report, which will be found below. The battle was now beginning with almost unparalleled fury, the enemy throwing his troops upon us in double and triple lines, and then in solid masses. The infantry of the division fought with stubborn desperation, and the contending forces surged backward and forward like two huge waves, mingling and unmingling as the one or the other gained a momentary advantage.

It was at this time that the artillery carried the most fearful havoc among the enemy's forces. The batteries of Winslow and Dimick here bore the same part, and I can do no better in giving you a clear understanding of the part each bore in the engagements than to quote from Winslow's report. He says: *

To the part Lieutenant Seeley bore, I quote from his report. He says: †

During the heat of the battle, I perceived the firing of my guns began to slacken, and learning the ammunition was giving out, I applied immediately for another battery of Captain Randolph, chief of corps artillery, and though he gave me orders for Captain von Puttkammer's Eleventh New York Independent Battery, I could not get him to the front, and I was compelled to withdraw my guns, and thus caused the gallant old division to fall back before the rebel masses. I withdrew the batteries to the ammunition train, and in three hours they were ready for service again.

On the 4th, nothing of special interest transpired to the batteries.

On the 5th, we were ordered by General Hunt to recross the river, and to proceed to our present camp.

In refitting the batteries for whatever service they might be called to perform, I was compelled to resort to the unpleasant alternative of temporarily unhorsing the Fourth New York Independent Battery, Lieut. William T. McLean commanding, and putting it in position on the bluffs on the north side of the United States Ford. It has since been again placed on its original footing.

I am frank to say that I feel the utmost gratification at the management of the artillery by its immediate commanders, and the favorable results it produced on the battle. I can scarcely conceive it possible that more destruction could have been carried into our enemy's force by three light batteries than was apparently by our own; how the firing could have been more accurate; the coolness and judgment which

* The tenth, eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of Winslow's report (No. 157, p. 486) here quoted.

† The third and fourth paragraphs of Seeley's report (No. 158, p. 489) here quoted.

directed each battery; how the men could have been more heroic, noble, and true than all were; how commanders and subalterns could surpass these noble men.

The ammunition used by the division artillery was about 2,450 rounds. The loss of material was 94 horses, 2 empty caissons (by horses being killed), and 1 gun-carriage broken, but gun secured.

In officers and men we lost First Lieut. J. E. Dimick, Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, killed; Second Lieut. Isaac Arnold, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, wounded. Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, 7 men killed and 37 wounded; Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, 2 men killed and 18 wounded, and Battery D, First New York Artillery, 2 men killed and 12 wounded.

Before closing, I wish to call the attention of the general commanding to the following officers as especially worthy of promotion, by brevet or otherwise, for their very gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville on the 2d and 3d instant: First Lieut. F. W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieut. George B. Winslow, Battery D, First New York Artillery, and Second Lieut. J. A. Sanderson, Battery H, First U. S. Artillery.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WARD OSBORN,

Capt. and Chief of Artillery, 2d Div., 3d Army Corps.

Maj. CHARLES HAMLIN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. George B. Winslow, Battery D, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,

May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the battery under my command in the recent active operations of the army:

The battery moved from its camp near Falmouth just before dark on Tuesday, April 28, and marched with the division (Berry's) down the Rappahannock to a point about midway between where Sedgwick's and Reynolds' corps crossed, and went into camp a little before midnight. Early on the following morning, the battery went into position near the Pollock house, on the bank of the river, but was soon after ordered back under cover and out of sight of the enemy, where it remained until 2 p. m. of the 30th, when we were ordered to move with the division up the river.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of May 1, we bivouacked within 3 or 4 miles of the United States Ford. About 2 p. m. of the same day, we crossed the river at the above-named ford, and halted three-fourths of a mile beyond to rest and feed our horses.

At 5.30 p. m. orders were received to move to the front—where a heavy engagement was evidently taking place—in the shortest possible time.

Notwithstanding the horses were unharnessed, the paulins, overcoats, and blankets spread out to dry (having been wet by the rain of the day before), everything was packed, the battery harnessed and moved to the

rear of the First Brigade (Carr's), a half mile distant, in not more than twenty minutes from the time the order was received. Just before dark we reached General Hooker's headquarters, the vicinity of which was being shelled by the enemy on our left. Some three hours later the battery moved, by your orders, to a clearing about 1,000 yards in the rear, with instructions to remain in readiness to move at any moment.

About the middle of the afternoon of the 2d instant, there was heavy firing in front of General Hooker's headquarters, and we moved by orders rapidly forward. Soon after arriving at the front, the firing ceased, and we again returned to our position in the rear. The horses were then unharnessed, and were being watered, when very heavy firing of artillery and infantry opened upon our right and front. The battery was immediately harnessed, and again moved with the utmost rapidity to the front. As we neared General Hooker's headquarters at Chancellorsville, the shot and shell from the enemy's guns fell thick and fast around us, causing no little haste and confusion among the supply teams then moving to the rear. The road was soon cleared, however, by General Patrick, and the battery moved on, turning at Chancellorsville to the right down the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Plank road. Here an indescribable scene of confusion and disorder presented itself. Our way was literally blocked with the artillery and infantry of the Eleventh Army Corps, who were flying to the rear apparently in the utmost terror, begging in many instances by word and gesture that nothing might impede their cowardly and disgraceful flight. To turn them out of the way, much less back, was impossible, and some time elapsed before we could advance, and then only by turning into the field to the left of the road. A section of Battery H, First U. S. Artillery, then in front of me, advanced to the foot of the hill near our line of battle. I passed the remaining four guns, and placed my battery in the first eligible position I could find, which was upon the brow of the hill some 500 or 600 yards in rear of our advance line, my right resting upon the Plank road. The position, as the battle developed, proved an admirable one.

The enemy opened upon us from a battery in the road on the hill less than 1,000 yards in front. I immediately brought my guns to bear upon the enemy's, using solid shot, and after a few rounds succeeded in silencing them for a time. One man was killed and 1 severely wounded at my right gun just as they were in the act of firing the first round. Soon after, four guns of the First U. S. Artillery (Battery H) came into position in the road on my right, and Best's and other batteries on my left. By this time, night had come upon us, but a cloudless sky and a bright moon enabled us to sight our guns with a considerable degree of accuracy.

While our infantry and the enemy's were hotly engaged, we directed our fire upon the latter with terrible effect, using shell and spherical case, which exploded at the proper time and place. The fighting continued almost without cessation until after midnight, but our infantry nobly stood their ground, and the enemy's guns were repeatedly silenced.

During the night, I threw my battery into *échelon*, at about two-thirds the usual intervals and distances, the better to command the slope of the hill and both flanks, and, when not engaged in firing, had my men throw up earthworks in front of the guns, which proved of great service in the next morning's engagement. Toward morning, Captain Squier, of Major-General Berry's staff, who had a pioneer company under his command, relieved my men of this duty.

At the first glimmer of day on Sunday, the 3d instant, the battle opened furiously upon our left and front, the enemy driving our lines

back upon their supports after a brief but brisk engagement. Our artillery fired upon the enemy's infantry until the two lines were so near each other that our fire was alike dangerous to friend and foe. Berry's division, in our front at this time, repulsed the enemy handsomely, as it did repeatedly during the morning, aided by the artillery.

Our left having fallen back, our troops in front were exposed to a heavy fire both in front and flank, and finally fell back a short distance, but in good order, the batteries keeping the enemy in check while our infantry rallied and advanced, regaining their former position.

Four or five times our infantry retired a short distance, and again obstinately advanced, driving the enemy, who seemed to outnumber them two to one. At each successive attack, the enemy's numbers increased. As they came down the hill in almost solid masses, our artillery greeted them with shot and shell, causing a fearful destruction in their ranks.

Just before the last charge of the New Jersey Brigade, in front of my battery, the enemy came down in solid masses, covering, as it were, the whole ground in front of our lines, with at least a dozen stand of colors flying in their midst. I immediately ordered my guns loaded with solid shot, and, as our infantry fell back and wheeled to the left, unmasking the battery, fired at about 1½ degrees' elevation. The effect was most terrible. A few rounds sufficed to drive the enemy in great confusion up the hill, whereupon our infantry again charged and took several stand of colors. The enemy then crossed the road and came down in the woods upon our right. Just before this, the section of Dimick's battery in front had been compelled to retire, and, soon after, his guns upon my right also withdrew. Meanwhile the enemy continued to advance, our own troops slowly retiring before him. In a few moments, the former came out of the woods not more than 100 yards from the muzzle of my guns, planted their colors by the side of the road, and commenced picking off my men and horses. When a sufficient number had rallied around their colors, my guns having been previously loaded with canister, I gave the order to fire. In this way they were repeatedly driven back. They were, however, rapidly closing around us in the woods upon our right, not more than 25 or 30 yards from my right gun, when I received your orders to limber up and retire; besides, my ammunition was exhausted. I limbered from the left successively, continuing to fire until my last piece was limbered.

The battery retired to the ammunition train, and was put in readiness for another engagement before night.

On the morning of the 5th, I was ordered by General Hunt, through you, to take my battery across the river and to the vicinity of Hartwood Church, and then return with my horses for the Fourth New York Battery. Mistaking the road, I went to Berea Church, where I arrived at 4 p. m. After resting and feeding my horses, I returned with my drivers to the United States Ford. At midnight, I had moved the Fourth New York Battery about 2 miles. The rain had fallen in torrents, and the roads were almost impassable. I was compelled to leave three caissons and the battery wagon and forge at this place, and double my teams on the remainder of the carriages. I left the Fourth New York Battery near Berea Church at daylight on the 6th, and sent my own to its camp near Falmouth.

I cannot close this hastily written report without speaking of the gallant behavior of the officers and men under my command. The duties throughout the whole movement were most arduous, and the battle, from its commencement on Saturday evening to its close, between 9 and 10 a. m. Sunday, the most fearful and hardest fought of the many in which

this battery has been engaged. Although exposed most of the time to a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, my officers and men maintained throughout a coolness and bravery worthy of all praise.

Lieutenants Mathewson, Ames, and Richardson commanded their respective sections to my entire satisfaction and are entitled to all the honors that can be bestowed upon officers for gallant conduct. Not a man but performed his duty nobly and cheerfully. Not a murmur or complaint was heard, either upon the tiresome marches or upon the battle-field. The only order obeyed with reluctance was that to retire. Under no circumstance would they have forsaken their guns. Below are the names of the killed and wounded in this battery.* I also lost 20 horses killed and disabled.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WINSLOW,

First Lieut. First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery D.

Capt. THOMAS W. OSBORN,

Chief of Artillery, Second Div., Third Army Corps.

No. 158.

Report of Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ART., *May* 16, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Division, Third Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, under my command, during the late movements of this army:

On the evening of April 28, pursuant to instructions, I marched to a point near Franklin's bridge, and early next morning went into position, where I remained until 3 p. m. on the 30th, when I marched with the division to a point near the United States Ford, and crossed the Rappahannock on May 1; remained in position on the south side of the river, near the ford, until 7 p. m. on the 2d, when I marched to Chancellorsville and parked for the night.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the enemy having vigorously attacked our lines at that point, I was ordered by an aide of General Hooker to a position on a rising ground in the angle made by the formation of our infantry, which was on two sides of a square facing outward. Soon after bringing my pieces into position, one of the enemy's batteries, posted behind the crest of a hill some 500 yards in my front, opened a destructive fire on my battery, to which I replied from the left half of the battery, commanded by Lieutenant Arnold, vigorously for about fifteen minutes, when, finding that, although my shell and case shot exploded on the crest of the hill behind which the enemy's battery was posted, they failed to do any harm, owing to the fact that the opposing guns were perfectly screened by the crest, I desisted, and made no further attempt to dislodge them. I then turned my attention to the enemy's infantry, a brigade of which had gained a temporary advantage on our right, and forced a portion of our first and second lines to retire on their supports. A few well-directed shots from my right section, commanded by Lieutenant [Robert] James, caused the enemy hastily to retire, after which I ceased firing, the battery in my front keeping up meantime an incessant and well-directed fire, killing and wounding several of

* Omitted; but see revised statement, p. 179.

my men and horses. I held my position for about half an hour longer, when, finding that our batteries which had been engaged on my right had left the field, and that our infantry was also retiring, and the enemy crowding in on both flanks of my battery, I limbered up my guns and moved off at a trot to the ground immediately in front of the brick house (then used as a temporary hospital), encountering a very destructive fire from the enemy's line, then advancing, and distant about 250 yards on my flank. The fire was galling in the extreme. Many of my bravest and best men fell, and, in order to save my guns, I was obliged to leave the brave fellows on the field.

When I arrived near the brick building before mentioned, Major-General Sickles, then on the ground, through his chief of corps artillery, Capt. G. E. Randolph, assigned me to a position in order to check the advance of the enemy, who was then pressing on in front and both flanks. I loaded the guns with canister, and reserved my fire until the enemy was within 350 yards of my position, and then opened with terrible effect, causing their troops to break and take to the cover of the woods on my left and front, where we followed them with solid shot until the ammunition in the limbers was exhausted. Then, with the aid of my few remaining men and horses, the *débris* of my battery was drawn from the field, my men cheering, under a heavy fire from three of the enemy's batteries, one on the Plank road in front of my right, one on the left and rear, and another on the left and front of my battery.

When leaving the field, I was obliged for want of horses—many of the pieces and caissons having but two and three, and they, in many instances, wounded—to abandon a caisson; also five wheels, which were shattered by solid shot and changed under fire.

My loss in men was as follows: Killed, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer (Lieutenant Arnold) and 38 enlisted men; also 59 horses killed and disabled. The loss in men was probably greater than that of any other battery during the war; that is, in proportion to my numbers, as I took into action about 120 men.

Of the conduct of officers and men I cannot speak in too high terms. Without a single exception it was heroic, and reflects credit on the battery and the service in general. It will be a pleasant duty for me, as soon as time will permit, to recommend to the attention of the general commanding such cases of particular merit as will be considered deserving of acknowledgment by promotion by brevets and by the bestowal of medals of honor. This is due to the brave men by whose untiring efforts I was enabled to save my guns and deal destruction to the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEELEY,

First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery K.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, *Chief of Art., 3d Army Corps.*

No. 159.

Report of Capt. Henry R. Dalton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS, *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the Third Division, Third Army Corps, in the recent battles near Chancellorsville, Va.:

It is unnecessary to relate in detail the march of the division to the

lower bridges below Fredericksburg and its subsequent march to the United States Ford, which was crossed on the 1st instant. The division met the enemy in battle on the 2d and 3d instant.

A little before noon on the 2d instant, the Third Brigade, composed of the First and Second Regiments U. S. Sharpshooters, Colonel Berdan commanding, was sent forward, by order of the major-general commanding the corps, to report to Brigadier-General Birney, commanding the First Division, who, it was understood, was to make a reconnaissance in force. The report of the part taken by Colonel Berdan's command on this day will, therefore, appear in General Birney's report. It is, however, due them to state that they did most effective service in capturing a great number of prisoners.

About 12 m. the First Brigade, Colonel Franklin commanding, composed of the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Ellis; the Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin, and the One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McGovern; the Second Brigade, Colonel Bowman, commanding, composed of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Potter; the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Crowther; the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Opp, and the artillery, Battery H, First Ohio, and the Tenth and Eleventh New York Batteries, were ordered to the support of the First Division, which was reported driving the enemy. The division was marched out on the Plank road about three-fourths of a mile; then to the left through the woods 1 mile, leaving the batteries at the farm about midway between the Plank road and our line of battle, when it formed in line, the Second Brigade and the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York on the right, connecting with General Ward's brigade, and the two remaining regiments of the First Brigade on the left, connecting with General Williams' command, of the Twelfth Corps.

We advanced in fine style, the First Brigade firing a few volleys, and all feeling almost sure of success, when word was brought of the breaking of the Eleventh Corps, and orders to retire at once toward the Plank road. This we did, arriving at dark at the position where we left our batteries. The enemy was then holding the Plank road in our front and advancing toward our position, in pursuit of the retreating Eleventh Corps, when our batteries opened upon him with great vigor and effectually checked his advance.

The First Brigade was then put in position in two lines, to the left and front of the batteries, close to the woods on the edge of the open field, the Second Brigade supporting the batteries in the rear. Our troops remained in this position under arms all night, and repulsed several times the attempts of the enemy to force our lines.

Before daybreak the entire division moved in the direction of the brick house, known as General Hooker's headquarters, and was placed in the following position: The First Brigade in two lines on the right of the Plank road, a battery of artillery being on the left of the road and a little in our rear. The brigade held this position in a most gallant style after the withdrawal of General Berry's troops, and staid the advance of the enemy, who seemed to come on in crowds rather than in any lines of battle.

The battery on their left being withdrawn, the One hundred and twenty-fourth and Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers reformed on the left of the Plank road, and charged vigorously upon the enemy, who were then coming down the road and over the works erected as a covering to the battery.

It was at this time that the brave Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin, Eighty-sixth New York, was shot dead, and Major Higgins, of the same regiment, was wounded. On returning from this charge, this brigade was formed in rear and to the left of the brick house, where it lay ready to engage the enemy again should occasion require. The officers of this brigade performed their duty in the most faithful manner. The Second Brigade was placed in position supporting the batteries on the left and front of the white house. This position was a critical one, the troops on either flank having fallen back and the batteries having been withdrawn, but the brigade held its ground successfully until nearly flanked, when it retired to the lines of the army. In this movement, the brigade was constantly engaged in fighting, and suffered heavily, losing more than half the command. Out of 7 field officers, 5 fell, either killed or wounded, viz, Colonel Crowther, of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed; Major Jones, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, wounded and a prisoner, and Colonel Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, and Major Savage, of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, wounded. The U. S. Sharpshooters were placed on the right of the First Brigade, to prevent the enemy from flanking our right. They were deployed in the woods and did most excellent service. Major Hastings, of the First Regiment, was wounded during the action.

The artillery of the division being more expressly under the direction of the corps chief of artillery, I presume his report will contain the report of the part it took in the battles of Saturday and Sunday.

The division returned to the lines of the army on Sunday noon, where it remained in position until the withdrawal of the troops, Wednesday, at 2 a. m.

I regret the painful necessity of submitting this report, which should have been written by the lamented commander of this division, who was mortally wounded on the morning of the 4th instant. I will not speak his praises here, as the fighting done by his division at Chancellorsville says more than I can write. That the officers and men of this division did their duty most gallantly, our many dead and suffering wounded attest. Of the 3,500 who marched out of camp the previous week, but 2,400 returned.

I would respectfully submit the above statement of facts, and forward herewith the reports of the brigade and regimental commanders and that of the chief of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Col. O. H. HART, *A. A. G., Third Army Corps.*

No. 160.

Report of Lieut. John R. Pancoast, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Ambulance Officer.

HDQRS. AMBULANCE CORPS, THIRD DIV., *May* 21, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the ambulance corps of this division during the late battle of Chancellorsville:

On the afternoon of April 28, I detailed 3 sergeants and 32 guards,

with stretchers, to accompany the division in its march toward Franklin's old crossing.

On the morning of the 29th, I followed them, parking on the ground selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Morford, corps quartermaster.

About noon of the 30th, in compliance with orders, I detailed two ambulances and a guard, under the charge of a sergeant, to follow the division to Chancellorsville, via the United States Ford, and as soon as the road was clear I took my train to that ford and parked near the pontoon bridge on the evening of the 1st, being positively forbidden, by a personal order from Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the army, from crossing with my train until further orders, which Colonel [William E.] Morford assured me should be sent as soon as its services should be required.

On the morning of the 2d (Saturday), I crossed personally, saw the position of the division and its hospital, and made such arrangements as I could for efficient service in the expected battle, both with Dr. [John S.] Jamison, chief surgeon of the division, and with the corps ambulance officer, Lieut. J. R. Moore.

On the morning of the 3d, I crossed the river again, and, finding the action had commenced, sent an order to my brigade lieutenant to send me at once the remainder of the stretcher-men, and to get the ambulances over the river and to the front as soon as possible.

Upon my reaching the Chancellor house, I found my division lying there in line of battle, and was told that the enemy occupied their camp of last night, and the ground over which they had been fighting. My stretcher-men, nearly exhausted, had not been able, after leaving the immediate field of action, to find any hospital of this division nearer than the river, and had, when other surgeons were not kind enough to volunteer to attend to them, been compelled to carry their wounded to the Rappahannock, and in some instances to this side of it. My stretchermen left in camp arrived at the white house about noon, and I was immediately ordered by Dr. Sim, medical director of the corps, to remove the wounded from a hospital to the left of the white house, in a hollow, to the brick house near the pontoons. This I succeeded in effecting about 1 a. m. of the 4th.

Shortly after sunrise of the 4th, I was detailed by Lieutenant Moore, corps ambulance officer, to superintend the removal of all wounded from the brick house to Potomac Creek. This took nearly all the ambulances in the corps. I also sent this morning, as far as I had them, fresh guards to relieve those already worn down, and supplied them with stretchers in place of those broken or lost.

On that night I visited the division hospital, re-established near an old saw-mill, and saw all the regiments of the division I could find, and ascertained there were but 7 of our wounded within our lines that we could find or get information of, who were removed and their wounds dressed.

The next morning, at the request of Dr. Letterman, I made an estimate of the number of Third Corps wounded in our possession, and received from him an order for 135 ambulances, which, in addition to the few of ours on hand, sufficed to remove all of our own men to Potomac Creek.

At the time of the retreat, I do not think that a single Third Corps wounded man was left who could have been obtained. I was so informed by the surgeons in charge at the time. I believe that every man of my division wounded Saturday afternoon and evening was brought by my men to the field surgeons and his wounds dressed. That night

and the next morning some few men were carried to the rear, to the river and even across it, before surgeons of the division could be found. Of course, very few could be removed in this manner, and it was impossible to get the ambulances across sooner than was done, they being kept back by imperative orders from Colonel Ingalls, and then by the jam in the roads leading to the pontoons. All wounded, unable to walk, who fell on the ground to the right of Chancellorsville had necessarily to be left, excepting the few already referred to as being carried by my men.

I would respectfully suggest that in all operations in a country like that of the recent fight, and with a line of operations connected by pontoons, the prompt removal of the wounded is impossible. Ambulances clog the roads to the prejudice of military maneuvers, and hospitals, unless established very near the field, are practically useless if speed is desired, and, if too near (as was the case with two of my division hospitals), may fall into the enemy's possession.

Respectfully,

JNO. R. PANCOAST,
Second Lieut. and Chief Ambulance Officer, Third Division.

Lieut. A. WEBSTER,
Chief Ambulance Officer, Third Army Corps.

No. 161.

Report of Col. Emlen Franklin, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from division headquarters, requiring a report of the part taken by this brigade in the late engagements on the Rappahannock and in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, Va., I have the honor to report that this brigade crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford, with the rest of the division, on the morning of May 1, but took no part in the engagements of that day, except being drawn up in position in reserve during the reconnaissance in force with which the enemy felt our lines in the afternoon and evening.

About noon of May 2, we marched, in conjunction with the rest of the division, to the front, about a mile along the Plank road, and then turned to the left, for the purpose, as I understood, of making a demonstration on the flank of a column of the enemy moving toward the right of our lines. After advancing about 2 miles, we met the enemy in force immediately after debouching from a dense and tangled thicket, and formed line of battle, connecting with the Second Brigade of our division on the right and Williams' brigade on the left. After exchanging a few rounds with the enemy at this place, we were ordered to retire, in consequence of his having forced our lines and appeared in large force in our rear. We fell back upon the same line upon which we had advanced for about half a mile to a hill, where we found a battery engaged with the enemy, who occupied the road upon which we had advanced. After remaining in support of this battery for some time, we were placed in position to the left and front about 200 yards, holding a line of woods which skirted the open field. We maintained this

position during the night of the 2d against the enemy, who occupied the woods in some force and made repeated attacks on our line, which were handsomely repelled by close volleys of musketry. About a dozen prisoners were taken.

At daylight on the morning of the 3d, we commenced a movement to the right, in conjunction with the other advanced forces, to regain the general lines of the army. After marching about a mile, we were thrown into position; first on the left, and afterward on the right of the Plank road, and the whole brigade was soon hotly engaged with the advancing columns of the enemy. This was a very severe encounter of some hours' duration, during which the enemy was not only checked in his advance, but was driven back by repeated charges of our troops, who almost universally, both officers and men, behaved with great gallantry. Over 100 prisoners were here taken. We finally withdrew, under orders, without confusion and in good order, within the general lines, and were not again actively engaged.

During all the shifting scenes of these two days' battles, the regiments were handled by their commanding officers with the proper military precision, and every one seemed determined to do his best against the foe. The regiments were in many cases so individualized in their encounters that justice cannot be done to them in a general report without accompanying it with the reports of the regimental commanders, copies of which I accordingly append.

I beg leave to give my testimony to the zeal and thorough good conduct of my staff officers, Capt. Benjamin M. Piatt and Lieuts. John C. Long and Henry P. Ramsdell.

Respectfully submitted.

EMLEN FRANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 162.

Report of Capt. Jacob H. Lansing, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated May 7, 1863, I herewith make a written report of the part the Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers took in the late engagement on the Rappahannock and in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, Va., all of which I respectfully submit, as follows:

Our regiment crossed the Rappahannock, May 1, at the United States Ford, and moved down on the opposite side about 6 miles.

The next day we moved forward and took position, supporting a battery that was firing upon the enemy's supply trains. Here we were joined by the balance of our brigade, and moved forward and to the left through a piece of woods to a meadow, where the enemy were in force. We remained there about thirty minutes, under a brisk fire of the enemy, and were then ordered back. We returned in good order to a hill, where our batteries were in position, and formed line in their support. We were then ordered to fall back and take position in an open field, where we lay on our arms all night.

The next morning (Sunday), we started at daylight and marched to the Plank road, where we again formed in support of a battery. We were then ordered to the right and in a woods, where we engaged the enemy for about an hour under very heavy fire. We were then ordered to fall back, as the enemy were outflanking us. We formed again in the open field, and in rear of the earthworks and in front of the enemy, under a heavy fire, and charged as far as the small house on the left, driving the enemy, and there forming line. We were then moved to the rear, and ordered to support a battery. We lay on our arms all night. After this we were building earthworks and supporting batteries until ordered to fall back toward the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LANSING,
Captain, Comdg. Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Col. E. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 163.

Report of Col. A. Van Horne Ellis, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 124TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
May 7, 1863.

COLONEL: Per your order, I have to report that this regiment left camp April 28, and marched with the rest of your brigade down the Rappahannock to a point below Fredericksburg, bivouacking there at about midnight, and moving next morning to within half a mile of the river, there encamping.

Next day, April 30, we took up the march in a northerly direction, and encamped for the night at 1.30 a. m. about 6 miles above our old winter quarters, in a peach orchard.

Leaving again at sunrise, May 1, and crossing the river on pontoons, proceeded about 3 miles westerly, and formed column of division in an open space with a large building on the left. Here were collected a great many troops, and an engagement took place in front of us, with some severe cannonading, in which the enemy appeared to have the worst.

Near midnight you led us back into the woods, where we lay until May 2, about noon, when we marched along a plank road, and, taking a cut in the woods to the left, formed a picket line, relieving some of Birney's division there posted. At about 3 p. m. we again marched toward the left, and, proceeding about 1 mile, formed line of battle under the direction of Major-General Sickles, in company with our whole division and many other regiments.

I was then ordered by General Whipple to support Colonel Bowman's right, which I would find through a wooded hill on our right front, and, marching thither, was halted midway by an aide from General Sickles, to know where we were going, and ordered to await an aide to conduct us; but shortly after, hearing heavy firing in front, I led the regiment up the hill, and saw the rest of our division engaging a large force of the enemy in the valley below, and apparently falling back. I instantly ordered an advance, and the men, cheering lustily, charged down a steep hill covered with cedars, forming line of battle at the bottom; but

here we found that the division was retiring, and were by General Whipple ordered to follow the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers through a marshy thicket back from whence we had started. In the meantime heavy cannonading was going on in our late rear, now front, and we found that the enemy had turned our position and taken several caissons and prisoners, stampeding our mules and negroes, but were driven back by the artillery. You shortly after posted us as pickets along the edge of a thick cedar grove, where we remained during the night, with but one alarm from the enemy, who opened fire on us, which we returned lustily, and were annoyed no more.

At daylight on the 3d instant, you led us away with the brigade, in company with the rest of the division and corps, changing front by the right flank; and, reforming line of battle behind a brass battery, protected by earthworks, were ordered to support it. A short time previous, two companies had been sent out by General Whipple on picket, and here rejoined us, having lost 5 men. In this position we remained about an hour, losing several men by shells, when you ordered us to the right, to repulse any attack and preserve the battery at all hazards.

Here we found some sharpshooters, under Major Hastings, and as we advanced in line of battle through a thick wood we were opened upon by a large force of the rebels on our front and right flank, the movement being done as our parade guides were coming out and companies dressing on the center, and a severe engagement of about an hour's duration ensued, the enemy, in force, trying to drive us and capture the battery. Our men fought like tigers, cheering loudly and falling fast, the officers, without exception, standing up to their duty and encouraging their commands. Three color-bearers were here shot down in succession, but the colors never touched the ground. In about an hour's time, word was brought me that the battery was withdrawn and our troops on the left had retired. To remain would be certain capture, and, previously passing the word up and down the line to prevent confusion, we fell back step by step to the road in the rear. Here our troops were in some confusion, and a staff officer of General Sickles (I think Lieutenant Blake) was rallying two or three fragments of regiments for a charge to retake the works abandoned by the battery. He called upon us, and we, right-wheeling, charged on the double-quick, drove out the rebels, captured several, and opened on them with musketry. I was here informed that but two or three rounds of ammunition were left in the boxes of the men, and perceiving our colors the only one remaining, and being totally unsupported, we fell back with some loss to the main body, who were now retiring in good order. We now, retiring about 500 yards, were ordered to support Meagher's Irish Brigade, which, it was said, was about charging with the bayonet. We lay down behind it in line of battle, with a battery on our left, and were here shelled by the enemy in the liveliest manner. A caisson blown up in front of us filled the air with fragments, and the roar and bursting of shells was in one continuous thunder. We here lost several men.

About 4 p. m., Meagher's brigade retiring, we again marched to the right and halted in an open space, heavily protected by artillery, where the enemy, after one attack being repulsed, appeared to have had enough. You then ordered us out on picket, to relieve the brave sharpshooters in the open space in front of the batteries, which we did, and were ourselves relieved at daybreak. Tools were now furnished us, and, in company with other regiments of the corps, we intrenched ourselves in many lines of rifle-pits. We here lost 3 men by rebel sharpshooters.

We now remained until the night of the 5th, when, in the midst of heavy rain and mud, you ordered us to be ready to march at a moment's notice, and at daylight of the 6th instant we left, taking a road through the woods, and, crossing the river about 7 a. m., were ordered to our old winter quarters, which we reached, after a fatiguing march, on the afternoon of the same day, where we now are. We have obeyed all the orders received.

Killed	31
Wounded	155
Missing (killed or wounded)	17
Total*	203

I beg to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS,
Colonel 124th New York Volunteers.

Colonel FRANKLIN, *Comdg. First Brig., Third Div.*

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward McGovern, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 122D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters, dated May 7, 1863, calling for a report from commanding officers of regiments of the part their commands took in the late engagements on the Rappahannock and in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, Va., I have the honor to report:

On May 2, the One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers marched, in its proper place in the First Brigade, on the Plank road about 1 mile west of Chancellorsville, and filed to the left, going in the direction of a battery which I understood to be firing upon a marching column of the enemy. I was ordered to form line of battle in advance of the battery, and forwarded obliquely to the right, passing a dense woods on my front in close column by company, when I deployed column on emerging from the woods, and again advanced in line of battle across a swamp to within 250 yards of the lines of the enemy. At this point the fire of the enemy opened, but as I was preceded by a line of skirmishers, I was prevented from delivering an effective reply.

Our lines halted at this point, and I ordered my men to avoid that part of the enemy's fire which was delivered at our skirmishers. Our lines were not advanced from this point. I found it impossible wholly to restrain the fire of my men, as the fire opened on our left and rear, though our skirmishers had not yet retired. In a few moments I was ordered to about-face, to repel the enemy, who had suddenly appeared upon our rear, and I hastened to bring my men to support the battery upon the hill.

When I arrived at the hill, General Sickles rode up and said that he wished the regiment in line in two minutes; everything depended on it. In a moment the regiment was in line, ready to meet the enemy. He did not advance, however, and I was ordered to take position about 200 yards in advance of the battery, at the edge of the woods, and in no case to yield the place to the enemy. I advanced to the woods and took position, throwing out skirmishers. About 11 p. m. the enemy

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

advanced and opened fire. My skirmishers fell back, as directed, and immediately I opened fire, delivering a sweeping and most effective volley into the woods, repelling the enemy and completely silencing his fire. Shortly afterward I was relieved by the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers.

On Sunday morning, May 3, at 4 o'clock, I was ordered to move my regiment to the right about 1 mile, across the Plank road, and was put in position to meet the advancing columns of the enemy, and immediately became engaged. Our advance was slow but steady until 11 o'clock, when the left wing had reached and occupied the breastworks of the enemy. The right handsomely repulsed a line of the enemy, which threatened our flank, and, following its success, rejoined the left at the breastworks.

During the progress of the morning's engagement, my men did not at any time falter or yield an inch of ground to the enemy. I would state that at the beginning of the engagement I labored under the misapprehension of believing that my line was preceded by other lines of our own troops. I was led to believe so by orders I had received. The density of the woods prevented me from examining the ground before me. While I was still under that belief, the enemy appeared on my right, overlapping my line and making a change of front necessary. As our lines were close together and the fire severe, I deemed it prudent to change front upon the right-center company, throwing back my right and advancing my left. The movement was only partially successful, owing to the difficulty of making orders heard. My left moved straight forward over the breastworks, while the right, changing front, delivered a well-directed fire, which put the enemy to precipitate flight. In the temporary separation, the left wing was under the command of Major Stevens. When orders to that effect were received, the regiment retired in a body in good order, having been actually engaged with the enemy for six hours.

The movements above detailed were made in connection with the movements of the other regiments of the brigade. The regiment was not again actively engaged.

I find it difficult to return the exact number of prisoners taken, as they were rapidly sent to the rear during the engagement as soon as taken. The whole number taken during Saturday and Sunday was not less than 150.

Our loss is as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	.....	6	.....	6
Enlisted men	11	70	16	97
Total*	11	76	16	103

I do but justice to officers and men when I say they behaved themselves with great gallantry.

Respectfully,

EDW. McGOVERN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 122d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain PIATT, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* But see revised statement, p. 179.

No. 165.

Report of Col. Samuel M. Bowman, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

NEAR STONEMAN'S SWITCH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this brigade was chiefly employed on the 1st instant by marching from the north bank of the Rappahannock, across that river, to a camp near Chancellorsville, and in making due preparations for battle, supposed to be near at hand.

On the 2d, in obedience to orders from General Whipple, we marched out on the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Plank road a short distance, thence taking a road to the left, and arriving at a farm, where we halted and deployed in line of battle.

Soon afterward I was ordered to move forward with the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers through the woods, and with these two regiments connected our line of battle with Colonel Franklin's brigade on the left and General Ward's on the right. The One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers was left to support a battery at the farm. No portion of my command became engaged with the enemy that day.

In the evening, we fell back and lay on our arms until near daylight, when the entire brigade was directed to march in the direction of the brick house, and to form the third line of battle in front of our batteries placed on the hill. I had no special orders from General Whipple, excepting that it would be expected of me to support the batteries, but I had hardly made the proper dispositions of my command when (the enemy having made a vigorous attack against our left) I saw our troops on both sides of the creek begin to waver, and at length saw those under temporary cover on the left of the creek break and run without giving the enemy a single volley. Under these circumstances it was obvious that unless this calamity could be repaired instantly our left would be turned at the very beginning of the engagement. I could not at the moment obtain the advice of either my division or corps commander. The enemy were seeking the very cover abandoned by our troops, to be used against us. There was no time for delay, and I ordered the One hundred and tenth and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers (these being nearest thereto) into the position abandoned as above stated. For a moment it was doubtful whether we could get there before the enemy, but just then General Whipple appeared, and, urging us on, we secured the position and held it.

By this circumstance my command was divided. The Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers became engaged subsequently and lost heavily. Colonel Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, and Major Savage were all badly wounded, and of 21 officers and 537 enlisted men of this regiment who went into the fight there remain only 5 officers and 212 men now present for duty.

The One hundred and tenth and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers held their position for nearly two hours, and until after our artillery on the hill had been withdrawn.

Several prisoners came in and surrendered and were sent forward, one of whom brought in his hand a battle-flag—white and red, with a figure 3 in the center—which he claimed to belong to us. This flag is ready to be delivered to whom it may concern. We also recovered a gun, with carriage and horses attached,* belonging to [First] Ohio

*See Huntington's report, No. 167, p. 504.

Battery. So far as appearances indicated, it had been ingloriously abandoned. The carriage and horses are all sound and in good order, and the only obstacle a stump of a tree against which it had halted.

My command having been separated by the circumstance alluded to, and anticipating my inability to be present constantly with all portions of it, I instructed Colonel Crowther, the senior officer, to hold the position at all hazards until it became absolutely impossible, and then to retreat; but, unfortunately, he did not discover in time our line broken on his right and that he was flanked on his left, and before he was aware of it he was called upon to surrender by an overwhelming force of the enemy. This proposition was responded to only by a hand-to-hand encounter, in which he bravely fell, and out of which about one-half of the command at that point escaped, bringing many prisoners with them. The fate of the balance is unknown. No braver or better troops than those composing the Eighty-fourth and One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers fought on that day.

My special thanks are due to Col. J. H. Potter, Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, and Major Savage, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Opp and Major Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major Jones (wounded and a prisoner), One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all of whom behaved most gallantly.

The following staff officers of this command—Capt. Charles W. Fribley, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. W. A. Norton, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Jesse B. Young, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aides-de-camp—rendered me most valuable assistance on more than one trying occasion, and in the discharge of their duties displayed the utmost coolness and bravery.

Colonel Crowther, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell, mortally wounded. His death is much regretted. He was a brave and fearless soldier, esteemed by all.

Those who survive are in fine spirits, and as ready as ever to do battle for the cause and country.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. BOWMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON, *A. A. G., Third Div., Third A. C.*

No. 166.

Report of Col. Hiram Berdan, First U. S. Sharpshooters, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my command was not engaged with the enemy during the recent movement until Saturday, May 2.

On Friday evening, May 1, my brigade was formed in two lines in front of the division, on the right of the brick house used by General Hooker as his headquarters. We remained there until about midnight, when we returned to our previous place of halting, on the road to the United States Ford, and bivouacked for the night.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, we were formed in two lines, with regimental front on the left of the road, in the woods, at the rear

of the opening behind the brick house before mentioned. At about noon, I received orders to report with my command to General Birney for a reconnaissance. I received general instructions from General Birney, which were to skirmish through the woods, keeping in the direction of a smoke which was rising from the woods on the southeast of our position. I deployed my First Regiment in the woods, using the Second Regiment as a reserve, and ordered them to advance and drive the rebels from the woods. My skirmishers soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-third Georgia, and drove them steadily from the woods, where they rallied at a large building, apparently used as a foundry. I then advanced my right and left, with flankers from the Second Regiment, and kept up so accurate and rapid a fire that the enemy dared not leave the cover of the building. I then ordered my men to cease firing, and called upon the rebels to surrender, upon which they came in, after throwing down their arms and showing a white rag. The support of their skirmishers, with those who were able to escape, fell back along the road and rallied in a lane, covering in their retreat a wagon train, which was visible moving down the road. After sending the prisoners to the rear, I caused my left to gradually advance, keeping the attention of the enemy by desultory firing while I rapidly pushed forward my right in the woods until I had outflanked them and opened fire. They then attempted to come out of the railroad cut, in which they had taken shelter, and to retreat to the rear, but on meeting our fire they returned again to their cover, and very soon threw down their arms and surrendered. The whole number of prisoners taken was 365, including 19 officers, among whom was the major of the regiment. Our loss was trifling. Four regiments of infantry were brought up to our support, and I established a line of pickets along the road as far as I thought it safe to do so. About sunset we were ordered to withdraw, which we did, bringing all of our men who had not been killed. The guns, which were Springfield muskets, we were compelled to destroy. The whole affair was very successful, and had we been promptly supported, I am confident we could have taken the battery and a portion of the enemy's train.

At night we bivouacked with our division, and on Sunday morning I was relieved from duty with General Birney, and reported to General Whipple. I posted my First Regiment in the woods on the right of the Plank road, deploying two divisions as skirmishers, and ordering them to advance, firing. They drove back a heavy line of the enemy's skirmishers with a rapid fire from their breech-loading rifles, and took of those who passed by them, behind trees, and of the portion of the enemy's line which extended farther to the right than my line, as nearly as I can judge from the reports of my officers, from 318 to 325 prisoners, besides killing a great many of the enemy. They advanced until they met the double lines of the enemy, when they retired, firing, to their supports. I held my Second Regiment as reserve, and afterward posted it farther to the right. Our loss here was considerable.

On Sunday afternoon, a detachment of about 120 men was posted near the building occupied as a hospital, under the command of Captain Wilson, and at the request of General Barnes, of the First Division, Fifth Corps, it drove the enemy from the woods and established a picket line for a portion of the Fifth Corps. He was afterward ordered by General Sickles to move to the left and establish the line in front of the Third Corps, which was done. He was relieved on Monday morning by my Second Regiment, and the remainder of my command was stationed behind slight works, thrown up by themselves, like the rest of

the forces in the vicinity, one regiment relieving the other on picket, on which they lost several men, and were continually engaged in a scattering fire, and occasionally taking a prisoner.

On Monday morning, a detail was called for to go out and endeavor to silence the rebel sharpshooters, who had occasioned considerable loss in our lines by shooting over into them. I called for 10 volunteers, and went with them to the line of skirmishers, which I ordered to advance, firing, and we drove the advanced skirmishers to their rifle-pits, and held the ground gained, so that no more casualties occurred from the enemy's fire.

On Monday evening, the Eleventh New Jersey, which was acting as our support, was alarmed by firing on our right, and it opened fire upon my Second Regiment, which was deployed in its front, wounding 5 of my men. My regiment maintained its ground until the Eleventh New Jersey had retreated under fire of the rebel battery to its rifle-pits, and then retired in good order. After the firing had ceased, it returned and established its original line. At the request of General Sickles, we retired across the river with the remainder of the corps, and arrived in camp about 5 p. m.

I cannot close my report without mentioning that my command, with a few exceptions, both officers and men, behaved splendidly. The results achieved by it are sufficient evidence that it was not remiss. I would make special mention of Major Stoughton, commanding my Second Regiment; Captains Nash, Baker, Wilson, and Marble, and Lieutenant Brewer, of my First Regiment. They all rendered valuable service, not only in encouraging the men to do their duty, but exhibited excellent judgment and great coolness and daring in handling their men.

Lieutenant Brewer, who has twice before been wounded, received his fatal shot, and was the only officer in my command who was killed. Captains Rowell and Chase, of the Second Regiment, as well as Lieutenant Norton, the adjutant of the regiment, also deserve great praise. Chaplain [Lorenzo] Barber, of the Second Regiment, took a rifle, and went in with the skirmishers with his usual bravery. My first surgeons, Drs. [George M.] Brennan and [A. A. C.] Williams, deserve special credit for the coolness displayed in going wherever the discharge of their duties, which often called them to the extreme front, demanded their presence. Dr. Williams, surgeon of my Second Regiment, was wounded by a ball passing through his arm, but he did not leave his duties for a moment. I extremely regret the temporary loss of the services of Lieutenant [William H.] Horton, one of my aides, who was wounded on Monday morning.

I herewith inclose a detailed report of the killed, wounded, and missing,* which, considering the circumstances, is comparatively small. The command, though somewhat fatigued, is in excellent condition and ready for service. The following is a recapitulation of the result of our action: The number of prisoners taken by the command, 683. The number of rounds of ammunition fired was at least 60 per man. We lost—killed, 11; wounded, 61; missing, 12.

I have the honor, captain, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BERDAN,

Colonel (U. S. Sharpshooters), Comdg. Third Brigade.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 180.

No. 167.

Report of Captain James F. Huntington, First Ohio Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, THIRD DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries of this division in the late action near Chancellorsville on May 2 and 3:

The batteries crossed the river at the United States Ford about noon on Friday, the 1st instant, and moved up and parked near the headquarters of General Couch.

Remained at that place until the afternoon of the following day, when, in obedience to orders, we followed the division up the Plank road, and halted in the open field to the left of the woods bordering that road. While the infantry went on to the front, a considerable body of cavalry drew up near us on our left as we faced while in park. While resting there, the attack was made on the Eleventh Corps. The firing grew nearer, and though we could see nothing, it was evident that our troops were giving way. Captain Puttkammer being absent at the time, I ordered the three batteries to wheel into battery. They had hardly done so when a torrent of our retreating infantry tore through our line, frightening the horses and producing a temporary confusion. The enemy opened a heavy fire from our front, and, advancing through the woods between us and the Plank road, enfiladed our lines. This rendered it necessary to retire a little and make a partial change of front. The execution of this maneuver was much impeded by the cavalry before alluded to, which rode round and round on the ground we wished to occupy. The Tenth New York Battery, which was close to the edge of the woods, exposed to a severe fire, being unable to make the change of front, limbered up and retired, taking a new position farther to the rear and right.

Battery H, First Ohio, was then swung round so as to rake the woods on our right, and continued to fire in that direction, while the Eleventh New York Battery maintained the front until the enemy fell back and our infantry returned. The men lay by the guns all night, and early on Sunday morning all the artillery was withdrawn, except the pieces of Battery H, which were to remain and hold that position. Two regiments of infantry also remained, one on each flank. The enemy soon advanced in strong force from the woods in front, where they also had a battery, which played on us, while another body moved round our left flank. The battery was served as rapidly as possible and kept the front clear, but though the infantry on our left fought gallantly, it was forced back. Seeing our flank turned and the enemy already in our rear, I ordered the battery to limber to the rear, and moved off. Our only line of retreat was down over the hill, on the brink of which we were, through a piece of marshy ground and over a bad ditch, and through a narrow space to the left of the line of breastworks thrown across the ravine. Two of the pieces got out, but the horses of the others being shot and unable to get them over the ditch, and being exposed to the fire of our own men as well as that of the advancing enemy, they were necessarily abandoned. I was with the last piece, and speak from personal knowledge. One gun was afterward recovered. The remains of this battery were then sent to the rear.

After the Tenth and Eleventh New York Batteries left the position

occupied on Saturday evening, they went back near General Hooker's headquarters and formed in line. The Eleventh New York Battery was soon after placed in position on the right of the Plank road. It was here exposed to a heavy artillery fire, losing so many horses that the bodies of the caissons and one complete caisson were abandoned, when the battery retired, for the want of teams to draw them off. This battery was then taken back, and put in position near the frame house known as General Couch's headquarters, and remained there until evening, when it was ordered back to the ford. The first position taken by the Tenth New York Battery was in front of General Hooker's headquarters, diagonally across the corner. This battery suffered severely at this point. It remained there until all the artillery was ordered back to the new position, where it was held until our whole force retired.

In my opinion the batteries of this division are entitled to credit for maintaining their position on Saturday evening, left as they were without support worth naming, exposed to the demoralizing effects of the flight through their ranks of a crowd of panic-stricken fugitives. Permit me to add that the practice of placing infantry supports in the rear of batteries cannot be too strongly deprecated; they generally in such cases do nothing or worse than nothing.

On Saturday evening, one company of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, lying in the rear of Battery H, First Ohio, rose and fired a volley directly into it, not, of course, designedly, but owing to their being in our rear. I have the honor to refer you for particulars of casualties to report already sent in. The total loss of the three batteries was 40 killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, captain, yours, most respectfully,

J. F. HUNTINGTON,
Capt., and Chief of Artillery, Third Div., Third Army Corps.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Third Army Corps.

No. 168.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, with correspondence.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 12, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the commanding general, the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Corps, under my command, in the recent operations at Chancellorsville and on the right bank of the Rappahannock:

In accordance with the orders of the commanding general, the corps was put in motion for Kelly's Ford on the 27th ultimo, bivouacking for the night at Hartwood Church.

The next day it followed the Twelfth Corps, reaching Kelly's Ford and its vicinity that night.

On the 29th, the First and Second Divisions (Sykes' and Griffin's) crossed the Rappahannock as soon as the Twelfth Corps had cleared the bridge, which was about 11 a. m., and marched to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan. The column was preceded by a detachment of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, placed under my direction by Brigadier-General Pleasonton. On reaching Richardsville,

* But see revised statement, p. 180.

Colonel Devin detached a squadron to Ellis' and Richards' Fords, accompanied by Capt. A. Moore, aide-de-camp, who surprised the pickets of the enemy at Richards' Ford, capturing several officers and some 35 enlisted men.

On reaching the Rapidan, at 5 p. m., two squadrons of cavalry were pushed across, which soon drove off the few mounted men of the enemy who were keeping a lookout for our approach. The cavalry was immediately followed by Griffin's and Sykes' divisions, which forded the stream, notwithstanding it was 3 feet deep, with a very rapid current. Both divisions were bivouacked on the right bank of the Rapidan by midnight.

The Third Division (Humphreys') had been left at the Rappahannock, to cover the passage of our trains and assist in taking up the bridges. This duty was not accomplished until late in the night, at which time Humphreys commenced his march to rejoin the command, but, owing to the darkness of the night and the ignorance of his guides, he lost his way, and did not reach the Rapidan until after the departure of the column.

Before daylight on the 30th, two squadrons of cavalry were sent out, with instructions for one to push on in the direction of Chancellorsville, the other to take the road to the United States Ford, after crossing Hunting Creek; both to drive in the enemy's pickets, if encountered, and pursue them as far as they could, reporting results. Just as the column of infantry was ready to move, I received a report from Colonel Devin that he had driven in the enemy's pickets on the United States Ford road, and had pursued them for several miles until he had encountered the enemy in force drawn up in line of battle to the number, he should think, of at least a brigade. Having no reason at the time to doubt the authenticity of this report, I concluded the enemy had become apprised of our movement and were prepared to dispute the opening of the United States Ford, a point of vital importance to our operations. I therefore ordered Sykes' division, in advance, to proceed at once to the United States Ford, and halted Griffin, after passing Hunting Creek, to await the development of Sykes' movement.

Soon after making these dispositions, the cavalry reported their occupation of Chancellorsville, after a slight skirmish with a small force of the enemy. Being satisfied from this that there could be no enemy at the United States Ford, I pushed Griffin on to Chancellorsville, which place he occupied at about 11 a. m., and where I was rejoined by Sykes about 1 p. m. As soon as Chancellorsville was occupied, I directed Colonel Devin with his whole cavalry force to send out a strong picket on the Plank road, and to send another party out on the Banks' Ford or River road, to feel for the enemy, and ascertain how much of our front was uncovered.

About 3 p. m. I received a report from Colonel Devin that he had driven in the enemy's pickets at the Banks' Ford road, and had pursued them until he could see their line of battle, and from the wagons visible he concluded they were about to evacuate the position. I immediately directed General Griffin to advance a brigade to support the cavalry, and, if practicable, to drive in the infantry and uncover Banks' Ford.

About an hour afterward, Griffin reported to me that he was with his brigade in the presence of a superior force of the enemy, and that he would require support if he had to maintain his position. I then ascertained, to my surprise, that the cavalry, instead of going down the Banks' Ford road, as they reported and led me to believe, had gone

down the old Richmond turnpike, which makes a detour at Chancellorsville, coming in again to the Plank road about 3¼ miles from Chancellorsville. Upon referring to Major-General Slocum (who had arrived and assumed command) the question of withdrawing or supporting Griffin, it was determined to withdraw him, which was accordingly done, and both divisions were bivouacked in line of battle, the right resting on Chancellorsville and the left extending in a northeast direction toward the river.

The division of Humphreys bivouacked this night at Hunting Creek, some 2 miles in our rear.

The next day (May 1), under the orders of the major-general commanding, the corps was put *en route* to take a position to uncover Banks' Ford, the left resting on the river, the right extending on the Plank road. For this purpose, Sykes' division was ordered to advance on the old Richmond turnpike until after crossing Mott's Run, when he was to move to the left, deploy, and open communication with Griffin on his left and Slocum on his right, and, when all were in position, to advance simultaneously against the enemy, supposed to be in position from the Plank road to the river. Griffin was ordered to move down the River or Mott road until in the presence of the enemy, when he was to deploy, his left resting on the river and his right extending toward Sykes. Humphreys was ordered to follow Griffin, to be held in reserve to re-enforce Griffin or Sykes as the exigencies might require.

These movements were commenced about 11 a. m. Sykes moved out on the old pike, and, after proceeding over a mile, met the enemy's skirmishers. He immediately deployed, and, after a spirited engagement, drove the enemy for a considerable distance.

Finding the enemy in force and making dispositions to outflank him on both flanks, without any communication either on the right or left with a supporting force, General Sykes reported the condition of affairs to the major-general commanding the army, and by him was ordered to withdraw. This he did in good order, returning to Chancellorsville.

In the meantime the column of Griffin and Humphreys proceeded on the River road, and had reached Decker's house, within view of Banks' Ford, without any opposition from the enemy, when the order of recall was received, and the column returned to Chancellorsville.

Being directed to occupy a line from Chancellorsville to the river, General Humphreys' division was immediately sent to occupy the extreme left of this line, on the river bank, and directed to hold the approach to the United States Ford by the Mott or River road, in force. General Griffin was halted on his return march, owing to the advance of the enemy on the withdrawal of Sykes. Griffin formed on the left of Hancock, who had come up to relieve Sykes.

About 6 p. m. the enemy advanced on Sykes, who had just returned to camp, who formed line immediately, and repulsed him handsomely.

In this position the troops bivouacked for the night, but before daylight Griffin and Sykes were withdrawn and took up a position on the Mineral Spring road, connecting on the left with Humphreys and on the right with French, of Couch's corps.

The next day, May 2, was occupied in strengthening this position by the construction of rifle-pits, abatis, &c. About 5 p. m., hearing of the giving way of the right flank of the Eleventh Corps, I moved Sykes from the left to the right, and pushed him out on the road to Ely's Ford, in front of the road to the United States Ford, to cover and hold the same in case the enemy should advance, as I feared, by that road.

During the night and by early daylight the next morning, under the

order of the commanding general, the corps moved to occupy the road from Chandler's house (white house) to Ely's Ford, the left resting at Chandler's and the right extending to connect with the First Corps. General Reynolds, Griffin's division, occupied the left of this line and Sykes the right, Humphreys in reserve, massed in rear of Sykes.

On the 3d instant, receiving a message from General French that he was likely to be outflanked in his advanced position, I ordered forward Tyler's brigade, of Humphreys' division, which advanced and engaged the enemy for over an hour, when it was withdrawn, the commanding general having positively determined to hold the line of the Ely's Ford road, and prohibiting the advancing of supports to maintain the ground held by French and Tyler.

The enemy pressing vigorously in the direction of Chancellorsville, and it becoming necessary to evacuate that point, I detached Allabach's brigade, of Humphrey's division, to occupy the woods between Chandler's house and Chancellorsville until all the troops were withdrawn within a shorter line to be occupied. In the meantime, I collected all the available batteries, under the immediate direction of Captain Weed, chief of artillery, Fifth Corps, and placed them in position around the white house (Chandler's), to cover the withdrawal of our troops and check the advance of the enemy, which duty was most successfully accomplished, and I take this occasion to notice with commendation the zeal, intelligence, and activity of Captain Weed.

This day (4th) we remained quiet in our lines, strengthening them by rifle-pits and abatis. About 3 p. m. Griffin sent out a brigade (McQuade's) from his front to feel for the enemy, who, after advancing some half a mile, driving in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers, came upon the main body in force, drawn up in line of battle. As the object of the reconnaissance was accomplished by obtaining this information, the brigade was withdrawn to our lines.

This day (5th) was occupied in awaiting and expecting an attack from the enemy, and in opening roads from the advanced lines to the United States Ford, for more complete and speedy communications. The commanding general having directed the withdrawal of the army to the left bank of the Rappahannock, and having designated the Fifth Corps as rear guard, Humphreys' and Sykes' divisions were put in motion just before daylight, followed by Griffin, who kept constantly a brigade deployed in line of battle, to cover the rear. The troops were all crossed by 9 a. m., without any molestation from the enemy, they not following even the withdrawal of the pickets. The pickets were withdrawn by Brigadier-General Ayres, field officer of the day, after the rear of the column had passed about a mile from the line previously occupied. The First Brigade, Griffin's division, General Barnes commanding, was left to take up the bridges and escort the pontoon train to camp. The whole command, with the exception of this brigade, reached the old camp near Stoneman's Switch by 6 p. m. of this date, the 6th instant.

I beg leave to refer to the reports of the division and brigade commanders, herewith submitted, for the details of the operations described above in general terms; also for the honorable mention of the distinguished names of their subordinates.

To my division commanders, Major-General Sykes and Brigadier-Generals Humphreys and Griffin, I have to return my thanks for their prompt and hearty support throughout the ten days' campaign.

To the men under their command I cannot adequately express the satisfaction with which I witnessed their ready and cheerful obedience to all orders, their submission to every privation and exposure, night

marches in mud and rain, fording deep streams, using the ax and the spade more than the musket, and ready at all times to go forward and meet the enemy. It is such service as this that tries and makes the real soldier.

I wish to bear testimony to the credit due the Fifth Corps for its services.

To my staff, personal and general, I am indebted for energetic and efficient support. Throughout all the operations I was assisted by Lieut. Cols. A. S. Webb, assistant inspector-general, and F. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. C. Biddle, aide-de camp; Capts. J. W. Williams, William Jay, and A. G. Mason, aides-de camp, and Col. A. Ames, volunteer aide-de-camp.

I desire to call particular attention to the intelligence and zeal exhibited by Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, assistant inspector-general, and Colonel Ames, Twentieth Maine, throughout the whole of the operations.

Surgeon John Moore, medical director, was efficient and energetic in making all the required arrangements for the care and comfort of the wounded.

Captain Smith, acting chief commissary, rendered me every assistance in supplying the command with subsistence.

I have also to return my thanks to the following officers of the staff of the major-general commanding, who were at various times assigned to my column, rendering me great assistance in communicating with headquarters. They were Major Sterling and Captains Moore and Cadwalader.

It is also due to the activity and zeal of Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren that I should acknowledge my indebtedness for his efficient assistance in posting the troops when withdrawing the rear of the column.

I also desire to bear testimony to the zeal and intelligence of Captain Comstock, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the bridge-train at Kelly's Ford, and which accompanied my column to the Rapidan and to the United States Ford.

Accompanying this report is a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting to 669 in all. Among them are the names of several valuable and distinguished officers, whose fate the country will mourn.

The accidents of service did not permit any general engagement of the corps as a body, though each division at various times participated in the battle.

The conduct of Sykes' division on the 1st instant, when, in the advance on the old pike road, they met and drove back and then held in check the enemy's advance of superior numbers, was a brilliant operation, adding to the already well-earned reputation of that gallant body of soldiers. So also the advance of Tyler's and Allabach's brigades, of Humphreys' division, to meet the advancing columns of the enemy, flushed with the success of having compelled our line to fall back, was in the highest degree creditable, particularly when most of this force were nine-months' men, whose terms of service had very nearly expired.

Finally, the conduct of the brigades of Griffin, the one advanced on the 30th [ultimo] and the other on the 4th [instant], proved by their steadiness and coolness that this division only wanted a fair opportunity to show that the laurels acquired in so many previous fields were still fresh and undimmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Major-General, Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.

Tabular report of Casualties in the Fifth Army Corps, in the operations on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, commanding.

Command.	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	1	16	1	37	3	66	.....	12	5	131
Second Division	3	25	3	90	3	71	3	88	12	274
Third Division	2	23	5	77	3	111	3	53	13	264
Total*	6	64	9	204	9	248	6	153	30	669

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

GENERAL:† An issue having been raised between the commanding general and myself in regard to the construction to be placed on the language I used at the consultation of corps commanders held on the night of May 4, I would esteem it a personal favor if you would, at your earliest convenience, state your recollection of what I said, and the impression it made on you at the time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your note of the 22d instant has been received. My recollection of the substance of the remarks made by you at the consultation of the corps commanders, held on the night of the 4th of May, is that you were decidedly in favor of an advance in the direction of Fredericksburg at daylight the next morning; that you considered this army had already too long been made subservient to the safety of Washington, and you threw that out of the question altogether. This drew the remarks from General Sickles. I simply said, as my corps was the only one which had not been engaged, I would not urge my opinion, but that I agreed with you.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, *May* 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your letter, dated 22d instant, was received yesterday at my camp. You inform me that an issue has been raised between the

* But see revised statement, pp. 180–182.

† Addressed to Major-Generals Couch, Reynolds, Sickles, Howard, Butterfield, and Brigadier-General Warren. Replies of Couch and Butterfield not found.

commanding general and yourself in regard to the construction to be placed on the language you used at the consultation of corps commanders, held on the night of the 4th instant, and you desire me to state my recollection of what you said, and the impression your observations made on me at the time.

Before proceeding to comply with your request, it will not be irrelevant to refer to the regret which I expressed, when the consultation began, that written inquiries or propositions were not submitted to the council, upon which each member might vote yea or nay, thus excluding all occasion for doubt or disagreement as to the advice given and contributing much to the precision of the opinions expressed. If my suggestions, predicated upon the unsatisfactory mode in which the deliberations of the council were to be conducted, had not been disregarded, the issue of which you inform me could not have arisen.

You expressed the opinion that General Hooker should attack the enemy; that a retrograde movement in his presence, flushed with the success of his flank attack, the retreat of Sedgwick and the reoccupation of Fredericksburg had become impossible. This opinion afterward yielded somewhat to other considerations; among these were our deficiency in supplies; our imperiled communications, the hazards of a general engagement with an enemy, whose forces we could not estimate, and who could choose his own time and place to accept battle; the instructions which required the commanding general to protect Washington; and the consequences to the North which would follow disaster to this army. At the close of the discussion, my impression was that your original preferences appeared to have been surrendered to the clear conviction of the commanding general of the necessity which dictated his return to the north bank of the Rappahannock, and his unhesitating confidence in the practicability of withdrawing his army, without loss of men or material.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General, Commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 26, 1863.

Major-General MEADE,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 22d was received only yesterday, and I hasten to reply.

You request me to state my recollection of what you said at the consultation of corps commanders on the night of May 4, instant, and the impression it made upon me at the time. I understood you at first to say that you thought it best to attack, for you believed a retreat would be disastrous. After General Hooker returned to the tent, just before we broke up, and gave his decided opinion that he would withdraw the army in safety, I think you made no further objections, and, from something you said—what, I do not precisely recall—the impression I had was, that your opinion in favor of an attack was contingent upon the practicability of withdrawing the army to this side of the Rappahannock.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

*Brig. Gen. G. K. Warren's memorandum on the council of war.**

That night General Hooker consulted me about the situation, and I strongly urged an attack in force next morning and an immediate plan of battle to be adopted.

All the corps commanders met by order for consultation. General Hooker stated the condition of affairs, and expressed some apprehension of the want of steadiness of some of our troops as exhibited by uncalled-for firing along some parts of the line; and, as I understood, presented to their consideration on this account the question of advancing or retiring. General Hooker and General Butterfield then withdrew, but I, thinking that some information might be desirable from me about the field of operations generally, remained. In this way I heard Generals Meade, Reynolds, and Howard speak in favor of advancing. General Couch did not at first feel competent to give an opinion, as he had not all the facts in his knowledge. General Sickles then said that his profession had not been that of a soldier, and perhaps his opinion was entitled to but little consideration in opposition to that of those he had heard. But he did not think the effect on the country of our withdrawal would be fatal; that a victory over the enemy was doubtful, and a defeat would endanger Washington. The uncertainties were against us. For his part, he would confess that he was astonished at the manner in which the commanding general had presented the subject. He expected that the responsibilities would not be thrown on them. At this point, fearing I was, on account of my confidential relations to the commanding general, out of place during such discussion, I withdrew.

No. 169.

Reports of Capt. Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the service of the artillery which I commanded from the 3d to the 5th instant:

On the morning of the 3d, between 10 and 11 o'clock, our center fell back to the open space on which stood the white house, at the intersection of what became our right and left lines. I received authority from the major-general commanding the corps, and subsequently from the general commanding the army, to place in a defensive position all the artillery I could find not otherwise posted. Nearly if not quite every corps in this army was represented in the line then formed. Fifty-six guns were placed, twenty-eight on the right, twenty-four on the left, and four in the angle. The line of our troops was a triangular one, the artillery occupying about 500 yards on each side the salient angle.

The enemy made attacks upon our right and left fronts on Sunday, the 3d, and on the left front and salient on the 4th and 5th, with artillery and infantry. The latter was repulsed and the former silenced by our artillery fire.

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* Original is in the handwriting of General Warren, and is indorsed by General Meade: "Gen. G. K. Warren's recollections."

The position was maintained until we were ordered to retire, on the evening of the 5th. A partial list of casualties was submitted on the 5th. As my command was but temporary, and given for the express purpose of obtaining a concentrated force of artillery upon our center, it ceased with the abandonment of our lines. The lists of casualties suffered by the different batteries have doubtless been submitted to the corps commanders. With two or three shameful exceptions, the officers and men behaved well.

I was much assisted in the performance of my duties by Captain Randolph, chief of artillery, Third Corps, and Second Lieut. S. B. McIntire, Second U. S. Artillery, who acted as my adjutant and aide.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,
Captain, and Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps since the 27th ultimo, and to transmit reports of commanders of batteries, embracing the same period, so far as received:

No battery of the corps was in the presence of the enemy until the 1st instant, when an advance of Sykes' division was ordered up the old road from Chancellorsville toward Fredericksburg, about 3 miles from the first-named place. After the division had carried the crest of a hill, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Watson commanding, was engaged for about an hour with effect at point-blank range. The battery remained in position until the division was ordered to retire.

On the 2d, five batteries of the corps were posted on the heights on the extreme left of our line. These batteries were at no time engaged. Other duties occupying me, Captain Randol was left in command of those batteries of the corps up to the time of their returning to their former camps.

On the 3d instant, Gibbs' and Watson's batteries were engaged in repelling an attack upon our right center. They remained in the position assigned them that day until our withdrawal on the evening of the 5th. One section of Captain Waterman's battery was also posted in the center, under the command of Lieutenant Sackett (afterward wounded). The other four guns of that battery were posted about midway between the center and extreme left. The guns of the corps in the center were engaged on the 3d, 4th, and 5th in repelling attacks upon our lines.

For casualties and losses of material, I would respectfully refer to the reports of battery commanders. Officers and enlisted men of the batteries engaged behaved well. The guns were served with coolness and effect.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,
Captain, and Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 170.

Report of Lieut. Joseph C. Ayer, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Ambulance Officer, First Division.

AMBULANCE CAMP, FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this ambulance corps during the week ending this day to have been as follows:

May 2.—I proceeded, under your orders, with twenty ambulances to the United States Ford. Was unable to cross the river. By order of Major-General Hooker, I sent all my stretchermen across. On the two succeeding days, brought up the rest of my train. Was occupied during the time the corps lay at the ford in transporting wounded.

On the night of the 6th instant, loaded my train with wounded of the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, and carried them to the hospital.

May 4.—Actg. Sergt. William Thorne was killed and 2 horses wounded by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells.

May 5.—Attendant John C. Loop captured a rebel prisoner, and delivered him up to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

I estimate that the wounded transported in my train during the whole time was about 325.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. AYER,
First Lieut., Comdg. Ambulance Corps, 1st Div., 5th Army Corps.

Capt. W. FOWLER, *Comdg. Ambulance Corps, 5th Army Corps.*

No. 171.

Report of Brig. Gen. James Barnes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *May* 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from the headquarters First Division, Fifth Corps, I have the honor to make the following statement of the duty performed by this brigade from April 27 to May 9, inclusive:

The brigade marched from its quarters at Potomac Creek on April 27, at noon, to Kelly's Ford, the vicinity of which was reached at sundown on the 28th.

On the morning of the 29th, the North Branch of the Rappahannock was crossed on a pontoon bridge, and at twilight the Rapidan was crossed at Ely's Ford, where the brigade, with the rest of the division, was halted for the night.

On the morning of April 30, the brigade marched to Chancellorsville. When within about a mile of that place, word was brought that the enemy was advancing. The brigade was halted, skirmishers were deployed in front, and a line of battle formed. The enemy not making his appearance, the march was resumed, and the brigade reached Chancellorsville at noon.

After an hour's halt, by order of General Griffin, commanding division, the brigade advanced on the turnpike road in the direction of Fredericksburg, about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. The enemy, as reported, consisted of Posey's and Mahone's brigades, and was found

advantageously posted on a ridge, with artillery commanding the road. The Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Johnson, and the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Hayes, were deployed as skirmishers into the woods on the left and right of the road, and the rest of the brigade held in reserve. On a close inspection of their works, I was satisfied that re-enforcements were necessary. The works of the enemy consisted of breastworks, flanked by artillery, having full command of the road by which the approach was to be made. I sent for a section of artillery, which could not be furnished, and, while reconnoitering, I received instructions to withdraw without making an attack. Accordingly, the force was withdrawn through the woods on both sides of the road, unobserved by the enemy.

On the following day (May 1), this brigade, with the other portions of the division, marched by the Mott road toward Banks' Ford, and when within about 2 miles of that place it was ordered to return.

The brigade, when returning, was directed to be formed in line of battle in the woods on the left of General Hancock's division, which was soon done. Pickets were thrown to the front and abatis hastily made, for the protection of the line. The position being undesirable and exposed to the fire of the enemy, at midnight orders were received to retire to a more favorable one along a creek running to Scott's Mills.

Here the brigade was employed during the following day in constructing breastworks, and toward evening a formidable defense was erected by the industry and zeal of the command, connecting on the right with General Sykes' division.

Toward evening, General Sykes' division, on our right, was withdrawn, and this brigade received instructions to extend toward the right, and to occupy the ground held previously by General Sykes.

On Sunday, at an early hour, the brigade was ordered from the line held by it up to that time, and moved toward the United States Ford. It was halted near the command of General Sykes, and formed in order of battle in his rear. The One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was here directed to occupy a portion of the line of General Sykes, and erected breastworks again in their front. In this position we remained about two hours. The brigade was then removed on the road toward Chancellorsville, and placed in position on the extreme left of the line, at the white house there. The Second Maine Volunteers was ordered to strengthen itself at this point, and to hold it at all hazards. This was efficiently done under the direction of Colonel Varney. The remaining regiments of the brigade were withdrawn to the shelter of the neighboring woods, but soon after were ordered up and placed in position on the right and left of the Second Maine. Intrenchments were rapidly thrown up, pickets advanced to the woods in front, and the left of the line was placed in a suitable condition of defense. Captain [John] Wilson, commanding two companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters, advanced handsomely, deployed to the front, and occupied the woods in advance. This ground was subsequently occupied by detachments from the Twenty-fifth New York and Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, the left resting upon the pickets of the Third Corps. The One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers occupied the right of the Second Maine Volunteers, the First Michigan Volunteers being held in reserve, as also were the Twenty-second Massachusetts and the battalion of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers. During the night, the whole front occupied by this brigade was placed in an efficient state of defense by the indefatigable labor of the troops. These works were held by the brigade during May 3, 4, and 5.

On the morning of the 6th, orders were received to retire. Detachments of the Eighteenth Massachusetts and One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers were directed to be formed into a rear guard, and, at the time designated, the whole brigade moved toward the river, bringing up the rear of the retiring army. Crossing the river in rear of all the troops, the brigade was directed to remain on the northern bank until the pontoons were removed, and the whole command aided in the removal and in drawing the heavy boats up the steep and miry roads that led to the level above the river.

At dark, the work being accomplished and the trains of the pontoons being reported in safety, the brigade moved toward its camp on the Potomac Creek, reaching there in the course of the night and the early morning, exposed to the violent storm which rendered the roads almost impassable.

On the night of the 7th, information having been received that the state of the roads had prevented the arrival of all the pontoon trains within the lines, the Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers was ordered to go out to act as a guard to them, and on the following day the brigade again marched to protect them. This was fully done, and on the 9th the brigade returned once more to its former position near the Potomac Creek.

I have only to add that every officer performed his duty with an alacrity that entitles him to a deserved commendation. It is impossible to discriminate, for there was no instance in which duty was neglected or a want of zeal manifested.

To the members of my staff I am particularly indebted for the unflinching courage manifested by them under the most galling fire of the enemy. Capt. W. S. Davis, my assistant adjutant-general; Capt. P. B. Spear, commissary of the brigade and acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Horatio Staples, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [John E.] Low, acting aide-de-camp, and Captain [John P.] Bankson, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade, were active, energetic, and fearless in their performance of all the duties that they were called upon incessantly to perform by night and day, and deserve that I should make particular mention of them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE, *A. A. G., First Div., Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 172.

Report of Col. James McQuade, Fourteenth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

NEAR STONEMAN'S SWITCH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from division headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this brigade on the south bank of the Rappahannock during the recent movement of the army:

The brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Davies; Fourth Michigan Volunteers, Colonel Jeffords; Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Guiney; Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Sweitzer, and the Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson, was withdrawn

from picket on the morning of April 27, and marched from camp immediately thereafter, reaching Hartwood Church the same day; Kelly's Ford the succeeding night; crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan April 29, encamping at Ely's Ford for the night, and arrived at Chancellorsville the forenoon of April 30.

About 4 p. m. of that day, an order was received from Major-General Meade, commanding Fifth Corps, to proceed along the road leading to Banks' Ford, to support Barnes' brigade, which had met the enemy in that vicinity. The command was marched rapidly about 3 miles, when an order was received from General Griffin to return to Chancellorsville, where the brigade encamped in the contiguous woods.

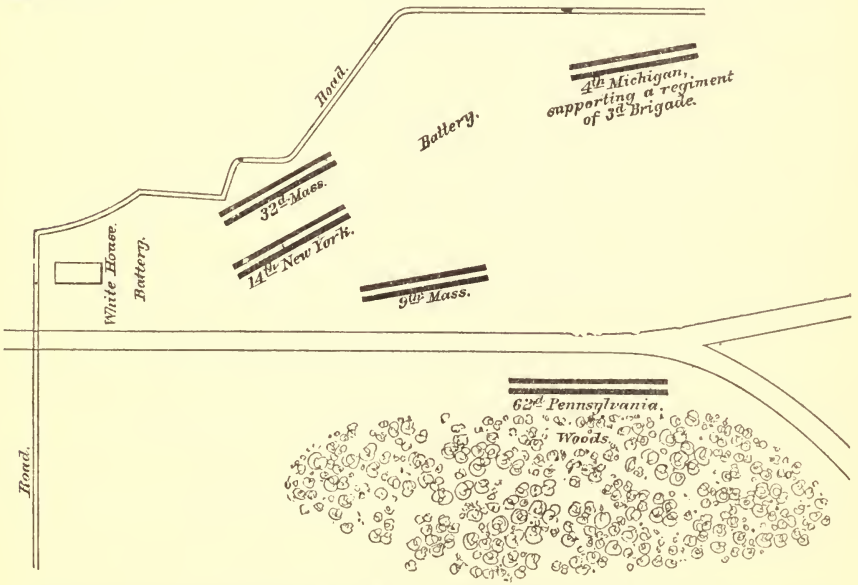
May 1.—The brigade led Griffin's division in the detour to the left of Banks' Ford, returning to the vicinity of its encampment late in the afternoon, where it remained in line of battle while Sykes' division was engaged with the enemy.

During the night it marched to Stout's Mills, and took position immediately on the right of Humphreys' division, which held the left of what was our fortified line of battle in the subsequent operations.

The next day (May 2), the different regiments constructed strong breastworks and abatis in front of their respective positions. The brigade remained here until 4.30 a. m. of May 3, when it was moved into a new position to the right of the white house, on the road leading to Chancellorsville.

During the battle at this point, the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers in front of Stockton's brigade, while the other regiments supported batteries and threw up breastworks on the line occupied by the brigade. The Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers was withdrawn in the afternoon and placed in reserve.

The following diagram will show the positions occupied by the different regiments on Sunday, and until the army recrossed the Rappahannock:



During the night rifle-pits were dug, which rendered the position perfectly defensible against any force that could be brought against it.

About 4 p. m. on May 4, an order was received from General Griffin for the brigade to advance from the earthworks, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position. The Fourth Michigan was deployed as skirmishers, and the other regiments formed in two lines of battle. The brigade advanced boldly and quickly, driving the enemy, until the skirmishers reached an abatis, where a large force was stationed. The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished, the command, in obedience to orders previously issued, retired in perfect order.

During the advance, the enemy opened fire with a battery, which, however, inflicted no injury. I was thrown from my horse during the skirmish and sprained my ankle. The command devolved upon Colonel Sweitzer, who conducted the retirement in the most satisfactory manner. The movement was executed under the personal supervision of General Griffin.

I may be permitted to say that the coolness and steadiness of the men under fire on this occasion, and their general bearing throughout the operations of the week, sustained the reputation which the brigade earned during the Peninsula campaign. The conduct of all the officers and men was worthy of the brigade, which had once been commanded by General Griffin himself.

While all the regiments of the brigade are worthy of the highest praise, I feel it my duty to make especial mention of the conduct of the Fourth Michigan Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers during the reconnaissance on the 4th. Their advance was so rapid and determined that the skirmishers of the enemy were driven to their works without being afforded an opportunity to return our fire effectively. To this I attribute the slight loss sustained during the skirmish.

During the action of May 3, Company K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, lost a large number of men and was thus somewhat disabled. When the battery took position near this brigade, the lieutenant commanding reported the fact to me, when I called upon the Fourteenth New York for volunteers to man the guns. Nearly the whole regiment volunteered, and from the number the lieutenant commanding selected 24, who took their positions at the guns, and remained until the battery was relieved in the evening. The picket duty in front of the important point held by the brigade was performed by the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. Captain [John W.] Mahan, commanding the guard, furnished valuable information of the movements of the enemy.

The Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers occupied the breastworks during the entire time. I offered to relieve the regiment and place it in reserve, but the lieutenant-colonel commanding informed me that the regiment preferred to remain in front.

Major Lowry, with five companies of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, made a reconnaissance on the afternoon of the 3d in the handsomest manner.

Being unwell when the army moved, and unfit for active duty, I was compelled to call Colonel Sweitzer to my assistance, upon whom devolved the most arduous and vexatious duties of the command during the march. I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and efficiency with which he aided me.

The brigade, under the command of Colonel Sweitzer, recrossed the Rappahannock on the morning of the 6th, and returned to camp, near Stoneman's Switch, the same day.

The members of my staff—Captain [Alvan C.] Lamson, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant [George W.] Yates, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants [Michael] McQuade [jr.], and [John

M.] Seitz, acting aides-de-camp—performed their duties in the most creditable manner.

Accompanying this report is a statement of the killed, wounded, and missing of the brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. McQUADE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 173.

Report of Col. Thomas B. W. Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, May 7, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps (composed of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram; Sixteenth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Welch; Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Vincent; Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Rice, and four companies of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, Captain Huson commanding; the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, Colonel Ames commanding, being left in camp on account of having the small-pox, Colonel Ames volunteering as aide to General Meade—the regiment subsequently came out and guarded the telegraph line to the United States Ford), while on the south bank of the Rappahannock:

The Third Brigade, with the First Division, moved from its camp, near Falmouth, Va., on the morning of April 27, up the north bank of the Rappahannock to Kelly's Ford, where it crossed on the afternoon of the 29th. The brigade, with the division, took the River road down the south bank of the Rappahannock to [Ely's Ford] crossing of the Rapidan, where a few of the enemy's cavalry were discovered on the south side, but who fled on the approach of our cavalry. A volunteer regiment being called for to cross the river and take possession of the heights, Colonel Rice, with his regiment (the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers), promptly volunteered to cross the river by fording, there being no bridge, and took possession of and occupied the neighboring heights. The whole brigade immediately followed and encamped upon the same.

The following morning, the march was resumed, arriving at Chancellorsville about 11 a. m., near where the whole army was concentrating, and near which we encamped for the night.

Early next morning the brigade, with the division, took up the line of march on the River road toward Fredericksburg, when it was ordered back to about a mile from Chancellorsville, the enemy having shown themselves and made an attack in the front. The brigade was then formed in line of battle on the extreme left, resting on its arms, where it remained until about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 2, when, it having been determined to contract our lines, the brigade, with the division, moved down about 1½ miles on one of the roads leading to the United States Ford, and again was placed in line of battle on the left, where,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 180.

during the day, it strongly fortified itself by means of rifle-pits and abatis.

On the morning of the 3d, the whole corps was ordered around more to the right, where it was suspected the main attack would be made. The brigade was placed in line of battle, and ordered to hold the position at all hazards, to do which the more certainly the brigade again secured itself by making rifle-pits and abatis.

In this position the brigade remained until about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, when it, with the division, which had the honor of forming the rear guard to the army on its return, gradually and cautiously fell back, by forming alternate lines of battle with the other brigades, to the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, which it crossed in safety about 8 a. m., after the whole army had preceded it by means of pontoon bridges. Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, the whole brigade was safely marched back to its old camp near Falmouth, Va., before dark on the evening of the 6th instant, in good spirits, and ready to move again at short notice whenever the commanding general may direct.

After an absence of 9 days, during which both officers and men were either marching or constantly on the alert in the trenches, and although it was not their fortune to participate in the heaviest part of the fighting, the part assigned them was most important, and had the enemy succeeded in getting up to our lines, the safety of the whole army would have depended upon them. This they knew and felt, and were fully resolved to hold the position assigned them to the last extremity, and, I have no doubt, would, had the necessity arisen; but the enemy were repulsed in their oft-repeated attempts before they could reach our lines, and therefore I am happy to be able to report but very few casualties, which mostly occurred by the random shots of the enemy, to which we were very much exposed.

Where all performed their duty so well, and constantly under the eye of the division commander, I feel unable to discriminate further than to say that all, both officers and men, did their duty well.

To each of my staff—Lieutenant [Frank M.] Kelley, adjutant-general, and Captain [Eugene A.] Nash, assistant inspector-general, Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, and Lieut. Wallace Jewett, aide-de-camp, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers—I feel under many obligations for the promptness with which they carried out my orders. Accompanying I submit a nominal and tabular list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. W. STOCKTON,

Col., Comdg. 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 174.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Bartram, Seventeenth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 17TH NEW YORK STATE VOLS., *May* 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders received this evening, I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations of this regiment during the three days' fighting near Chancellorsville:

On Friday, May 1, this regiment, with the brigade, marched down

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 180.

the road leading from Chancellorsville toward Banks' Ford, I should think 3 or 4 miles. Returned to within about a mile of Chancellorsville, and went into position on the left of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, and remained during the night, throwing out pickets and constructing an abatis along our front.

Next day, marched with the brigade and took up a position in the same order, in line behind a ravine about 700 yards in rear of our former one. Here we dug rifle-pits and cut an abatis for our protection.

Next morning, about 3 o'clock, we were relieved by some troops from the Eleventh Corps, and, marching toward Chancellorsville, went into position on the right of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers a few minutes before the action commenced. The regiment at once constructed a barricade of logs and rails, and patiently awaited the attack, confident of the result.

We remained in this position until the morning of Wednesday, when we received the order to fall back.

I am sorry to report that there were a few outrageous cases of straggling and skulking, principally from Company F, Capt. John Vickers. This officer allowed his company to straggle and skulk in a manner that would have been impossible had he attended to it as he should.

When the regiment went into position on the morning of May 3, this company was represented by only a corporal and 5 men. All the casualties were in this company—1 man killed (detached to the ambulance corps), 1 corporal, a straggler (put into another regiment by the provost-guard), and 2 privates. The latter, I have every reason to believe, shot themselves through the hand.

Very respectfully,

N. B. BARTRAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth New York Vols.

Lieut. F. M. KELLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 175.

Report of Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of the army near the upper fords of the Rappahannock during the past ten days:

On Monday, April 27, I marched, under orders, with the brigade, up the left bank of the Rappahannock, and bivouacked at night in the vicinity of Hartwood Church, a distance of about 8 miles.

On the 28th, the march was continued about 15 miles, and bivouac made near Kelly's Ford.

On the morning of the 29th, we crossed the river, and, turning to the left, followed the right bank in the direction of Fredericksburg, fording Deep Creek, a small stream knee-deep, and reaching the Rapidan at Ely's Ford about 4 p. m. This river, swollen by the recent rain to the waists of the men, we forded at dusk. By General Griffin's order, I was sent to the front as a picket guard to hold the road to Chancellorsville.

The next day, we arrived at Chancellorsville and bivouacked near it.

On Friday, we marched toward Banks' Ford, and, returning, formed in line near our camp of the previous day. Ordered to follow the Seventeenth New York in the woods at dusk of that day. Part of that regiment became separated from the rest of the battalion and led us some half a mile away from the brigade. The enemy, mistaking a fire in the woods for the fires of our bivouac, opened upon us heavily with shell for a few moments. I lost here 2 men wounded—each in the foot.

Joining the brigade the next morning, we took position on its right and on the immediate left of the First Brigade, and began to fortify our line. By evening of that day we had made an impregnable position. Two sections of artillery, under Captain Waterman, sent to report to me by Captain Weed, chief of artillery of the Fifth Corps, I placed in battery on a little eminence commanding my immediate front and protecting both flanks along the ravine, both above and below.

By daylight of May 2, we were again removed to another position in the center of the army line, my right resting on the left of General Sykes' division. This point we also strengthened by breastworks of logs, a ditch within and without, and by heavy abatis of trees felled in front. A traverse was also thrown out from about my center to protect my left, in case of an enfilading fire. From this position I sent pickets to the front for two days, 2 of whom were wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

On the morning of the 6th, we withdrew, under orders, with the rest of the brigade, and retreated to the United States Ford. Crossing this, I received an order from General Meade to take my regiment by a different route up the hill. Becoming thus detached from the brigade, I marched, after an hour's rest, to camp, arriving at 4 p. m. of Wednesday, the 6th. My total loss was 4 wounded, all slightly, and 1 man disabled by falling, in crossing the Rapidan.

I must accord the most generous praise to all my officers and men for their steadiness, their gallantry, and their undiminished zeal and heart, as well in the retreat and difficult march as when before the enemy's line.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STRONG VINCENT,
Colonel Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. F. M. KELLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.

No. 176.

Report of Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the battery under my command during the recent movement:

I left camp, in compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, on the 30th ultimo, and marched to Hartwood Church.

On the 1st instant, marched to Chancellorsville and reported to Captain Weed, chief of artillery of the corps. Encamped for the night near Chancellorsville.

On the morning of the 2d instant, took a position on the extreme left of the line, near Childs' house, where I remained until the evening of the 5th instant, when I received orders from Captain Randol to recross the river and return to the old camp, near Potomac Creek. The battery was not engaged. No men or horses were lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.

Capt. S. H. WEED,
Chief of Corps Artillery.

No. 177.

Report of Capt. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The battery under my command left camp at Potomac Creek on April 30, in obedience to orders from Captain Martin, and marched to Hartwood Church.

On the 1st, we marched to near Chancellorsville, and remained in park all night. The next day I marched about 2 miles to our left, and placed the battery in position, supported by Humphreys' division. I remained there until the evening of the 5th, when, by order of Captain Randol, I marched to the United States Ford. Crossed and returned to our old camp. I have not been in action; have lost no men or horses, and the few implements I have lost can be easily replaced.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. PHILLIPS,
Captain Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.

Capt. S. H. WEED,
Chief of Corps Artillery.

No. 178.

Report of Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command since April 27 last.

April 27.—Broke camp at 11 a. m.; marched 10 miles, and encamped near Stafford Court-House.

April 28.—Marched at 10 a. m. 8 miles, and encamped near Mount Holly Church.

April 29.—Marched at 7.30 a. m. to the Rappahannock River, and crossed on the pontoon bridge just below Kelly's Ford at 10 a. m.; marched 16 miles, and encamped at 5 p. m. on the banks of the Rapidan River, at Ely's Ford.

April 30.—Marched at 5 a. m.; crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford; marched to Chancellorsville, and halted at about 12 m. In the afternoon marched up the road toward Banks' Ford with the First Brigade; returned at dusk, and encamped in an open field to the left of Chancellor's. Marched 12 miles.

May 1.—Broke camp at 10 a. m., and, with the First and Second Brigades, marched on the road to the left of Chancellorsville and leading into the main road to Fredericksburg. Marched until 3 p. m., then countermarched and returned to Chancellorsville, and went into position in a lot to the left of Chancellor's house. Two pieces were detached and sent down the road to the left, and went into position. The remaining four guns fired 7 rounds into the woods in front and to the left. Remained in position during the night.

May 2.—Fell back at 4 a. m., and went into a lot to the left of the road leading to Chancellorsville. Went into position again, and remained all day. At night, four pieces went down the road to the left center about 1 mile and took position.

May 3.—Still in position. The two pieces, under command of Lieutenant Sackett, took up position in a lot on the right of the road leading to Chancellorsville. Sergt. Aug. S. Hanna and Private Frederick S. Moyes killed in action, and Privates Charles Jenkins and Patrick J. May, severely, and Corpl. Charles McCarty, slightly, wounded; all belonging to the section under command of Lieutenant Sackett. Private Moyes was killed, and Privates May and Jenkins wounded, by a volley of canister from a battery stationed to the left and rear of Lieutenant Sackett's section. Only 1 man was killed and none were wounded by the enemy. Expended 20 rounds of ammunition.

May 4.—Lieutenant Sackett's section fired 5 rounds at the enemy, who were advancing from the woods in a solid column. Lieutenant Sackett was wounded severely in the wrist by a Minie ball.

May 5.—Remained in position all day. At night ordered to cross the Rappahannock; moved at 8 p. m. Crossed pontoon at 2 a. m. next morning; halted 1 mile from the river.

May 6.—Returned to our old camp at Potomac Creek at 1 p. m.

The losses sustained by this command are as follows: Killed, 2 men; wounded, 1 officer and 3 men; and missing, 2 men. Two horses killed in action and 3 died; 2 caisson bodies abandoned, by order of General Hunt; 1 McClellan saddle lost, and 13 artillery traces expended by breaking. About 75 rounds of ammunition expended.

RICH'D WATERMAN,
Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Capt. S. H. WEED,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 179.

Report of Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP BATTERY D, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY, *May* 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to state that this battery left camp on the 30th ultimo, and reached Chancellorsville, Va., on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

On the morning of the 2d instant it took position on the left, where it remained until ordered to recross the river. The battery was not engaged, and suffered no loss either in men, horses, or material.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Capt. S. H. WEED,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 180.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: My command left camp on the 27th ultimo, and at dark bivouacked at Hartwood Church.

On the 28th, at 11 p. m., encamped at Crittenden's Mills, *en route* to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. Crossed that river the next morning, and the Rapidan at Ely's Ford after dark.

At 6 a. m. on the 30th, in advance, marched in the direction of the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, with orders to attack the enemy if found there. Our move across the river being evidently a surprise, the enemy abandoned that ford. After establishing communications with Couch's corps on the north bank of the river, I pursued my march to Chancellorsville unmolested, save by a small rear guard which hung on the skirts of the retreating foe.

On May 1, I was directed to move on the old turnpike road leading from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg, and, on arriving at a certain point, to turn to the left, cross Mott's Run, and effect a junction with Griffin's division, which was to move on the River road. A mile and a half from Chancellorsville, I found some cavalry engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. The former were giving ground, and, by their behavior, giving confidence to the enemy. My three brigades were at once deployed, the second, under Colonel Burbank, Second Infantry, in front, and all covered by skirmishers of the Seventeenth Infantry, under Maj. G. L. Andrews. By sharp fighting, we soon recovered the lost ground, drove in the enemy's pickets, and took possession of a crest just in front of a heavy forest, and in range of some rifle-pits or breastworks on our left. Weed's battery (Company I, Fifth Artillery), superintended by that officer, and immediately commanded by Lieutenant Watson, of the same regiment, crowned the crest, and opened an effective cannonade, and was supported by a part of my third brigade, under Colonel O'Rorke, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers. The enemy held the road in front with infantry and two guns, threw a considerable force in the breastworks, and for a couple of hours maneuvered to turn both my flanks. His forces were so superior to my own that he partially outflanked me both right and left. I threw the First Brigade (Regulars), under General Ayres, rapidly to the left, and six companies of the One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, to the right; Colonel Burbank held the front. The battery checked any advance by the main road, and the dispositions to secure my flanks kept the enemy quiet; but as both of these flanks rested on a dense growth of forest, and as I was completely isolated from the rest of the army, I felt that my rear could be gained by a determined movement of the enemy under cover of the forest. Griffin was far to my left, Slocum far to my right, the enemy in front and between me and both those officers. In this situation, without support, my position was critical; still, I determined to hold it as long as possible. At this period, General Warren, chief engineer Army of the Potomac, who had accompanied me, rode to the major-general commanding the army, to explain the state of affairs, and, on his return, I was directed to retire in the direction of Chancellorsville.

My brigades, covered by skirmishers, moved in succession, in line of

battle, to the height on which McGee's house rests. At that height I found General Couch, with Hancock's division, coming to my aid. My troops were massed in his rear. Soon after, both commands were directed to withdraw, mine to its previous bivouac, near Chancellorsville.

Toward sundown, the enemy advanced to the left of my camp in strong force, but the brigade of Colonel O'Rorke, Fifth, One hundred and fortieth, and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, and the Seventeenth Infantry, Second Brigade, handsomely repulsed him, and he gave us no further trouble.

At 1 a. m. on the 2d, I changed camp to the Mineral Spring road, behind Chancellorsville. Occupied it until dusk, when the Eleventh Corps on our right breaking in confusion, I took position at double-quick to cover the approach from Ely's Ford to Chancellorsville, my right resting on the road to the United States Ford, and connecting with the First Corps, under General Reynolds.

This position was strengthened by abatis and breastworks, and held until finally evacuated on the morning of the 6th instant.

I recrossed the Rappahannock on that day, and reached my old camp on Potomac Creek.

In these ten days' operations, my troops were patient, enduring, and gallant. Long, harassing, and wearisome marches were performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. When the hour of battle came, they were successful and confident. Probably in no campaign of the war were the energies of troops more taxed than in this. They were strangers to rest and sleep, full of zeal, and had they been attacked while in position or been permitted to advance on the enemy's left on the 4th or 5th instant, the result of the movement must have been more favorable.

My thanks are especially due to General Warren, who was with me on May 1. His suggestions were always thoughtful, and characterized by the good sense and ability for which he is conspicuous.

General Ayres, commanding First Brigade; Col. S. Burbank, commanding Second Brigade, and Colonel O'Rorke, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, were, throughout all the operations of the command, prompt, active, and untiring in carrying out the various duties devolving upon them. I beg to unite in the recommendations made by them of their subordinate commanders and others.

My personal staff rendered me every assistance, and deserve not only my unqualified thanks, but promotion at the hands of the Government. They are: Capt. George Ryan, Seventh Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First. Lieut. James A. Snyder, Third Infantry, aide-de-camp, chief quartermaster, and commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. George T. Ingham, Eleventh Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. H. L. Chipman, Eleventh Infantry, assistant inspector-general; Capt. G. B. Overton, Fourteenth Infantry, commissary of musters (severely wounded); First Lieut. W. W. Swan, Seventeenth Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, and First Lieut. George H. Butler, Tenth Infantry, division ordnance officer.

The medical department, under Asst. Surg. C. Wagner, U. S. Army, was untiring in its efforts to relieve and care for the wounded, all of whom were brought safely to the division hospital, near Brooke's Station.

Lieut. George L. Choisy, ambulance officer, was energetic in the movement and management of his train.

On the 5th instant, Capt. J. W. Ames, Eleventh Infantry, with a

small party, marked and opened a road to my rear, by which my troops passed easily to the ford. The captain deserves great credit for the success attending his efforts.

The casualties in my command amount to:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	3	6	3	12
Enlisted men	25	161	88	274
Total	28	167	91	286

Among the officers who gave their lives to their country was Capt. W. J. Temple, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, an officer of rare promise and ability. His loss is deeply deplored throughout the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

CAMP, *Benson's Mills, Va., June 7, 1863.*

COLONEL: In my report of the recent operations before Chancellorsville, I omitted to include among the staff officers therein mentioned the name of Capt. J. W. Williams, of General Meade's staff. The general had sent the captain with me in order to communicate with corps headquarters. Captain Williams remained near me throughout the march and engagement of my division on May 1, ultimo, and was particularly zealous, active, and useful. I do not know what I should have done without him as an aide-de-camp. I wish to bring his services to the notice of the corps commander, and to class the captain with those officers recommended in my report to the favorable consideration of the Government.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 181.

Report of Asst. Surg. Clinton Wagner, U. S. Army, Surgeon-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following:

After the commencement of the engagement on the morning of May 1, I selected a small house in the rear as a hospital for the wounded of the Second Division. Notice was at once sent to the regimental surgeons of the locality. The medical officers detailed by General

Orders, No. 18, for hospital duty, promptly reported, and were untiring in their efforts to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. Upon the falling back of the division, the wounded were collected from the field and the hospital and sent in ambulances to the large brick building at Chancellorsville.

On Saturday morning, the patients, with the exception of the cases of amputation, were removed to the corps hospital, near Brooke's Station.

On Sunday, in consequence of the change of position of the division, a more convenient and less exposed place in the rear was selected for the hospital.

Of those admitted into the hospital, 66 belonged to the Second Division, Fifth Corps (1 of whom, Private J. F. Adams, Company E, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, died), and 59 were admitted belonging to other corps.

The supply of instruments, medicines, and hospital stores in the division was sufficient to meet all the ordinary wants of the occasion. Assistant Surgeon (Cyrus) Bacon, U. S. Army, and Acting Assistant Surgeon [Alexander] Hichborn, with a sufficient quantity of stores, remained to look after the interests of the wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. WAGNER,

Asst. Surg. U. S. Army, and Surgeon-in-Chief, 2d Division.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES,

Comdg. 2d Div., 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 182.

Report of Brig. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make a brief report of the part taken by this brigade during the recent operations of this army, extending over a space of ten days.

The command broke camp at 10 a. m. on the 27th ultimo, and encamped for the night near Hartwood Church.

The next day marched to within 3 miles of Kelly's Ford.

Crossed the Rappahannock on the 29th, forded Mountain Creek and the Rapidan, and bivouacked at about 9 p. m. on the right bank, near Ely's Ford.

On the 30th, made a reconnaissance to the United States Ford, and encamped near the Chancellor house.

On May 1, took the Fredericksburg pike, and shortly afterward came upon the enemy, who fell back before us about 1½ miles. On this occasion the command advanced in gallant style, and the line of battle was formed at the double-quick. The object of the forward movement being accomplished, the command was withdrawn, retiring in line of battle and taking up a position parallel to the pike. The enemy appearing on the Plank road, leading across our front, the brigade deployed in line of battle with great promptitude, remaining in that position during the night.

Next day took up a position on a road leading to Scott's Mills, cut-

ting an abatis and remaining in that position until dark; then moved on the pike, and took a position across the road and facing the ford.

Toward morning of the 3d, moved down the pike, taking a position parallel to it, having the First Corps on our right. Here a strong abatis was cut and a breastwork of earth and logs constructed. In this position the command remained until the morning of the 6th, when it was withdrawn, crossing the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and reaching the old camp-ground about 5 p. m.

The conduct of both officers and men, whether on the march, advancing on the enemy, retiring, or lying in line of battle, has been such as to inspire the greatest confidence. The regimental commanders, Maj. R. S. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third Infantry; Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth Infantry, and Capt. J. B. Hager, Fourteenth Infantry, gave me their hearty support. A wish had only to be expressed and the thing was done. For the details of the operations of each regiment, and the casualties, I refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders, herewith inclosed.

I return my thanks, for assistance rendered, to Capt. J. M. Locke, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. John M. Brown and J. A. Sayles, of my personal staff; also to First Lieut. R. C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain RYAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 183.

Report of Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR THE HENRY HOUSE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment moved with the division on April 27 and bivouacked at Hartwood Church.

On the 28th, bivouacked near an old mill.

On the 29th, crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers, and bivouacked on the south side, near Ely's Ford, fording the latter stream.

On the morning of the 30th, the regiment was detailed as advance guard of the division, and moved as such to the United States Ford. The design of this expedition having been accomplished, it returned with the division to Chancellorsville.

On the morning of May 1, the regiment moved with the attacking column, and participated in the engagement of that day, in which 3 men were wounded and 4 missing. In the latter part of the day, acted as support to batteries near the Chancellor house.

On the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, the regiment had its position with the division in line of battle.

On the morning of the 6th, moved with the division to the United States Ford, and crossed with it, returning to its former locality.

During these ten days the regiment has been exposed to almost all the hardships that the life of a soldier presents, and has borne them with a cheerfulness and alacrity that deserves commendation.

In the action of the 1st, both officers and men fully sustained their former reputation.

Assistant Surgeon [Edward T.] Whittingham was zealous and active in the discharge of his appropriate duties, and was present on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain Third U. S. Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOSEPH M. LOCKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 184.

Report of Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourth Infantry Regiment during the recent movement:

The regiment, consisting of 14 commissioned officers and 206 enlisted men, broke camp at 8 a. m. on the morning of April 27, and marched to camp near Hartwood Church, Va., a distance of 9 miles.

Left camp on the 28th; marched about 16 miles and encamped.

Left camp on the 29th; marched to Ely's Ford, waded across the Rapidan River, and went into camp. Distance marched, 15 miles.

On the 30th, marched to the United States Ford, and returned to bivouac near Chancellorsville, a distance of 12 miles.

May 1.—Left camp; engaged and skirmished with the enemy until 3 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to withdraw, after having helped to drive the enemy a distance of 2 miles. Returned to camp and rested in line of battle; on arms all night. Loss, 1 killed and 1 wounded.

May 2.—Moved to a new camp, about 2½ miles from Chancellorsville, and remained until about 5 p. m., when we were ordered out into a new position, and remained so all night, in line of battle.

May 3.—The regiment intrenched, and remained in that position until May 5.

The regiment was on picket the night of the 5th, and remained so until 6 a. m. on the morning of the 6th, when it was withdrawn and ordered to recross the Rappahannock River.

Having crossed the river, the regiment moved back to its camp near Falmouth, Va., arriving about 4 p. m. Distance marched, 16 miles. One man wounded while on picket.

The following are the names of the officers who were with the regiment during the movement: Capt. Hiram Dryer, commanding regiment; Second Lieut. John Simons, regimental adjutant; Capt. Julius W. Adams, acting field officer; Asst. Surg. B. Knickerbocker; First. Lieut. T. A. Martin, commanding Company H; First Lieut. A. B. Cain, commanding Company C; First Lieut. A. Carolin, commanding Company F; First Lieut. W. S. Collier, commanding Company K; First Lieut. A. E. Sheldon; Second Lieuts. John Miller, Samuel T. Crowley, J. J. S. Hassler, G. W. Dost, George Atcheson, and Gerhard L. Luhn.

Assistant Surgeon Knickerbocker, together with all the officers and enlisted men, behaved with the utmost gallantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM DRYER,
Captain Fourth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOSEPH M. LOCKE, *A. A. A. G., First Brigade.*

No. 185.

Report of Maj. Richard S. Smith, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this regiment in the late march across the Rappahannock:

The camp was broken at 10 a. m. on April 27, and pitched at Hartwood Church.

On the 28th, crossed Deep Creep, and encamped at Kelly's Ford.

On the 29th, crossed the Rappahannock at 10.30 a. m. Forded Mountain Creek after noon and the Rapidan at 9 p. m. at Ely's Ford, and encamped near Ely's Ford.

On the 30th, reconnoitered the right bank of the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and marched to near Chancellorsville.

On May 1, advanced along the Fredericksburg road, and engaged the enemy at 12 m., and returned to the bivouac at 2 p. m.

On May 2, moved at 2.30 a. m. to a new position near Chancellorsville.

At 7 p. m. the regiment was ordered out to hold the roads, where it remained until after midnight.

On the morning of the 3d, the regiment moved to a point on the Ely's Ford road near Chancellorsville, which it fortified and occupied until the morning of the 6th.

On the 6th, the regiment recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford at 7.30 a. m., and marched back to camp near Falmouth, where it arrived at 5 p. m.

Throughout the march, which was long and arduous, the regiment displayed an excellent spirit and great alacrity in the discharge of its duties.

The casualties were 6 wounded (2 believed to have died of their wounds) and 17 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. SMITH,
Major Twelfth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOSEPH M. LOCKE,
A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 5th A. C.

No. 186.

Report of Capt. Jonathan B. Hager, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements and operations of the regiment from and including May 1 up to the evacuation of Chancellorsville:

The regiment arrived at Chancellor's on the evening of April 30, and encamped on the pike leading to Fredericksburg.

On the morning of May 1, the regiment, in connection with the rest of the brigade, was ordered to the front, and formed line of battle on the left of the Twelfth Infantry. At this time the Second Brigade of the division was engaging the enemy in front and on our right. The

skirmishers of the Third Infantry soon engaged those of the enemy, the latter falling back. Under a fire from the enemy's battery in front, the line advanced to the crest of the hill, and took its position under the crest, on the left of the line of the Second Brigade. After remaining in this position about half an hour, the line retired in splendid order to the position it took in the field before advancing, and shortly after to the encampment of the evening before.

In this advance the regiment lost 3 men killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing.

The officers and men behaved well, though many were under fire for the first time.

The regiment lay in line of battle during the night of May 1, and was called to arms twice during the night.

After midnight of the 1st, we were ordered to change our position to the road leading from Chancellor's to the United States Ford.

The regiment remained here until evening, when it was ordered to take position to the left of the road to Ely's Ford, which position it occupied until after midnight, when we were ordered to move farther to the right on the same road, which the regiment held until the evacuation of the place.

Major Giddings, Fourteenth Infantry, arrived on the morning of May 3, and was ordered to the command of the regiment.

The following officers of the Fourteenth Infantry were present with the battalion on May 1 during the entire day and in all its subsequent movements:

Capt. W. Harvey Brown, acting field officer.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Smedberg, adjutant.

Company A, First Battalion—Capt. H. K. Thatcher and First Lieut. John Henton.

Company B, First Battalion—Lieut. G. M. Downey and Second Lieut. C. McKibbin.

Company D, First Battalion—Capt. George D. Norton and First Lieut. James W. Weir.

Company E, First Battalion—Capt. G. Ilges and Second Lieut. Thomas E. Collins.

Company F, First Battalion—Capt. J. J. Coppinger and First Lieuts. J. B. Sinclair and W. H. Mills.

Company F, Second Battalion—Capt. W. H. Lawrence and First Lieuts. Alfred Foot and Robert H. Porter.

Company G, First Battalion—Capt. H. De B. Clay and Second Lieut. G. R. Vernon.

Company G, Second Battalion—Capt. W. C. McCall and Lieuts. John McClintock and W. O. Douglas.

Lieuts. Daniel Loosley and Patrick Collins were on the sick report and with the ambulance, and did not participate in the movements and operations of the regiment at any time during its absence, nor have they been yet reported to me.

Capts. W. Harvey Brown and H. K. Thatcher, the former acting field officer and the latter commanding the right company, rendered me valuable assistance, and by their conduct encouraged both men and officers in the proper discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HAGER,

Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Comdg. Regiment in the Field.

Capt. JOSEPH M. LOCKE,

Fourteenth U. S. Inft., A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., Reg. Inft.

No. 187.

Report of Col. Sidney Burbank, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, nothing material having occurred on the march previously, this brigade left its encampment near Chancellorsville on the morning of May 1, advancing on the Fredericksburg road, left in front, leading the division.

Having advanced 1½ or 2 miles on this road, the enemy was discovered in our front, and I received orders from the major-general commanding the division to deploy the brigade, and deploy a regiment of skirmishers in front, and await further instructions. The brigade was immediately deployed, the Second and Sixth Infantry on the right of the road, the Seventh, Tenth, and Eleventh on the left; the Seventeenth deployed as skirmishers. Finding the brigade was much exposed in that position, being on the side of the hill, to the shells from the enemy's batteries, I ordered the line to advance to the bottom of the hill to a fence bordering a small stream which ran along our front on the left of the road, and the right to advance to the shelter of the timber which reaches the road at that point. I soon after received orders to advance to some houses bordering on the road, and shortly afterward to advance to the crest of the hill. This was stubbornly opposed by the enemy, but the advance of the line was irresistible. The enemy fled before us or was captured, and in a few minutes the brigade occupied the crest of the hill. Having gained this position, I was directed to hold it at all hazards, and a disposition of the troops most favorable for the purpose was made accordingly. After holding this position for about an hour without any serious molestation, orders were received to retire. The brigade was accordingly withdrawn slowly in line of battle and in good order, occasionally facing about and fronting the enemy, the wounded at the same time being carefully removed to the rear. The brigade soon after returned to the camp it occupied in the morning.

I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct of both officers and men. On gaining the crest of the hill, when we were ordered to halt, it required the utmost exertions of the officers to restrain the men from going on, so anxious were they to pursue the enemy.

Where all did so well it is difficult to discriminate, but I desire to mention by name the regimental commanders—Maj. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Eleventh Infantry, for the great coolness with which he commanded his regiment, and Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth Infantry, for the skillful manner with which he covered the advance with his line of skirmishers. Capt. L. C. Bootes, of the Sixth, and Capt. D. P. Hancock, of the Seventh, commanded their regiments in a highly creditable manner. Capt. S. S. Marsh, Second Infantry, was shot dead while giving an order at the head of his regiment. The death of this estimable and gallant officer is a serious loss to the service. Lieut. E. G. Bush, Tenth Infantry, joined his regiment but the day before with two companies of his regiment direct from the Western prairies, and rendered most efficient service. The Tenth, with the Eleventh, captured some 30 prisoners.

My personal staff—Lieut. Edwin E. Sellers, Tenth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. William Falck, Second Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. William L. Kellogg, Tenth In-

fantry, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. M. C. Boyce, Tenth Infantry, acting aide-de-camp—rendered me great service by the active and efficient manner with which they communicated my orders to the different parts of the field.

On the morning of the 2d, the position of the brigade was changed to a line on the road leading to Ely's Ford, where, during that and the following day, very strong works, covered by abatis, were constructed.

In this position the brigade remained until the morning of the 6th, when it was withdrawn, and during the day, amid a cold storm of rain which flooded the roads with mud and water, it returned to its present camp. During the entire operations of the ten days, the men conducted themselves in a most creditable manner, working cheerfully at whatever they were called upon to do, whether to use the musket, the ax, or the spade, or to gather and pile up logs and brush for the defenses.

Herewith I have the honor to submit the reports of the different battalion commanders; also a list of casualties.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. BURBANK,
Colonel Second Infantry, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,
Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 188.

Report of Captain Samuel A. McKee, Second U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows:

The battalion (Second U. S. Infantry) left camp, near Falmouth, Va., April 27, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's and the Rapidan at Ely's Fords, in conjunction with the remainder of the Second Brigade, meeting the enemy 2 miles south of Chancellorsville on the 1st instant, when the battalion, with the remainder of the brigade, was ordered at a double-quick to advance. The battalion of the Second Infantry, by your order, formed line of battle on the right of the Sixth Infantry, and advanced through thick woods for over half a mile, when it halted, and marched by the left flank to re-form on the right of the Sixth, the connection with which had been lost, owing to the thickness of the woods through which the Second Regiment had to advance. The latter battalion had already been established on a slight rise of ground within 150 yards of the enemy's forces, which at this juncture opened a heavy fire of musketry, which was replied to briskly by the battalion, silencing the enemy, who apparently fell back. Holding this position for about half an hour, it was found necessary to advance a platoon of skirmishers from the battalion to the front and right, as the enemy were moving to the right and rear of our brigade, their skirmishers advancing at a brisk walk. The skirmishers of the Second Infantry, under the command of First Lieut. William F. Drum, opened fire on those of the enemy, stopping their progress for a time. The battalion remained in its position until ordered to gradually fall back. When executing this order, Capt. Salem S. Marsh, commanding the battalion, a gallant and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 181.

valuable officer, fell, and I assumed command of the same. The battalion moved back slowly in line of battle until ordered to move by the flank, the enemy still firing with musketry and artillery. We then occupied the camp of the night previous.

The behavior of the officers and men was excellent, with the exception of a few of the recruits lately received, who had never been under fire. Through the exertions of the officers, even the latter did their duty. I desire also to bring to the attention of the brigade commander the cool manner in which the battalion behaved on picket the night of the 5th instant—never firing a shot unless seeing the enemy, although continually fired at by the enemy's pickets. The officers present with the battalion were Capt. Samuel A. McKee, commanding; First Lieut. and Adjt. A. W. Kroutinger; First Lieut. William F. Drum, commanding Company B; First Lieut. F. C. Goodrich, commanding Company F; First Lieut. A. Gratius, commanding Company I; Second Lieut. Daniel W. Burke, commanding Company K, and Second Lieut. Robert Davis, commanding Company C; Second Lieuts. Thomas Byrne and Henry Sommer. Second Lieut. James Butler, Second Infantry, joined the battalion May 3, from sick leave.

I would respectfully call the attention of the brigade commander to the gallant and cool behavior of First Lieut. William F. Drum, Second Infantry, while advancing and withdrawing the line of skirmishers. I inclose a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. McKEE,

Captain Second U. S. Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Second Brig., 2d Div., 5th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 189.

Report of Capt. Levi C. Bootes, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY,

May 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Sixth Regiment U. S. Infantry in the recent action near Chancellorsville, Va.

The regiment left camp near Potomac Creek, Va., on April 27, and arrived at Chancellorsville, Va., April 30.

On May 1, left camp. About 9 a. m. I received an order to take position in line of battle on the right of the Seventh, which being done the regiment advanced in line of battle, under a fire, to within 75 yards of the enemy, considerably in advance of the left of the line, at which point we received a heavy fire from the enemy, both from artillery and musketry. During this fire I received an order from the general commanding the division to hold my present position at all hazards, which I did until ordered to fall back.

The losses sustained at this point were as follows: 1 killed and 21 wounded. Having received an order to fall back, through Lieutenant Boyce, I did so in line of battle. Soon thereafter I received an order, through Lieutenant Kellogg, to march the battalion by a flank to the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 181.

road. Ere I had time to comply with this order, General Couch came up and ordered me to deploy my battalion as skirmishers until some of his corps came up, which they did very soon, and relieved me, when I was ordered by him to join my own brigade, which I found at a short distance to the rear, from which point we soon marched and occupied our last camp-ground.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, I received an order to take a new position in the woods in front of the road leading to the United States Ford, which position I occupied until 6 p. m., when, receiving an order, the whole brigade marched to the main road, toward the right, and formed line of battle in the woods near the white house, occupying this position until 5 a. m., at which time I received on order to go to the front with my battalion as a picket, which position I kept until relieved by the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, about 7 o'clock in the evening. We captured several prisoners and had 3 men wounded and 1 taken prisoner.

On the 4th and 5th we were in front of the breastworks.

About 2 a. m. on the morning of the 6th, I received an order to march to the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock River, and arrived at our present encampment after a severe march through mud and rain.

The officers of the battalion—Capt. J. McCleary, acting field officer; Capt. W. W. Sanders, and Lieuts. D. D. Lynn, B. B. Childs, A. H. Freeman, J. P. Schindel, George Anderson, regimental adjutant; J. McKim, J. W. Clous, and T. Britton—behaved with great coolness during the engagement of the 1st, and deserve much credit for the cheerful manner with which they obeyed all orders during this period.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI C. BOOTES,
Captain Sixth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. Second Brig., Second Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 190.

Report of Capt. David P. Hancock, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the late operations on the south side of the river:

During the marches of the different days previous to May 1, the men bore up well under their fatigue, and there was comparatively no straggling; in fact, with the exception of 8 men, we went into the battle-field with the same force that we left this camp.

On May 1, we were engaged with the other regiments of the brigade, when we marched up in good order to our positions, taking some few prisoners.

Our loss there was 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 5 missing among the enlisted men. Three of the missing were seen at our last position on the hill, and the probabilities are they were wounded also. All appeared to be in good spirits and did their duty cheerfully.

Where all behaved so well I can make no distinction, but would like to mention, for the favorable notice of the commanding general, Corpl.

Stephen C. Neil, of Company E, who, when the color-bearer was shot down, gallantly picked [the colors] from his hands, and bore them during the remainder of the engagement. The regiment was on picket the same night in close proximity to the rebels, and covered the change of position of the corps.

We took our new position next morning, and protected ourselves by abatis. We were moved again near dusk to the support of Sickles' corps; were not engaged, and took a new position again during the night, which we strongly fortified in the morning, and remained there without being engaged until our final retreat on the morning of the 6th. In retreating there was much confusion, owing to the mixing of the troops on the road, which it was a moral impossibility to prevent, and the very many conflicting and contradictory orders received from the different staff officers, not only from brigade but division and corps headquarters. I am happy to state, however, that all are over [the river] excepting those belonging to the medical department, who, I presume, have been taken prisoners, with Dr. Hichborn, the surgeon.* The arms of the regiment are in good order and condition, and the men are in good spirits. A requisition for ammunition will be made at once.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. P. HANCOCK,
Captain Seventh Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. E. E. SELLERS,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., Sykes' Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 191.

Report of Lieut. Edward G. Bush, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with a special order, dated Headquarters Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, May 7, 1863, I have the honor to report that I joined the Army of the Potomac, in camp near Chancellorsville, with 3 officers and 50 enlisted men, which comprised all of the regiment not previously in the field.

On the night of April 30, Companies G and H, Tenth Infantry, were relieved from duty as provost-guard, and joined the regiment, which then consisted of 8 officers and 100 enlisted men then present for duty in the field.

The regiment left camp on May 1, at about 11 a. m., and, after advancing on the road toward Fredericksburg about 3 miles, was formed in the first line of battle, on the left of the road, between the Seventh and Eleventh Regiments U. S. Infantry. The enemy was immediately engaged, and driven back nearly a mile. During this time, 27 of the enemy, including 1 officer, were captured.

The last position of the regiment during the advance was in a dense growth of small pines. In front of this, in an open field, beyond the effective range of musketry but in full view, the enemy were posted in force. The men remained here without firing much, lying down until the order to retire slowly and in good order was given, which order was executed as directed.

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* According to the records of the Surgeon-General's Office, Acting Assistant Surgeon Hichborn was killed May 3.

The regiment returned with the brigade to the vicinity of the camp of the day preceding.

The regiment was on picket duty on May 3.

Rejoined the brigade May 4, and built a breastwork of logs, &c., on the same day.

Returned to this camp on May 6.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I am able to report that the conduct of officers and men was most excellent, deserving the highest praise, both under fire and on the march.

Particular mention is due First Lieutenant Lauman for his gallant conduct and for his instrumentality in securing the prisoners. Second Lieutenants Hamilton and Hampson distinguished themselves at the same time. Honorable mention is also to be made of Lieutenants Crosman, Mackay, and Fisher.

I have the honor to recommend Sergt. Maj. William Stanley for promotion as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army for gallant conduct in the field, he being otherwise well qualified for that position.

The bearer of the national colors, Lance Sergt. John A. Crotty, Company D, Tenth Infantry, particularly distinguished himself by his soldierly conduct under fire and by capturing one of the enemy. He was also slightly wounded.

Sergeant [Michael] Finaughty, who carried the regiment colors, was particularly noticeable for his coolness under fire.

First Sergeant [James] Kelly, Company H, Corporal [Patrick] Frehan, Company K, Privates [William C.] Stewart, [Richard] Gregg, and [David] Sullivan, Company D, are also noticeable for good conduct.

To give a list of all the instances of good behavior on the part of the men, but few erasures on the company rolls would be necessary.

I have the honor to refer you to the report of Lieutenant Lauman, who commanded Companies H and G until the night of April 30.

The casualties were 12 wounded, all of whom were brought off the field, whose names I send herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. BUSH,
First Lieut. and Adjt. Tenth U. S. Infantry, Comdg. Regt.

Second Lieut. E. E. SELLERS, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 192.

Report of Lieut. George S. Lauman, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the battalion of the Tenth Infantry left camp on the morning of April 27, as provost-guard of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, with orders to follow in rear of the division and arrest all stragglers belonging to the division, and remained as provost-guard until the division arrived at Chancellorsville, where I was relieved by Lieutenant Vance, of the Eleventh Infantry, and joined the headquarters of my regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. LAUMAN,
First Lieutenant Tenth Infantry.

First Lieut. E. G. BUSH,
Adjutant Tenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

No. 193.

Report of Maj. DeLancey Floyd-Jones, Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: The following in brief have been the operations of the Eleventh Infantry during the past ten days:

Marching from this camp on the 27th ultimo, we reached, after four days' hard marching, Chancellorsville, Va., and encamped on the night of April 30 in a woods near that village.

On the morning of May 1, we moved from our camp out on the Fredericksburg pike, the Seventeenth Infantry leading the division, the Eleventh Infantry following, left in front. In less than 1 mile's march we encountered the enemy, who, at the time, was skirmishing with the cavalry. This battalion was at once deployed in line of battle, and in that order moved to the front, the men advancing steadily and with a will, although exposed to a sharp fire from musketry and artillery. The enemy was driven from his first position, the result being the capture of thirty or more prisoners, one of them a commissioned officer. This capture the Eleventh Infantry shared with the Tenth.

After a short halt we again advanced, and only stopped when within close proximity to a large force of rebel troops with a battery of artillery.

After remaining some time in our last position, we quietly returned to our previous camp-ground.

The night of May 2, we were again called upon to meet the enemy, and were marched out on the road leading to Ely's Ford, near the Chandler house, where we threw up a rude breastwork with such implements as we had at hand. At this point we continued doing picket duty, in face of the enemy, until quietly withdrawn this a. m.

The success attained on the 1st instant was due to the coolness and bravery exhibited by the officers and men, all of whom behaved well. Of those particularly active I would mention Capt. C. S. Russell and Second Lieut. F. A. Field (battalion adjutant), Eleventh Infantry.

The following non-commissioned officers and men have also been reported to me by their commanders as worthy of special notice: First Sergt. Henry M. Reed, Corpl. William Wylie, and Private John Clilon, Company C; First Sergt. Milton W. Powers, Corpl. William Lundergen, and John Hayes, Company E, Eleventh Infantry. Sergt. Edmund Burgoyne, Company G (color-bearer), was particularly distinguished.

Respectfully submitted.

DEL. FLOYD-JONES,
Major Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 194.

Report of Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP ON POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that this battalion, forming part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, left

camp near Potomac Creek, Va., on the morning of April 27; marched to Hartwood Church, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 28th ultimo, marched to within about 7 miles of Kelly's Ford, on the Rapidan River, and bivouacked.

On the 29th ultimo, crossed that river at Kelly's Ford and the Rapidan River at Ely's Ford, and bivouacked for the night.

On the 30th ultimo, marched, via Chancellorsville, toward the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock River; but, meeting no enemy, returned and bivouacked on the Fredericksburg turnpike, about 2 miles from Chancellorsville.

On May 1, at 10.30 a. m., the battalion moved out on the Fredericksburg turnpike, with the brigade left in front. Having advanced about half a mile, the battalion was deployed as skirmishers on the left of the turnpike, and subsequently two companies were sent to the right of the turnpike. The line of skirmishers now advanced at the double-quick, driving the enemy before it and capturing 6 prisoners. This rapid advance was maintained for nearly a mile, when a commanding hill was reached, and held, as ordered, until orders were received to retire in line of battle. During the time the skirmishers were advancing, the enemy opened upon us a well-directed fire of artillery and infantry; this, in connection with the marshy ground, and, from the center to the left of the battalion, the dense growth of vines and underbrush, rendered the movement extremely difficult, and when it is considered that several of the officers and fully three-fourths of the men were under fire for the first time, I feel it but just to say that their steadiness and gallantry were remarkable. The battalion, in line of battle, or by the flank, as the nature of the ground made necessary, and with one company deployed as skirmishers to command our rear, subsequently retired, and toward night reoccupied its former bivouac. Soon after sunset, a fire from the enemy was opened in front of the Third Brigade and this battalion, but was met by so heavy a fire from the right battalion of that brigade and the first division of this battalion as to render the enemy's position untenable. During the remainder of the time occupied by the late movements, this battalion acted in connection with the brigade, and while on picket for twenty-four hours, commencing on the afternoon of the 4th instant, lost 1 man killed and 2 men wounded.

Where all behaved so well I find it impossible to single out individuals among my officers as having excelled, but I may be permitted to pay a slight tribute to the memory of Capt. William J. Temple, who fell while gallantly leading his company. His loss is irreparable. Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed, he was an ornament to the service and to manhood.

I append a statement in detail of the strength of the battalion and a list of casualties. In explanation of the number of missing, I desire to state that the men are in all probability prisoners, as the line of skirmishers was very much extended and outflanked on both flanks. The battalion consisted of seven companies.

Field and staff.—Maj. George L. Andrews, commanding; Capt. John P. Wales, acting field officer; First Lieut. Alexander Menzies, acting adjutant, and Sergt. Maj. George O. Lloyd—3 officers and 1 man.

Company A, First Battalion.—Capt. C. C. Goddard, commanding, and Second Lieut. E. S. Abbott—2 officers and 40 men.

Company C, First Battalion.—Capt. William J. Moorhead, commanding; First Lieut. Charles T. Weld, and Second Lieut. James J. Emerson—3 officers and 33 men.

Company D, First Battalion.—First Lieut. George W. Green, commanding, and First Lieut. Louis H. Sanger—2 officers and 43 men.

Company G, First Battalion.—Capt. Samuel Dana, commanding; First Lieut. J. D. Carney and Second Lieut. J. H. Bradford—3 officers and 35 men.

Company H, First Battalion.—Capt. William J. Temple, commanding, and First Lieuts. John S. Knapp and William H. Chamberlin—3 officers and 43 men.

Company A, Second Battalion.—Capt. D. H. Chase, commanding, and First Lieut. George W. Smith—2 officers and 75 men.

Company B, Second Battalion.—Capt. E. H. Ludington, commanding; First Lieut. L. H. Warren and Second Lieut. F. E. Stimpson—3 officers and 40 men. Total, 21 officers and 310 men.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding.

Lieut. E. E. SELLERS,
Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 195.

Report of Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke, One hundred and fortieth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with special orders of this date from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade during the recent movements of this army:

On the morning of April 27, the brigade broke camp and moved with the division, encamping for the night at Hartwood Church.

On the 28th, we marched to Crittenden's Mills, where we passed the night.

On the 29th, we moved at 7 a. m. at the head of the division; crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford; thence marched to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan; crossed it after dark, and encamped.

The next morning (April 30), we marched to the United States Ford, and thence to Chancellorsville, half a mile beyond which we encamped and threw out pickets to cover our front.

On May 1, we moved with the division, the First and Second Brigades being in advance of us. When the head of the column met the enemy advancing from Fredericksburg, the Third Brigade was deployed in line of battle, extending across the road, and advanced to the support of the troops in our front until halted by General Sykes.

Here we remained until 2 p. m. It having been discovered that the enemy was turning our right flank, six companies of the One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers were sent out as skirmishers to protect that flank.

The Fifth New York Volunteers also deployed skirmishers through the woods on the left of the division. Some of these skirmishers were captured by the enemy. Their names are given in the list of casualties. When ordered to retire, the brigade fell back in line of battle, in good order, until behind the Second Corps, when it was formed in column in

* Nominal list of casualties, here omitted, shows 1 officer and 5 men killed; 2 officers and 21 men wounded; 6 men missing.

mass. After resting here half an hour, we were ordered to return to the ground we had left in the morning, which we did.

The Second Corps then returned to Chancellorsville, leaving this brigade next the enemy. As the last division of the Second Corps passed us, General Hancock, who commanded it, sent word to me, by Dr. Winslow, that the enemy was following him in force, and that I had better get my command into the road and retire after his division. Although the suggestion, coming from such a source, was entitled to some consideration, yet, as I had no orders from General Sykes to leave the ground, I concluded to hold it, if possible, until I should receive such orders. I immediately deployed the brigade into line of battle, the left resting on a creek which crossed the road and the right connecting with the Second Brigade. This movement was not finished before our pickets were driven in, and the enemy was seen advancing over the crest of the ridge on the opposite side of the ravine, in our front. They showed two lines, each about equal to a regimental front. The right of their line I could not see, as it was covered by a grove of young pines.

As the One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers were under fire for the first time, I thought it prudent to commence firing before the enemy got very close. As soon as the second line of the enemy showed itself, I gave the command to commence firing. The enemy had been firing quite rapidly for some time before a gun was fired from my brigade. At the command, a rapid fire by file was commenced, and continued until the enemy disappeared over the crest of the hill in our front, when we ceased. We were not again attacked. Three of the enemy were captured by the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers. At dark, the pioneers of the brigade were set to work felling trees in our front and digging a rifle-pit across the road on our left flank.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, the brigade moved from its position back through Chancellorsville, and took a position in front of the road leading toward Banks' Ford. The pickets were left out until daylight, and then withdrawn at once. This duty was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, who took command of all the pickets of the division and brought them in safely. We remained in this position until evening, having details at work all day felling trees to form an abatis, and digging a rifle-pit. When the attack was made on the Eleventh Corps, we were ordered out, and marched at double-quick time toward the point where the action was going on. We were first posted near some old rifle-pits of the enemy, beyond the road to Ely's Ford, connecting on the right with the First Brigade, and our left supporting a battery.

At 2 a. m. of May 3, we were again moved to the right, and posted in rear of the Second Brigade, which was in line of battle.

In the afternoon of the 5th, we were again moved farther to the right, to support General Ayres' brigade.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, we prepared to recross the Rappahannock. Upon reaching the United States Ford, the brigade was placed in reserve in the rear of the First and Second, which were put in position to cover the crossing. We crossed with the division, and arrived at our present camp in the evening. I send herewith a complete list of casualties in the several regiments of the brigade.*

Before ending this report, I would respectfully call your attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the two new regiments of the brigade.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 181.

The officers and men of the Fifth New York Volunteers behaved as they have always done; I can give them no higher praise.

The officers and men of the One hundred and fortieth and One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers vied with them in their coolness, attention to duty, and ready compliance with orders.

I was ably seconded in all my efforts, both on the march and in the field, by the staff officers of the brigade, consisting of Captain Marvin, assistant adjutant-general, Captain [Edgar W.] Warren, commissary, and Lieutenant [Thomas E.] Fish, acting assistant inspector-general, who acted as aides in the field and performed their duties creditably.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. O'RORKE,
Colonel 140th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 196.

Report of Lieut. Col. Louis Ernst, One hundred and fortieth New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following operations of this regiment:

April 27.—Marched to Hartwood Church.

April 28.—Marched to Crittenden's Mills.

April 29.—Marched to Ely's Ford across the Rapidan, having crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford; took a position on the south bank of the Rapidan.

April 30.—Took up march to the United States Ford, to cover the crossing of troops there, but found the enemy had evacuated; marched to Chancellorsville, Va.

May 1.—Advanced on the left of the Third Brigade in line of battle, about 1½ miles, under severe shelling; had 1 man killed. Retired to our camp, where we had not been fifteen minutes when the enemy came down on us, and were repulsed by the Third Brigade; 1 man killed and several wounded. Remained in camp until after midnight.

May 2.—At 2 a. m. marched to a position farther on the left, where we built an abatis. At 5 p. m. were moved to the center line, where we were drawn up in line of battle at several points.

May 3.—Remained in position in rear of the Second Brigade, Second Division, supporting.

May 4.—In same place.

May 5.—Changed position to support First Brigade.

May 6.—At 2 a. m. marched to the United States Ford; drew up in line of battle to oppose the approach of the enemy in the rear; crossed the ford without casualties, and marched to present camp.

LOUIS ERNST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. A. S. MARVIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 197.

Report of Col. Kenner Garrard, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that my regiment left its camp on the 27th ultimo, and was with its brigade (the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps) on the march from camp to Chancellorsville, Va., via Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, and was with its division in all its operations until the return to this camp on the 6th instant, doing as well as I could expect of it in the performance of whatever duty assigned it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,

Colonel One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Third Brigade, Sykes' Division.*

No. 198.

Report of Capt. Frank C. Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, in the late engagement with the enemy:

Left Stoneman's Station April 30, at 3 p. m.; encamped near Hartwood Church for the night at 8 p. m.

May 1.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the United States Ford at 3 p. m., and went into park at Chancellorsville at 9 p. m.

May 2.—Broke camp at 6 a. m. and went into park 1 mile from Chancellorsville, on the road leading to the ford.

May 3.—Ordered to the front at 7 a. m., and took position with the left and center sections, on the right, and with the right section, on the front of the white house line of operations. Remained in position until May 5, at 7.30 p. m., when we marched to the United States Ford, crossing at 5 a. m. May 6, arriving at our old camp at 1.30 p. m.

Lost 1 lieutenant and 1 corporal, killed; 2 corporals and 6 privates, wounded.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. C. GIBBS,

Captain, Comdg. Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Capt. S. H. WEED, *Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 199.

Report of Lieut. Malbone F. Watson, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery I, Fifth Artillery, losses, &c., in the late actions with the enemy between April 27 and May 6:

The battery left camp near Falmouth on the 27th; marched to Hartwood, and encamped for the night. Next day reached Kelly's Mills.

Marched on the 29th to the Rapidan, at Ely's Ford; crossed on the 30th, and marched to Chancellorsville, and encamped for the night.

Moved out on May 1, with the division, on the old Richmond pike, and took position. After firing one or two shots, I was ordered farther to the front, and was there engaged with the enemy for about an hour. In this action, 1 limber was destroyed by a shot from the enemy, 2 men slightly wounded, 1 horse killed and 4 wounded. After the action, the battery retired, with the division, and took up a position near the Chancellor house, remaining until the morning of the 2d, when it was ordered to fall back on the road to the ford, and bivouacked in a field about 1½ miles in the rear.

Sunday morning, went into position again, and was engaged in repulsing the enemy's attack on that day. Was again engaged on Monday.

Tuesday night, received orders to return to camp near Falmouth, and reached here about noon on Wednesday.

On Sunday, the 3d, 2 men of the battery were slightly wounded. One bugler, serving as orderly to Captain Weed, Fifth Artillery, was wounded slightly in the hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. WATSON,

First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery I.

Capt. S. H. WEED, *Commanding Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 200.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have to submit the following report, in compliance with the circular from headquarters of the Fifth Corps, of the 7th instant, by which division commanders were directed to send in their reports of the part taken by their commands in the recent operations of the army on the south bank of the Rappahannock:

On April 27, in obedience to orders, I marched from camp near Falmouth, my division, of two brigades, consisting of 3,481 enlisted men and 203 commissioned officers, exclusive of general and general staff officers. Of these, 1,616 enlisted men and 95 commissioned officers composed the First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, and 1,865 enlisted men and 108 officers formed the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. P. H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Having received orders on the morning of April 29, at the bivouac near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, to cross that river with my division in the rear of all commands and trains, and to bring up the trains of the corps and of the pontoons, the supervision of the crossing of that stream by the trains and forces on the north bank was turned over to me by Major-General Meade as soon as the First and Second Divisions of the Fifth Corps had passed over.

It was nearly 8 o'clock in the evening before my division was able to cross, and 11.30 before the pontoon train was ready to move. At that hour I set my column in motion for Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, but the length of the trains of pack-mules, cattle, &c., the bad condition of the

road, and the heavy rain made the march very slow, and at about 3 a. m., just as our guide discovered that he was not on the road he had traversed twice the day before, it became so dark that nothing could be seen, and I was forced to halt until daylight.

About sunset, I had received a communication from the major-general commanding the corps, advising me of the importance of having the pontoon train at Ely's Ford at the earliest possible moment, and about 1 a. m., on the march, Captain Comstock, U. S. Engineers, received similar directions from the headquarters of the army. The pontoon train was, therefore, sent forward in advance, under escort of two regiments, as soon as there was light enough to see, and the column resumed its march as soon as the pontoon train reached its head.

At 7 a. m. I received directions to leave the trains under escort of one regiment and bring up the rest of my command as quickly as possible.

I reached Ely's Ford between 12 and 1 o'clock, but found my troops so much exhausted, that, after fording the river, I bivouacked on Hunting Creek, 3 miles from Chancellorsville, having marched at least 18 miles.

On the morning of May 1, my division was at Chancellorsville at 7 o'clock, it having been delayed one hour by the tardiness of the First Brigade, a tardiness that General Tyler attributed to the fatigue of the men. Here I received instructions from the major-general commanding the corps to follow Sykes' division to the ridge between Mott's and Colin Runs, and mass, under cover, in rear of and between Sykes on the right and Griffin on the left; to open communication to each, so as to be able to send support to either, and to place Randol's battery on the left bank of Mott's Run, prepared to move to Sykes, Griffin, or myself as occasion might require. These instructions were subsequently so far modified that I was to follow Griffin instead of Sykes.

In accordance with these, I marched close in rear of Griffin, on the Mott or River road, about 3½ miles, when I was ordered by Major-General Meade to return to Chancellorsville, which was promptly done, and the division massed in that vicinity.

By General Meade's directions, I examined the position commencing at Chandler's house and running along the Mineral Spring road to the Rappahannock, and immediately occupied the left of that position, which commands the approach to the United States Ford by Mott's or the River road and its branches.

The next day (May 2), before midday, the position was intrenched, three roads under cover were opened, communicating with as many to the United States Ford, and twenty-six pieces of artillery, Randol's, Martin's, and Hazlett's batteries on the left, and Barnes' and Phillips' on the right, were placed in position, rendering it impossible for the enemy to debouch from the woods on the high, open plain, Childs' farm, opposite the heights, occupied by my division. These facts are highly creditable to the zeal and energy of the officers and men of the command.

At my request for a regiment of sharpshooters, Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Mott's brigade, Berry's division, reported to me with his regiment for duty, and was assigned to the rugged ground on the extreme left, extending to the narrow bottom land of the river.

The enemy's mounted pickets were visible along the edge of the woods, about 1,000 yards distant, where the River road debouches from the woods.

Having been directed by the major-general commanding the corps to ascertain whether the enemy was in force in my immediate front, Colonel Francine, by my order, sent out 50 picked men to reconnoiter. This duty was handsomely performed. The enemy's infantry pickets were ascertained to commence on the river 1½ miles below our left, and to extend obliquely from our line toward the Plank road. Colonel Francine returned to his brigade the night of the 2d instant.

About daylight on the morning of the 3d, I received orders to march my division to the vicinity of the junction of the Mineral Spring road (running along the front occupied by the Fifth Corps on the 2d instant) with the road from Chancellorsville to Ely's Ford, leaving the artillery in position and a staff officer to point out the details of the position to the troops that were to occupy it; but just as my column was being put in motion, the head of the Eleventh Corps made its appearance, and at the same time I received orders not to move until I was relieved by that corps.

As soon as Major-General Schurz had relieved me, about 6.10 a. m., I marched, and about 7 o'clock massed my division in rear of the center of Griffin's position, on the Ely's Ford road, being instructed to support Griffin, Sykes, or French, on the left of Griffin, as circumstances might require.

About 8 a. m. Allabach's brigade, the Second, of my division, was placed in line from the left of Griffin (Chandler's house), along the Ely's Ford road to the woods intervening between Chandler's and Chancellor's houses, the ground previously occupied by a part of French's division, engaged with the enemy in the woods on our front.

At about 9 a. m. I received orders to send a brigade to the support of General French, and directed General Tyler to support him. Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, assistant inspector-general, Fifth Corps, and a staff officer of General French, conducted General Tyler to the position he was to take. He had scarcely moved into it when the enemy in strong force opened a fire upon him. It was returned with spirit, and a warm engagement ensued, which was continued for about an hour, when the enemy in increasing numbers began to outflank the right.

The greater part of the 60 rounds of ammunition of the brigade had by this time been nearly expended, as reported to me by General Tyler, who asked for a new supply. This it would have been impracticable to distribute had it been with the brigade, and it would probably have fallen into the hands of the enemy had it been sent, so closely was the brigade pressed by them. General Tyler was, therefore, directed to withdraw when his ammunition was expended, which he did soon afterward. General Tyler states that the conduct of the officers and men was admirable.

The loss incurred in this spirited engagement was 1 officer (Capt. John Brant, One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania) killed; 7 officers wounded, 20 enlisted men killed, and 158 enlisted men wounded, and 3 officers and 51 men missing, making a total of killed, wounded, and missing in the brigade of 11 officers and 229 enlisted men. Among the officers wounded I regret to mention Col. E. M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania, seriously, and Maj. Joseph Anthony, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, severely.

Ammunition was supplied to the brigade immediately upon its withdrawal from the woods in which it had been engaged. At about 11 a. m. I received directions to place two regiments of Allabach's brigade at the disposition of Major-General Couch, commanding Second Corps, and one of his staff officers at the same time requested me to place them

perpendicular to the road leading to Chancellorsville, one regiment on each side, and advance them to the edge of the woods bordering the open ground of Chancellorsville, then held by the enemy. The object was to hold the enemy in check until the two corps of Major-Generals Couch and Sickles were placed in the new positions they were to occupy. This duty fell to the One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, who, under the command of Colonel Allabach, advanced their skirmishers, engaging those of the enemy, to the ground they were directed to occupy. Upon their near approach to it, the enemy opened upon them with shell and canister. The new positions of the two corps having been taken up, the two regiments retired slowly through the wood and rejoined their brigade, having performed the duty in a creditable manner, losing 1 officer and 3 enlisted men killed and 1 officer and 30 enlisted men wounded. Having accompanied Colonel Allabach until his regiments occupied the ground assigned them, I returned to my command, by direction of Major-General Meade, and, as soon as the ammunition supplied to General Tyler's brigade was distributed, massed my division in rear of the center of General Sykes' division, under instructions to support him and General Griffin.

Before daylight on Monday, the 4th, I received directions to support Major-General Sickles, on the left, in a certain contingency, and immediately opened a route for my division through the thick underbrush to the ground I should occupy in such a contingency. During the day I likewise received directions to support Major-General Reynolds, commanding the First Corps, on the right, and opened a similar route to the rear of his position.

On the morning of Tuesday, the 5th instant, the pioneers of my division, and subsequently two regiments of it, were detailed for fatigue duty with the engineers of the army, in constructing intrenchments and opening roads. These regiments rejoined the division about midnight. In the afternoon, by direction of Major-General Meade, I formed Allabach's brigade in line of battle 150 yards in rear of Sykes' left and Tyler's brigade 100 yards in rear of Allabach's. My instructions were, in the event of the enemy entering the intrenched line, to charge with the bayonet. This position my division occupied until the march to the United States Ford began.

At nightfall two regiments were detached to aid the passage of the artillery as far as the United States Ford. One of these regiments rejoined the division on the march, the other at the United States Ford.

At about 1 a. m. on the 6th instant, my division commenced the march to the United States Ford, but was halted and massed on the right of the road, after marching 1 mile.

At daylight the march was resumed, and a position taken up at the United States Ford, the left resting on the brick house on the Mott or River road, and the right on the outbuildings on the United States Ford road. In this position it remained until Griffin's division took up a position in its rear, when my division crossed the Rappahannock by the upper bridge simultaneously with Sykes' division on the lower bridge, and marched to our camp, which it now occupies, reaching it before dusk.

My thanks are due to the officers of my staff for the zealous and efficient performance of the duties they were incessantly called on to perform. I beg leave to mention them by name: Capt. Carswell McClellan, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. Henry C. Christiancy and H. H.

Humphreys, aides-de-camp; Capt. A. F. Cavada, assistant inspector-general and special aide-de-camp; Capts. E. G. Rehrer and E. C. Rice, engineers; Capt. E. Knowles, commissary of subsistence, and Surg. Isaac D. Knight, medical director.

Hospitals were quickly established in suitable localities at each position that the division assumed.

I cannot close this report without expressing my gratification at the fine spirit that animated my division throughout the recent operations. Long marches, rapid movements, long-continued labor in opening roads and throwing up intrenchments, exposure to heavy and continuous rain, loss of rest, all combined, did not destroy their cheerfulness nor dampen their spirits. They exhibited the same courage in meeting the enemy that they had formerly shown, and this under circumstances that are recognized as unfavorable to the exhibition of the best qualities of troops. I refer to the fact that their term of service was about expiring. Indeed, one of the regiments, the One hundred and twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, should, under the usual rule, have been on the march homeward from camp on the 4th instant. It left here on the 8th instant, the day upon which its term of service expired. During the present week three of the regiments of my division leave it to be mustered out of the service, a fourth leaves on the 17th, and a fifth in a few days after, if not at that time, thus reducing my division to two small three years' regiments, the Ninety-first and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In making this my last report of the operations of my division as at present constituted, I trust I may be excused for recurring to the services it has performed. Hastily organized in September last near Washington, the regiments newly raised, it made a long and painful march of more than 23 miles in a dark night to take part in the expected battle of the next day at Antietam. When in camp the officers and men have been zealous in their efforts to acquire a knowledge of the duties of the soldier. They have cheerfully performed every duty required of them, whether that of the working party or armed service. They have been prompt and obedient, and have fought as well as the best troops at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The task of instruction has been a heavy one to me, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that my efforts have not been without good results.

The reports of Colonel Allabach and Captains Randol and Barnes accompany this.

I submit herewith tabular and nominal lists of the killed, wounded, and missing,* and tabular statements of property lost.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, *A. A. G., Fifth Army Corps.*

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 11, 1863.

COLONEL: Understanding that a more detailed statement respecting the crossing of the Rappahannock on the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford may be desirable, I have to report that, at the time the supervision of the crossing was turned over to me by the major-general commanding the Fifth Corps, Major-General Stoneman's Cavalry Corps had begun to cross on the bridge, all of which passed over there excepting

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 181.

(as I understood) one brigade, that crossed at the deep ford just above. There were two interruptions during this crossing, owing to the partial failure of a part of the bridge. The delay thus caused was from one hour to one hour and a half. As soon as the cavalry passed, two regiments of infantry of the Twelfth Corps and the brigade of infantry of the Eleventh Corps, guarding its baggage, were passed, and during the passage of the cavalry a regiment of the Twelfth Corps was passed over at the earnest solicitation of the colonel, who represented himself to have received orders to leave the train he was with and join his command. As soon as the infantry of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps was over, the headquarters trains of the Twelfth Corps passed, then those of the Eleventh Corps, followed by the supply trains, as I understood them to be, of the Eleventh Corps. Two interruptions occurred during the passage of the latter by the bad management of the wagons, one of which nearly proved fatal to the small bridge across Marsh Run, and the other to a span of the pontoon bridge. These caused a delay of at least half an hour, if not more. The train mentioned consisted of at least 125 wagons and 55 spring wagons and ambulances, belonging chiefly, almost entirely, as reported to me, to the Eleventh Corps.

The trains of the Fifth Corps succeeded immediately, and, when everything had passed, my division of infantry crossed. It was dusk when its head reached the bridge. All the cattle were, by my directions, swum across Marsh Run, and taken across the river at the ford.

The passage across the river on the bridge was continuous; not an instant was lost. By the aid of my staff, the trains were kept closed, and, by the admirable management of the officer in charge of the bridge, ignorant, careless, and stupid drivers were passed safely and rapidly over the bridge, with the exceptions just noted.

The instant my infantry passed, which must have been 8 o'clock, or about that hour, the taking up of the bridge commenced, and at 11.30 p. m. the march for Ely's Ford commenced from the forks of the road, at a house about a half or three-fourths of a mile from the river. The demands made upon me for authority to cross the bridge by various staff officers of the headquarters trains and others out of the order which I had arranged, in consonance with the instructions I received from the major-general commanding the corps, or the order of precedence he had left with me, were incessant and repeated. I need hardly state that I did not yield to them.

I believe that I have mentioned every material fact in my report and this appendix to it.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE, *A. A. G., Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 201.

Report of Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of casualties of my command in the action of the 3d instant,* and also to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in that engagement:

About 9 a. m. I received an order from Major-General Meade to put

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 181.

my command in motion, and go to the support of General French, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb to indicate the position we were to occupy. That officer in person pointed out the line we were to take possession of, directly in the face of the enemy, and on the right of General French's command, in the woods.

The regiments were scarcely in position before the enemy opened fire upon us, which was promptly and effectively returned by our men. I at once saw the enemy outnumbered us, as they were in double line, and extended beyond our right. I immediately asked for re-enforcements, but was informed they could not be furnished. Colonel Webb, who had remained in front for some moments, started back, promising to bring up re-enforcements if he could obtain them, but he returned in a short time without them. The rapid and incessant fire of our men prevented the enemy from advancing, although they made several efforts to do so.

After holding our position for nearly or perhaps quite an hour, reports reached me that our ammunition was being exhausted, many of the men supplying themselves from the dead and wounded. About this time, I discovered that the enemy was receiving re-enforcements; another double line was plainly seen advancing and extending farther to our right. I sent for ammunition twice without being able to obtain it, as, I afterward understood, it had not come up from the rear. I reported the fact to General French, with the further information that the enemy were pressing us, and asked for orders. He replied that he could not furnish me with ammunition, and that we should retire in as good order as we could when we had exhausted what we had. The moment our fire slackened the enemy pushed forward with at least twice our number.

As near as I can tell, we were in position from an hour to an hour and three-quarters before we were forced to retire. During this time the whole line was under my eye, and I have to say that I never saw officers and men behave with more bravery and coolness than did the entire command. The officers were very active, and I saw many of them aiding the men by preparing their cartridges for the guns. The field officers were passing up and down the lines, encouraging their men with great spirit and coolness.

The Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was on the right, and received the first fire of the enemy. They are entitled to great credit for their conduct during the action. Colonel Gregory received a slight wound early in the engagement, and left the field, yet the men kept well at their work, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sinex.

The One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel O'Brien, was second in line, and no set of men could have behaved better. The officers, one and all, following the example of their colonel (who was constantly on the alert), were very active, and not a man shirked his duty.

The One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. D. W. Rowe, was third in line, and for earnest, spirited work it could not be excelled. Colonel Rowe exhibited the true characteristics of the soldier—brave, cool, and determined—and this spirit was infused into every officer and soldier of his command.

The One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was on our left, and no man ever saw cooler work on field drill than was done by this regiment. Their firing was grand—by rank, by company, and by wings, in perfect order. Colonel Frick's stentorian voice was heard above the roar of the musketry, and, with the aid of his lieutenant-colonel and major, his regiment was splendidly handled, doing its duty well.

Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men of this brigade; not a single neglect came under my notice during the engagement. The colors of the different regiments show that they were carried well to the front, and I saw them repeatedly waved in the face of the enemy. The officers of my staff, Captains [Henry C.] Ranney and [William H.] Davidson, and Lieutenants [James B.] Diehl and [Stearns E.] Tyler, rendered me every assistance in their power, under an incessant fire.

Among the officers seriously wounded, I have with regret to mention Major Anthony, of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a true soldier and dutiful officer. Lieutenant-Colonels Rowe and Shaw were slightly wounded, as was also Lieutenant Diehl, aide-de-camp.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CARSWELL MCCLELLAN, *A. A. G., Third Division.*

[Indorsement No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, who will correct his statement to accord with the fact that he received the order to support Major-General French from Brigadier-General Humphreys, through his assistant adjutant-general, Captain McClellan, with the information that Lieutenant-Colonel Webb would indicate the position to be occupied. In endeavoring to assign a reason why he was not supplied with additional ammunition while his command was under fire, General Tyler undertakes to assign causes for the action of General Humphreys, which it is not his province to do. He will, therefore, erase that part of his report.

By command of Brigadier-General Humphreys:

CARSWELL MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

HDQRS. TYLER'S BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

Respectfully reforwarded, with the remark that the order was received from Major-General Meade in the very language used in this report, and upon that order my command was put in motion. The order was received from Major-General Meade in person, and so far as any allusion to General Humphreys or any other officer connected with the command is concerned, I fail to see it, and know there was no intention to reflect in the least upon any one connected with the ammunition. I merely stated it as a fact, the evidence of which I received from General Humphreys, on application to him for ammunition after reforming alongside of the road.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Tyler, who will state whether he did or did not receive from Brigadier-General Humphreys,

through his assistant adjutant-general, Captain McClellan, an order to support Major-General French, accompanied by the information that Lieutenant-Colonel Webb would point out to him the position to be occupied.

By command of Brigadier-General Humphreys.

CARSWELL McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 4.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

Respectfully reforwarded, with the remark that I am informed by one of my staff that while on the march, in the execution of the order received from Major-General Meade, Captain McClellan rode up to me. He may have repeated the order received from Major-General Meade, but I have no recollection of hearing it from him, and have but a very faint idea of seeing him, the order from General Meade being of such an urgent character that my attention was given entirely to its prompt execution.

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

When I reached Brigadier-General Tyler with the order from General Humphreys to move to the support of General French, General Tyler was at or near the right of the regiment nearest the white house. His command had not commenced to move, and did not appear to me to be on the point of doing so. When I delivered the order to him, he asked where he was to take position, and when I informed him again that Lieutenant-Colonel Webb would designate the position to be occupied, he asked where he would find Colonel Webb. I pointed to the colonel, who had already started for the woods, and then returned to General Humphreys. By the time I had returned to the left of the brigade, the movement commenced.

CARSWELL McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

The facts are simply these: I was beside or close to Major-General Meade when the staff officer of General French asked for support. General Meade turned to me and directed me to send a brigade. Tyler's, he knew, was the one available. I immediately gave the order to my adjutant-general, with directions about Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, and including in it the staff officer of General French. My adjutant-general, Captain McClellan, rode directly to General Tyler, and, upon returning, reported that he gave the order. By the time he returned, the brigade was in motion. It had been in line close by the left, not 100 yards distant. General Tyler received the order to support General French from me, and moved his command in obedience to it. Subsequently he

received instructions how to move it from Lieutenant-Colonel Webb. All this is corroborated by the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, whose account agrees with that of Captain McClellan.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 202.

Report of Col. Jacob G. Frick, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 77, issued from brigade headquarters, May 7, instant, that my command, the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with the other regiments of the brigade, was ordered to the support of the Third Army Corps about 5 a. m., Sunday, the 3d instant.

At 9 a. m. the brigade, at a double-quick, entered the woods in front of our batteries and rifle-pits in the center at Chancellorsville, Va., left in front, which threw my regiment in the advance. Line of battle was formed under a severe and damaging fire about 50 yards in advance of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, attached to the division of General French, and in an undergrowth that, from its density, made the movement peculiarly difficult.

In the engagement, which lasted until 11 a. m., officers and men behaved with the same coolness and gallantry that characterized their conduct on other fields since they have been in the service of their country. The fire was delivered with steadiness and precision, and I am satisfied that this effective fire forced the enemy to move from my front, and in the direction of the right of the brigade. Not hearing the order to retire, and being unwilling to do so without an order, my regiment remained in line after the balance of the brigade on my right, and French's division on my left, had given way or retired under orders.

Being thus isolated from any portion of the army, and seeing that there was imminent danger of being cut off by a large force of the enemy, which was moving around my right and rear, the regiment, under my orders, faced by the rear rank, and retired and reformed in the rear of the batteries placed in position to check the advancing enemy.

While moving to the rear, I encountered a portion of the enemy, which had previously passed my right flank. A severe struggle took place for my regimental colors; the bearers, Sergeants [Lewis S.] Boner, Company E, and [Peter M.] Miller, Company F, clung to them as manfully, however, as they had borne them during the fight. One of the enemy who had seized them was killed, another captured, and the rest driven back by a well-directed and destructive volley.

The rebels on the extreme right advanced in force to the edge of the woods, and so closely upon that flank of the regiment that the retreat of some of my men of the companies on the right was intercepted by their advancing ranks, and they only escaped capture by the confusion into which the rebels were thrown by the effective fire of the batteries.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, Major Anthony (who, I regret to say, was severely wounded), and Adjutant Green, I am indebted for valuable assistance in the field. They performed their several duties with the utmost coolness and determination, evincing a steadiness of purpose worthy of emulation.

The regiment sustained a loss of 5 killed, 33 wounded, and 6 missing (enlisted men), and 1 officer (Major Anthony) seriously wounded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,

Col. One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Vol. Infantry.

Capt. H. C. RANNEY,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 5th Army Corps.

No. 203.

Report of Col. Peter H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

CAMP HUMPHREYS, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 33, from division headquarters, dated May 7, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of Sunday, the 3d instant:

I reached the battle-field at 6 a. m. Formed my command in line of battle, by battalion closed in mass, in rear of battery, under cover of the woods.

At 8 o'clock formed brigade in line of battle, in the open field to the left of the white house. After remaining in line a short time, I received orders from you to move the two left regiments, One hundred and thirty-third and One hundred and fifty-fifth, farther to the left, in order that the batteries could take position to the front and in center of my line.

Under this disposition of my command, I lay until 11 o'clock, when I received orders from you to throw the two left regiments perpendicular to the road, and to advance in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, as far as to the edge of the wood bordering near the Chancellor house. This movement was explained to me as intended to hold the enemy in check long enough for the corps of Major-Generals Couch and Sickles to get into another position, and not to bring on an action if it could be avoided; and, should the enemy advance in force, to fall back slowly until I arrived on the edge of the wood, there to mass in column and double-quick to the rear, that the artillery might fire in this wood. I was instructed that I was to consider myself under the command of Major-General Couch.

In obedience to these orders, at about 11 o'clock I advanced with these two regiments forward through the wood, under a severe fire of shell, grape, and canister. I encountered their skirmishers when near the farther edge of the wood. Allow me to state that the skirmishers of the enemy were negroes. Slight skirmishing going on until retiring.

At about 3 o'clock, I retired from this wood and formed brigade by battalion closed in mass on the ground of the first formation. Shortly after, I moved to the right and rear of the Regulars, as a support.

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* But see revised statement, p. 181.

All the officers and men behaved well. I desire particularly to mention Captain [John S.] Bell, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [Horatio K.] Tyler, inspector-general, and Lieutenants [Albert D.] Lundy and [John T.] Denniston, for their promptness in carrying my orders and in seeing them executed. Colonels Speakman and Cain carried out their instructions with coolness and gallantry.

The loss in killed and wounded is as follows: 1 officer and 3 privates killed, and 1 officer and 30 privates wounded.

With much respect, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

P. H. ALLABACH,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 204.

Report of Capt. Almont Barnes, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on April 30, ultimo, at 1 p. m., the battery under my command (C, First New York Artillery), in accordance with orders from headquarters of the army, left camp, near Stoneman's Switch, to join the army near Chancellorsville, Va., which place it reached at 5 p. m. the next day, May 1.

On the morning of May 2, in accordance with orders from Captain Weed, chief of corps artillery, I reported to Brigadier-General Tyler with my command on the left front of the army, and by him was placed in position on his right, and there remained until 8 p. m. of the 5th instant, when, by your order, I commenced the march for this camp, arriving here at 1 p. m. on the 6th instant.

Accompanying this, I submit a statement of losses, &c.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALMONT BARNES,
Captain First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery C.

Capt. A. M. RANDOL,
Comdg. Artillery, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 205.

Report of Capt. Alanson M. Randol, Battery E, First U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my battery left camp on the 27th ultimo. Marched with the divison to Chancellorsville, where, on Friday, I was ordered to report with my battery to General Sykes. About 4 p. m. I was ordered to return to the division, and by direction of General Humphreys placed the battery in position on the extreme left. I remained in position until the night of May 5, when I was or-

dered by General Slocum to recross the Rappahannock, via the United States Ford. The battery arrived at its old camp near Falmouth on the 6th instant. During the march to Chancellorsville, the rear axle of one of my caissons broke, owing to the great weight of forage I was ordered by the chief of artillery to carry on my carriages, but it was promptly repaired during the night.

During the absence of Captain Weed, I was in command of the corps artillery, and directed its march, from the position in the rear of Chancellorsville, across the river. This movement, in itself a very difficult one, the night being very dark and stormy and the roads almost impassable, was greatly retarded, my command being twice ordered to return to its former position and twice countermanded. Finally, General Hunt being absent, I was directed by General Patrick to move the artillery across the river. Being the ranking officer present, I ordered Captain Amsden to move on with his battery, and from that time, as far as I know, the passage of the artillery was almost without interruption.

I also forward herewith the report of Captain Barnes, commanding Battery C, First New York Artillery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,
Captain First U. S. Artillery.

Capt. S. H. WEED,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 206.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the operations on the left:

On Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, in compliance with the orders of the commanding general, received that morning, the Sixth Corps moved to the vicinity of Franklin's crossing, near the mouth of Deep Run; the First Corps, Major-General Reynolds, to a position about 1 mile farther down the river, and the Third Corps, Major-General Sickles, took position slightly to the rear and between the positions of the First and Sixth Corps. All the troops encamped that night behind the heights, without fires, and concealed from the observation of the enemy. During the night the pontoons were carried to the river by hand. At the upper crossing, and shortly before daylight, Brooks' division, of the Sixth Corps, crossed in the boats, Russell's brigade taking the lead, and receiving the fire of the enemy's pickets and reserves. The enemy's rifle-pits were immediately occupied, and three bridges were rapidly laid, under the direction of Brigadier-General Benham.

At Reynolds' crossing, 1 mile farther down, the passage was delayed by a severe fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, but was at length gallantly accomplished, General Wadsworth crossing with a portion of his division in the boats, and driving the enemy from their rifle-pits.

During the day, Wednesday, April 29, the command was held in readiness to cross, while the enemy was rapidly intrenching on his entire front, and occasionally shelling Reynolds' position, on the left.

On Thursday, the 30th, Sickles' corps was detached from my command, and ordered to the United States Ford, and during the night one of the bridges at the upper and one at the lower crossing were taken up, under orders from headquarters, and sent to Banks' Ford.

On Friday, May 1, at 5 p. m., an order was received from the commanding general to make a demonstration in force at 1 o'clock that same day; to let it be as severe as possible without being an attack; to assume a threatening attitude, and maintain it until further orders. It was already some hours after the time fixed for the movement, but the last clause of the order, as stated here, determined me to execute it without delay. Reynolds' corps was accordingly displayed in force; General Newton was directed to send one division of the Sixth Corps to Reynolds' support, to cover his bridges in case of an attack, and the Light Brigade across at the upper bridges, to support General Brooks, who was to display his force as if for advance. When these movements had been executed, an order was received countermanding the order for the demonstration.

The following day, Saturday, May 2, Reynolds' corps was withdrawn from my command, and ordered to proceed to headquarters of the army, at or near Chancellorsville, one division, General Wheaton's, of the Sixth Corps, being sent by General Newton to cover his crossing and take up his bridge. I was also ordered to take up all the bridges at Franklin's crossing and below before daylight. This order was received at 5.25 a. m., after daylight, and could not, of course, be executed without attracting the observation of the enemy, and leaving him free to proceed against the forces under General Hooker.

At 6.30 p. m. the order to pursue the enemy by the Bowling Green road was repeated, and my command was immediately put under arms and advanced upon the right, driving the enemy from the Bowling Green road and pushing him back to the woods. That night at 11 o'clock I received an order, dated 10.10 p. m., directing me to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg immediately upon receipt of the order, and move in the direction of Chancellorsville until I connected with the major-general commanding; to attack and destroy any force on the road, and be in the vicinity of the general at daylight.

I had been informed repeatedly by Major-General Butterfield, chief of staff, that the force in front of me was very small, and the whole tenor of his many dispatches would have created the impression that the enemy had abandoned my front and retired from the city and its defenses had there not been more tangible evidence than the dispatches in question that the chief of staff was misinformed.

The order to cross at Fredericksburg found me with my entire command on the south side of the river, ready to pursue by the Bowling Green road. To recross for the purpose of crossing again at Fredericksburg, where no bridges had been laid, would have occupied until long after daylight. I commenced, therefore, to move by the flank in the direction of Fredericksburg, on the Bowling Green road, General Newton taking the advance, followed by the Light Brigade and Howe's division. A sharp skirmish commenced as the head of the column moved from the immediate vicinity of the bridges, and continued all the way to the town, the enemy falling slowly back. At the same time, a sudden attack was made upon the pickets in front of the Bernard house. When the head of the column entered the town, four regiments from Wheaton's and Shaler's brigades were sent forward against the rifle-pits, and advanced within 20 yards of the enemy's works, when they received a sudden and destructive fire. An immediate assault

was made, but repulsed by the fire of the rifle-pits and the batteries on the heights. It was evident that the enemy's line of works was occupied in considerable force, and that his right, as it appeared from reports from General Brooks, extended beyond my left.

It was now daylight, and batteries were placed in position to shell the enemy until the troops could be formed for another attack.

General Gibbon was ordered to cross the river as soon as the bridge opposite the Lacy house was completed, and about 7 o'clock proceeded to take position on my right. General Howe was directed to move on the left of Hazel Run, to turn the enemy's right. Upon advancing as directed, he found that the works in his front were occupied, and that the character of the stream between his command and that of General Newton's prevented any movement of his division to the right. General Gibbon, upon moving forward to turn the left of the enemy, was checked by the canal and compelled to halt. Nothing remained but to carry the works by direct assault.

Two storming columns were formed, composed as follows:

Right column, commanded by Col. George C. Spear, who fell while gallantly leading it: The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Dawson, and the Forty-third New York, Colonel Baker. This column was supported by the Sixty-seventh New York (First Long Island), Colonel Cross, and the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Bassett, under command of Colonel Shaler.

Left column: The Seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Johns, who fell, severely wounded in the assault, and the Thirty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh.

Line of battle, Colonel Burnham: The Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Allen, as skirmishers; Sixth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Harris; Thirty-first New York, Colonel Jones, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Colonel Ely, this latter regiment volunteering.

The columns moved on the Plank road and to the right of it directly up the heights. The line of battle advanced on the double-quick to the left of the Plank road against the rifle-pits, neither halting nor firing a shot until they had driven the enemy from their lower line of works. In the meantime the storming columns had pressed forward to the crest, and carried the works in the rear of the rifle-pits, capturing the guns and many prisoners. These movements were gallantly executed under a most destructive fire.

In the meantime Howe advanced rapidly on the left of Hazel Run, in three columns of assault, and forced the enemy from the crest in front, capturing five guns. The entire corps was at once put in motion and moved in pursuit. Considerable resistance was made on the next series of heights, but the position was carried without halting. A section of horse artillery on our right occupied every successive crest upon our line of march, and much annoyed our advance.

At Salem Chapel the enemy were re-enforced by a brigade from Banks' Ford and by troops from the direction of Chancellorsville, and made a determined resistance. Brooks' division formed rapidly across the road and Newton's upon his right, and advanced upon the woods, which were strongly held by the enemy. After a sharp and prolonged contest, we gained the heights, but were met by fresh troops pouring in upon the flank of the advanced portion of the line. For a short time the crest was held by our troops with obstinate resistance, but at length the line was forced slowly back through the woods. The advance of the enemy is checked by the splendid firing of our batteries, Williston's, Rigby's, and Parsons'. Wheaton still holds his position on

the right, gallantly fighting. On the left the troops are rapidly reformed, and, after a short interval, again advance upon the woods. The enemy is once more forced back in much confusion on our right, but steadily resisting on the left.

This was the condition of things when night put an end to the battle. The troops rested on their arms until morning.

During the night the enemy were re-enforcing heavily, and our wounded, as far as was practicable, were collected and sent to Fredericksburg.

The following morning, at an early hour, I was informed that a column of the enemy, 15,000 strong, coming from the direction of Richmond, had occupied the heights of Fredericksburg, cutting off my communications with the town. Expecting a movement of this kind, I had already formed Howe's division in line of battle to the rear. General Howe promptly extended his left to the river, and admirably checked an effort of the enemy to cut us off from Banks' Ford, where a pontoon bridge had been laid the day previous. In this affair he captured 200 prisoners and a battle-flag.

While these things were occurring on my left, I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding, informing me that he had contracted his lines; that I must look well to the safety of my corps, preserve my communications with Fredericksburg and Banks' Ford, and suggesting that I fall back upon the former place, or recross, in preference, at Banks' Ford, where I could more readily communicate with the main body. To fall back upon Fredericksburg was out of the question. To adopt the other alternative, except under cover of night, was equally so, for the enemy still maintained his position on Salem Heights, and was threatening my flank and rear from the direction of Fredericksburg. My line was formed with the left resting on the river, about midway between Fredericksburg and Banks' Ford, thence extending slightly beyond the Plank road, when it turned at right angles to the right, following the direction of the Plank road for a mile, and then again turning to the right at right angles, and recrossing the Plank road in front of Salem Heights, my right resting where it had been placed in the engagement of the previous evening. A line of battle of such length was necessarily weak, yet to contract it would inevitably provoke immediate attack from vastly superior forces.

Batteries were skillfully posted by Colonel Tompkins, chief of artillery, to maintain the weaker points, and rendered invaluable service.

Thus, fronting in three directions, I was compelled to await attack, determined to hold the position until dark and then fall back upon Banks' Ford. A dispatch from the major-general commanding had informed me that he could not relieve me, as he was in position in which he hoped to be attacked, and that he was too far away to direct my operations.

Subsequent dispatches directed me to hold a position on the right bank of the river until the following morning. During the day there was more or less skirmishing on the whole front, and in the evening a most determined attack was made upon Howe's line, for the purpose of cutting our communication with the river, and at the same time Brooks was attacked farther toward the right. The attack on Brooks was readily repulsed, chiefly by the skirmish line and the firing by the battery of McCartney's (First Massachusetts) battery. That on Howe was of a more determined character, being made *en échelon* of battalions and in columns. It was gallantly resisted by our infantry by a counter-charge, while the artillery of the division played with fearful effect upon their advance. At length our line was forced back upon the left, and Gen-

eral Howe directed his right to retire to a less advanced position. The movement was quietly executed, the enemy still pressing fiercely on his front.

Wheaton's brigade and two regiments of the Light Brigade had been sent from the extreme right to his support, and Butler's battery (G, Second U. S. Artillery) was sent rapidly by a road through the wood to his rear. The division reformed promptly, the batteries keeping up a most effective fire upon the wood. The advance of the enemy was checked, his troops were scattered and driven back with fearful loss, and the new position was easily maintained until nightfall. Several hundred prisoners, including 1 general officer and many others of rank, and 3 battle-flags, were captured from the enemy in this engagement.

As soon as it was dark, Newton's and Brooks' divisions, with the Light Brigade, fell rapidly back upon Banks' Ford, and took position on the heights in that neighborhood and in the rifle-pits. When these movements were completed, Howe was directed to fall back, and at once abandoned his position and moved to the river, taking position on Newton's right.

On Tuesday, the 5th, at 2 a. m., I received the order of the commanding general to withdraw from my position, cross the river, take up the bridge, and cover the ford. The order was immediately executed, the enemy meanwhile shelling the bridges from commanding positions above us, on the river. When the last of the column was on the bridge, I received a dispatch from the commanding general countermanding the order to withdraw. My command was on the left bank it could not recross before daylight, and must do it then, if at all, in face of the enemy, whose batteries completely commanded the bridges. I accordingly went into camp in the vicinity of the ford, sending an adequate force to guard the river and watch the ford.

The losses of the Sixth Corps in these operations were 4,925 killed, wounded, and missing.* We captured from the enemy, according to the best information we could obtain, 5 battle-flags, 15 pieces of artillery—9 of which were brought off, the others falling into the hands of the enemy upon the subsequent reoccupation of Fredericksburg by his forces—and 1,400 prisoners, including many officers of rank. No material of any kind belonging to the corps fell into the hands of the enemy except several wagons and a forge that were passing through Fredericksburg at the time of its reoccupation by his forces.

I must add, in closing, that the conduct of the troops from the first crossing of the river until our return to Banks' Ford was such as to merit my heartiest approbation.

To Major-General Newton, commanding Third Division, and Brigadier-General Brooks, commanding First Division, I am indebted for excellent counsel and for the gallant and spirited manner in which they carried out their orders.

To Brigadier-General Howe, for his determined bravery in resisting repeated charges of an overwhelming force of the enemy, the safety of the command was greatly indebted.

To General Gibbon I am indebted for his effective support in the engagement of Sunday morning.

The gallant conduct of Colonel Burnham, in leading the Light Brigade to the assault on the rifle-pits in rear of Fredericksburg, is worthy of the highest admiration.

* But see revised statement, pp. 172, 189.

It is no disparagement to the other regiments of the corps to say that the steadiness and valor of the Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin, Seventh Massachusetts, and the Vermont Brigade could not be excelled.

The skill and personal gallantry of Brigadier-Generals Bartlett, Wheaton, Russell, and Neill, Colonels Grant, Shaler, William H. Browne, Thirty-sixth New York, and H. W. Brown, Third New Jersey, displayed in the management of their respective brigades, deserve the special notice of the commanding general.

Colonel Browne, of the Thirty-sixth New York, I regret to say, was severely wounded in the action of Sunday afternoon, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. H. L. Eustis, who is specially mentioned by his division commander for gallant service.

Colonel Brown, of the New Jersey Brigade, was also wounded, and the command of the brigade passed to Colonel Buck, Second New Jersey. He, too, fell, wounded, and the command devolved on Colonel Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey. Both these officers performed their duties with admirable coolness.

I desire also to call the special attention of the commanding general to the officers named in connection with the assault on the heights of Fredericksburg.

For a further mention of officers who deserve his notice, I respectfully refer to the reports of division commanders, herewith transmitted.

To the following-named officers of my staff I am indebted for prompt and efficient assistance rendered at all times during the operations I have reported, and often under circumstances of exceeding danger and confusion; Lieut. Col. M. T. McMahon, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Col. C. H. Tompkins, chief of artillery; Lieut. Col. J. Ford Kent, inspector-general, slightly wounded in the action of Sunday morning; Maj. C. A. Whittier, aide-de-camp; Maj. T. W. Hyde, provost-marshal and acting aide-de-camp; Maj. H. H. Janeway, acting aide-de-camp; Capts. R. F. Halsted and H. C. Pratt, aides-de-camp; Lieut. J. N. Andrews, commissary of musters and acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. H. W. Farrar, acting aide-de-camp, taken prisoner while carrying an important order.

The management of the artillery, under Colonel Tompkins, was singularly effective.

The difficult details of the commissary and quartermaster's departments were excellently conducted by Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, chief quartermaster, and Capt. J. K. Scofield, chief commissary. Those officers are entitled to much credit.

I notice with particular approbation the arrangements made for the care and prompt removal of the wounded by Surg. Charles O'Leary, medical director of the corps, and Surg. Charles F. Crehore, medical inspector. These arrangements were carried into effect by Capt. W. H. Robinson, chief of ambulance corps.

I respectfully request that the regiments and batteries of the corps be permitted to inscribe "Fredericksburg" and "Salem Heights" on their colors. It is an honor they have bravely earned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 207.

Report of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ART., SIXTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery of this corps in the recent operations:

On Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, the Sixth Corps left its camp and moved to the vicinity of Franklin's crossing, near the mouth of Deep Run. Arriving near the bank of the river about sunset, the artillery was parked near Sands' house, behind the woods, and secure from the observation of the enemy.

During the night, in obedience to your orders, Harn's, McCarthy's, Rigby's, and Cowan's batteries were placed upon the heights about 600 yards distant from the river, and were nearly in the same position as that occupied by these batteries on December 13 last. Williston's battery was parked upon the flat behind a slight crest, 300 yards in rear of where the bridges were to be thrown, with instructions to move forward into battery, and command and protect the bridges should the enemy attack in force. Seeley's battery, of the Third Corps, having reported to me, was also parked upon the flat, some 500 yards to the right of Williston's, and the same instructions were given him. All were in position an hour before daylight. The other batteries remained in park near Sands' house, ready to move forward into position should their services be required.

Just before daybreak, a brigade (Russell's) of Brooks' division crossed the river in the boats, and occupied the rifle-pits on the other side, but slight resistance being made by the enemy. The division was crossed and the bridges thrown over without further resistance. As soon as the bridges were completed, Williston's battery crossed the river and took position behind the rifle-pits lately occupied by the enemy. The other batteries of the corps, except those in position upon the heights, were moved down and parked on the plain near the bridge-heads.

On Thursday, the 30th, Seeley was relieved by Kinzie's battery, and ordered to report to his division commander. The same afternoon Kinzie was ordered to report to you at Banks' Ford.

On Saturday, the 2d instant, the troops of the corps remaining upon this side of the river were ordered to cross, and the batteries crossed with their respective divisions. At 12 o'clock that night, the corps moved out upon the Bowling Green road, and took up its line of march for Fredericksburg, Newton's division (to which had been attached the Light Brigade) in advance; Butler's, Harn's, and McCarthy's batteries were with this division; Martin's and Cowan's batteries with Howe's division, and Williston's, McCartney's, Rigby's, and Hexamer's batteries with Brooks' division.

The column entered Fredericksburg and took possession of the town about daybreak of Sunday, 3d instant, having skirmished with the enemy all the way from Deep Run. The enemy having opened fire from their works in rear of the town, Harn's battery was placed in position on the right of the railroad, near the gas-works; McCarthy and Butler on the left of the railroad—McCarthy on the right of Butler, and both, owing to the nature of the ground, about 100 yards in advance of Harn's position—and immediately opened fire upon the enemy's works, making excellent practice and doing good execution, as subsequent investigation showed.

Howe's division had not crossed Hazel Run, and General Brooks, being threatened with an attack from the enemy in his front, had not left his position on the Bowling Green road in front of the bridges.

The general commanding having ordered an assault to be made upon the works of the enemy, and directed General Howe to advance upon the left of Hazel Run, and General Newton upon the right, the batteries of Howe's division, Martin's and Cowan's, under command of Major De Peyster, were placed in position to cover the advance of the assaulting column. The batteries of Newton's division were directed to concentrate their fire upon a certain point in the stone wall at the foot of the crest, and behind which the enemy's infantry was concealed, until the assaulting column had nearly reached the wall, and then to direct their fire upon the batteries upon the crest.

These instructions were fully carried out. The practice was excellent, inflicting great damage upon the enemy and aiding very materially in the success of the assault. During this time Brooks' division, on the left, was hotly engaged with the enemy in their immediate front. For the part taken by the batteries of that division in the engagement I respectfully refer you to the report of Major Tompkins,* who commanded them.

The crest having been carried, and the enemy in full retreat, Harn's battery, followed by McCarthy's, was moved rapidly up the Telegraph road. Both were placed in battery some distance in rear of the works from which the enemy had been driven, Harn upon the right and McCarthy upon the left of the road, and immediately opened fire upon the retreating enemy. From this point to Salem Heights, the advance of the corps was annoyed by a section of horse artillery, the only guns not captured from the enemy in the assault, which took position upon every available point, and opened upon our troops, firing until driven off by the fire of the batteries (Harn's and McCarthy's), which were with the advance, and the near approach of the infantry, which continued steadily to advance.

At Salem Heights the enemy were found to be in force. Brooks' division, which had come up and taken the advance, moved forward to the assault on the left of the Plank road, and Newton's division upon the right. Williston's, Rigby's, and Hexamer's (Lieutenant Parsons commanding) batteries were placed in position near the toll-gate, where a slight rise in the ground afforded good cover for the limbers and caissons. One section of Williston's was placed in the road, the other two sections on the left, and Rigby's and Hexamer's (Parsons') upon the right of the road. From the batteries to the wood, which begin at the foot of the heights, was about 500 yards of open ground. The infantry moved steadily across this ground, charged the wood, and, after a severe contest, reached the crest, held it for a few moments, and then, being greatly outnumbered, was forced to retire. It came out of the wood, many of the regiments in great confusion, closely followed by the enemy. Already had the batteries opened fire over the heads of the retiring troops, firing slowly at first, and, as the enemy attempted to follow our troops out of the wood, rapidly, Williston using canister. The enemy were checked and driven back by this fire. The infantry reformed behind the batteries, advanced, entering the wood, and held the position until darkness ended the conflict. Shortly after dark, I ordered Butler's, Cowan's, and Harn's batteries, which had been held in reserve, to relieve Williston, Rigby, and Parsons, who were sent to the rear to replace their ammunition.

* Not found.

On Monday, the 4th instant, the enemy retook possession of Fredericksburg Heights. Howe's division was at once formed to the rear (east), to meet any attack from that direction, Newton's division formed to the front (west), and Brooks' division formed to the south, his right joining Newton's left and his left Howe's right. On Howe's line, Martin's and Rigby's batteries were placed in position, Rigby's and one section of Martin's on the right, the remaining two sections of Martin's on the left. McCartney's and Hexamer's (Parsons') batteries were placed in position on Brooks' line, McCartney's and one section of Hexamer's (Parsons') on the right, the remaining two sections of Hexamer's (Parsons') on the left. On Newton's line, Butler, Harn, and Cowan were in position on the left center, near the toll-gate, and Williston's and McCarthy's were placed in a commanding position in the rear of the right center. A brigade of the enemy which attacked Howe in the morning was repulsed by the fire of the line of skirmishers and the section of 12-pounder guns of Martin's battery.

In the evening a most determined attack was made upon Howe's front, the enemy advancing upon Brooks' front at the same time. Three times their column advanced upon Brooks, to be as often driven back by the fire of the skirmishers and McCartney's and Hexamer's (Parsons') batteries. McCartney's practice was very fine; he not only rendered valuable assistance in dispersing the infantry of the enemy, but when they subsequently brought up a section of a battery and attempted to put it in position, he prevented them from doing so, driving the gunners from their pieces and preventing their firing a shot.

In the attack upon Howe, Martin and Rigby both did excellent execution, fighting desperately, but with coolness and judgment, and only falling back to a second position when their supports had left them.

Butler's battery was sent from the right to General Howe late in the evening, arriving there just after his first line had been driven in. The battery was placed so as to command a ravine by which the enemy were approaching, and his well-directed fire soon checked their advance. Rigby's second position was some 200 yards to the right of Butler, and Martin's some 200 yards to the left and center, Butler being in the center, Rigby on the right center, and Martin the left center of Howe's second line. In his attack upon this line, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, the batteries rendering very efficient service.

During the night, the batteries fell back to Banks' Ford, and, crossing with the corps to the north bank of the river, went into camp about 6 a. m. on the 5th, about a mile back from the ford, on the Falmouth road.

At 10 a. m. Williston was, by order of General Sedgwick, sent to Richards' Ford. He reported back on the 7th.

On the 8th, the batteries returned to the vicinity of their former camps.

I cannot close this report without speaking in the highest terms of the coolness, bravery, and efficiency of the officers and men of the artillery of this corps. I claim for them that to these qualities, which they possess in so eminent a degree, is due much of the success of the Sixth Corps.

On Sunday, and again on Monday, when our infantry was driven back by the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, our artillery checked his advance and turned the tide of battle.

To Maj. J. A. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, First Division, I am greatly indebted for most valuable assistance. He again, as he has so often before, proved himself to be an officer thoroughly acquainted with his profession, and possessed of great coolness and personal courage. Captains McCartney, Cowan, Rigby,

and McCarthy, and Lieutenants Williston, Butler, Martin, Parsons, and Harn proved themselves, by the able manner in which they handled their batteries and the coolness and courage they displayed under the most trying circumstances, to be worthy of all praise, and entitled to promotion. I respectfully recommend all the above-named officers for brevet.

For the names of others who distinguished themselves, as well as for more full particulars, I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying reports of Majors Tompkins and De Peyster, Captain McCarthy, and Lieutenants Butler and Harn,* whose recommendations I cordially indorse.

I inclose a list of casualties, and of property lost and destroyed.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOMPKINS,

Colonel, and Chief of Artillery, Sixth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 208.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,

May —, 1863.

SIR: I have respectfully to report the operations of this division in the late campaign against the enemy on the south side of the Rappahannock.

We left our camp near White Oak Church on Tuesday, April 28, getting to the bluff overlooking the river bottom, opposite the mouth of Deep Creek, near dark.

There the troops went into bivouac, and remained until nearly midnight, when Russell's brigade, composed of the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York Volunteers, the Forty-ninth, Ninety-fifth, and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, marched down to the river side, to be thrown over in boats. More delay than was anticipated occurred in getting the boats into the river, so that it was just at the break of day when the first party, occupying some twenty-three boats, landed on the opposite side of the river, and received the fire of the enemy's pickets, collected in rifle-pits, more to annoy than to contest our crossing. The whole division crossed rapidly in the boats, with about a dozen casualties. The enemy gradually fell back, and when broad daylight came and the slight mist arose that was spread over the valley of the river, we found our picket line face to face with that of the enemy, separated only by about 100 yards.

During the day the line was gradually extended to our left until it connected with that of Wadsworth's division, of Reynolds' corps.

The division occupied about this position, without any incidents occurring, until Friday afternoon, the 1st instant, when the Light Brigade, under Colonel Burnham, of the Sixth Maine, relieved the brigade then occupying the front. The enemy in the meantime had drawn back his picket line to the old Richmond road.

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* Not found.

On Saturday afternoon, the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, under Col. Frank Jones, was quietly sent up through the valley of Deep Creek, thus turning, as it were, the left of the enemy's line, who quickly withdrew to the vicinity of the railroad, after a brief contest with, and inflicting a slight loss on, the Thirty-first New York Volunteers, and our own picket line was advanced to the elevated ground just beyond and parallel with the old Richmond road.

In the meantime Neill's brigade, of Howe's division, came over and relieved the picket line.

From this time the operations of the division were intimately connected with those of the corps.

On Saturday night, orders were given for the division to follow Howe's in the direction of Fredericksburg. Just as the head of the column was crossing Deep Creek, we came upon Howe, halted, and the attack was being made on the heights near Fredericksburg by Newton's division. The enemy, seeing this column, opened upon it from a battery in an earthwork to our left and front, beyond the railroad and to our left of Deep Creek. At the same time, a strong picket line of the enemy was discovered, completely covering our front. Dispositions were immediately made to meet this development. Rigby's (Maryland) battery was put in position on the crest running along and just beyond the old Richmond road, directly in front of the enemy's battery, and opened upon it with good effect. Captain McCartney, with the Massachusetts battery, was placed about 150 yards to the left of Captain Rigby. He opened on a line of the enemy that appeared on our left. These batteries were supported by the First Brigade (Jersey), under command of Colonel Brown. General Bartlett's brigade was in the valley of Deep Creek. The Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was thrown forward, and drove the enemy beyond the railroad. It was supported in this by the Fifth Maine Volunteers. Russell's brigade, with Williston's battery, was on the banks of the river, near the Bernard house, to cover the extreme left. Neither the brigade nor battery were engaged. Hexamer's (New Jersey) battery, under Lieutenant Parsons, took position in the plateau between the river and the Richmond road, and fired occasionally at the batteries on the heights in rear of Fredericksburg.

The enemy kept a large force continually in our front while in this position, and appeared to be receiving re-enforcements from our left, of both infantry and artillery. One battery of four guns (20-pounders) came up from our left, and joined the one already in our front, and for a while a heavy cannonading was kept up, with some casualties on our side.

After the heights in rear of Fredericksburg were carried, the division left its position, and proceeded on the Plank road toward Chancellorsville. To cover the withdrawal, the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel Penrose, in the center, the Thirty-second New York Volunteers, on the left, and the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, on the right, were deployed. After passing the remainder of the corps, and when about 2½ or 3 miles out on the Plank road, a small cavalry force of the enemy, with two or three pieces of artillery, was discovered on the road. A line of skirmishers was thrown quickly to the front, under Colonel Buck, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and the Jersey Brigade deployed, with one regiment on the left of the road, and the others, excepting the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, which was then in the rear, on the right. At this point several discharges were fired by the enemy from his artillery, one of which shots struck down Captain

Read, assistant adjutant-general of this division, severely wounded, and killing a sergeant and a horse of Rigby's battery. Captain Rigby's battery was then put in position, and the enemy retired, after a few rounds.

The different lines were then advanced. The enemy, firing at one or two different points without effect, finally disappeared in a belt of timber which crosses the road and is immediately in front of Salem Church. In and in rear of this timber the enemy was in strong force and position, as was found by the advance of both Bartlett's and the Jersey Brigades.

At 5.30 p. m. the action became general. The Second Brigade (excepting the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers), with the Second and Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers, of the First Brigade, on the left of the road, and the First, Third, and Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, of the First Brigade, with the Ninety-fifth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, on the right of the road, advanced against the enemy.

Immediately upon entering the dense growth of shrubs and trees which concealed the enemy, our troops were met by a heavy and incessant fire of musketry; yet our lines advanced until they had reached the crest of the hill in the outer skirts of the wood, when, meeting with and being attacked by fresh and superior numbers of the enemy, our forces were finally compelled to withdraw.

The lines were re-established near the batteries of Rigby, Parsons, and Williston, now posted on a crest overlooking the ground lately passed over by our troops, and across which the enemy attempted to follow our retiring line; but this was soon stopped by the artillery and the re-enforcements from Newton's division, posted on our right.

In this brief but sanguinary conflict this division lost nearly 1,500 men and officers. Col. H. W. Brown, commanding the Jersey Brigade, was severely wounded, and Colonel Collet, First New Jersey, Col. G. W. Town, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, were killed.

The enemy having been driven back to his wooded fastness, and darkness coming on, General Russell, lately arrived on the field with the Eighteenth and Thirty-second New York Volunteers and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, was placed in charge of the front line. This line was composed of his own brigade and some regiments of General Newton's division.

On the morning of the 4th, the enemy was discovered throwing up intrenchments in our front, and at the same time moving troops by our left toward our rear and Fredericksburg. To be ready for an attack in any direction, this division was placed on two sides of a parallelogram. Bartlett's brigade and Torbert's, now under Colonel Buck, were placed on a line facing the south, nearly at right angles with Russell, who kept the position of last night. Between Bartlett and Buck was posted McCartney's battery, and on the left of Bartlett two sections of Hexamer's battery, under Lieutenant Parsons. The whole front was covered by the Twenty-seventh New York, as skirmishers, under Colonel Adams.

Late in the afternoon two lines of battle of the enemy, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, made an advance on the south front, in conjunction with the grand attack made on Howe's division, on our left. The effort of the enemy on this occasion was very feeble, as the skirmish line, aided by a few rounds of fire by the battery of McCartney, not only repulsed but dispelled the whole line. A similar attack was made and met in the same way by Russell, and the contest on my front ended.

As night came on the division was withdrawn to the heights covering Banks' Ford, and at a late hour passed to the north bank of the river.

Thus terminated the second campaign of this division on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

I inclose the reports of the respective brigade commanders, and in their commendation of individuals I heartily concur.

The conduct of the different regiments throughout the campaign, and especially in action, is deserving of the highest praise. Although temporarily repulsed by overwhelming numbers on the evening of the 3d, their confidence in themselves and ability to cope successfully with the enemy were not in the slightest impaired. The conduct of the officers and men of the two-years' regiments, on the eve of the expiration of their term of service, has excited universal admiration, and as pre-eminent among these I beg leave to call attention to the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Seaver. The list of the killed and wounded of this regiment shows where it stood in battle.

The able and skillful manner in which Brigadier-Generals Bartlett and Russell commanded their respective brigades is worthy of the highest approbation. My confidence in them was unlimited, and on every occasion they proved themselves worthy of it.

In the absence of the gallant Torbert, his brigade was under the command of Col. H. W. Brown, Third New Jersey Volunteers, until severely wounded, when the command devolved on Colonel Buck, Second New Jersey Volunteers, who met with a serious accident by the fall of his horse, as we were about recrossing the river. Both of these officers displayed much coolness and bravery, and are entitled to my thanks for the assistance rendered me. I regret very much the loss of their services to the regiment and brigade, even temporarily.

Maj. J. A. Tompkins, commanding the artillery brigade of the division, proved himself not only diligent and skillful in his profession, but cool and daring in the hour of danger. I claim that his command is not excelled by any other of the same arm in the army.

Whatever of excellence this division may possess, I beg leave to attribute to the manner in which the respective brigades have been commanded.

To the members of my personal staff my thanks are due, and I respectfully commend their services to the notice of the Government. Their faithfulness, zeal, and intelligence have been exhibited on many fields. They are: Capt. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general, severely wounded; Lieuts. A. K. Parsons and D. D. Wheeler, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Col. J. N. Duffy, Third New Jersey Volunteers, acting inspector-general; Capt. A. M. Tyler, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, commissary of musters—all constantly on the field with me.

The management of the hospitals and the care of the wounded was under the special charge of Surg. E. F. Taylor, First New Jersey Volunteers, medical director of the division. Entire satisfaction was given in the performance of this duty.

Capt. C. A. Wells, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, ordnance officer of the division, was active in the discharge of his duties.

Attention is called to the following-named enlisted men, mentioned by their brigade commanders: First Sergeant [William] Scott, Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery, who commanded a section of that battery during the operations, and showed himself a cool, able, and gallant officer; Corporal [Charles G.] Fenton, Company B, Twenty-third New

Jersey Volunteers, who, in the absence of the color-sergeant, bore the national colors and acted with the utmost courage and coolness.

I inclose a nominal list of the killed and wounded in this division.*

Capt. S. H. Manning, assistant quartermaster for the division, although not with it in the campaign, yet is deserving of mention for the efficiency in which the affairs of his department have been conducted. The preparations for a campaign are quite as important as the actual conduct of it.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. MCMAHON, *A. A. G., Sixth Army Corps.*

No. 209.

Report of Col. Henry W. Brown, Third New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH A. C., *May* 4, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders, on April 28, I marched the First Brigade from camp near White Oak Church to a point near to that at which the Left Grand Division crossed the Rappahannock in December last, and there bivouacked.

At 5 a. m. on the 29th, crossed the river with my brigade in pontoon boats, and remained on the south bank, taking my tour of picket duty without advancing until Sunday, May 3, when, at daylight, I sent the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, in accordance with orders received, to take post at a point where the Richmond and Fredericksburg road crosses the ravine, and act as rear guard to the division. At 6 a. m. I was ordered to post my brigade in this road, on the left of the division line, toward the burnt house, and we remained there under a very hot shell fire from a battery posted in front of my position at about 800 yards distant, and from which I lost some men in the Fifteenth and Twenty-third Regiments New Jersey Volunteers. I had also some casualties from the fire of the enemy's pickets, to which I did not reply. At 11 a. m. I was ordered to move rapidly to my right along the road toward Fredericksburg, leaving my picket line out and one battalion (the Fifteenth) in support. We marched through the town and up the Plank road toward Chancellorsville, and halted for five minutes on the south side of the heights, which had been gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet by Newton's division in the morning.

We were then in the advance, and I formed my brigade; six companies of the Second, under Colonel Buck, as skirmishers on either side of the road, the First and Third, under Colonel Collet, on the right of the road, in line of battle, and the Twenty-third, under Colonel Grubb, on the left, at about 200 yards in rear of the line of skirmishers, and so moved about half a mile, when we were met by a fire of shell from a battery in position on the crest of a hill at about 300 yards distant. Our skirmishers still advanced gallantly, and by their fire drove the enemy to a precipitate retreat, our batteries, which had now come into position, contributing to this result. Our advance continued about 1½ miles farther, the enemy still retreating and fighting, using their batteries at every advantageous point. I should here state that I

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 189.

ordered out two companies of the Third Regiment as skirmishers, finding that the detachment of the Second was not sufficient to cover my front and flanks. When we arrived at this point, we found the enemy in strong position, and also that he had received re-enforcements. I here received orders to send in a regiment to clear some woods on my right flank, and, as the advance seemed to be checked, I went with the Third Regiment, commanded by Major Stickney, which I ordered on this duty. I was accompanied by Capt. H. P. Cook, assistant inspector-general of the brigade, Lieutenant Abeel, aide-de-camp, and Adjutant Fairly, of the Third regiment, whom I had attached to my staff as acting aide.

The regiment advanced gallantly, but was met by an overwhelming fire from the enemy, concealed in some trenches and behind a fence, to which it replied with vigor. The Fifteenth Regiment had now come up, and I directed it to advance to the support of the Third Regiment. It came into its position in beautiful order, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which this regiment was fought by its gallant commander, Colonel Penrose. He relieved the Third, almost worn out by its long march and fight, and held the enemy in check, who, having had fresh troops come up, were preparing to attack both in front and on our right flank. After a few minutes' rest, and having reformed his regiment, slightly disordered by the march through the thick wood and undergrowth, in line of battle, Major Stickney gallantly led it (the Third) in again to the support of the Fifteenth, and so we held them until about 6.30 p. m., when, having been severely wounded, I was carried to the rear.

The First Regiment, under Colonel Collet, moved forward into the woods on the left of the Third, a few minutes after its advance, and was nobly fought by its commanding officer, whose death, at the head of his command, I have to deplore. The Twenty-third advanced on the left of the road about the same time with the First, under Colonel Grubb, and, although a nine-months' regiment, its heavy loss shows how obstinately it was fought by its brave young commander. I cannot distinguish between my officers without injustice, yet my thanks are eminently due to the commanding officers of regiments, Colonels Collet, Buck, Penrose, and Grubb, and Major Stickney, for their coolness and intrepidity, as also the judgment with which they fought their respective commands. Of the members of the staff, including Lieutenant [David] Fairly, of the Third Regiment, I can only say that they fully sustained their reputations won on other fields, and I am glad to say that they have all escaped uninjured, excepting Capt. H. P. Cook, who was wounded severely in the neck.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BROWN,

Colonel Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. A. K. PARSONS, *A. A. G., First Division.*

No. 210.

Reports of Col. William H. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding regiment and First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 11, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular order from headquarters First Brigade, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report:

My command broke camp at White Oak Church, Va., on the afternoon

of Tuesday, April 28, and marched to the bank of the Rappahannock, near Franklin's crossing, where it bivouacked until toward morning, when it was moved to the river, and crossed in boats just before daylight on the morning of the 29th, taking up a position immediately on the left bank.

Remained there until the morning of May 3, instant, a part of which time was employed in doing outpost duty immediately in face of the enemy.

On the morning of the 3d instant, I was ordered to the front at about daybreak, and was assigned a position in support of a battery on the extreme left, which was hotly engaging the enemy. Remained upon this duty, taking up various positions, and being part of the time exposed to a severe scattering flank fire from the enemy's line of skirmishers, until the enemy was driven from his position on the heights above Fredericksburg, and the line on the left was ordered to retire toward that place, when I was left in the rear as a support to our retiring skirmishers, by order of the general commanding the division. Everything was brought from the field without difficulty, as the enemy did not follow up.

After procuring ambulances (to get which I was compelled to send to the city of Fredericksburg), and moving the wounded left upon the field during the rapid movements, I proceeded upon the line of march of the corps. Arriving some distance out of the city, on the Plank road, I learned that the enemy was making stout resistance in front, and that the First Brigade was about to engage him.

Marching as rapidly as practicable, I arrived at the front at about 5 p. m., and, without halting, was immediately ordered by the general commanding the corps to engage the enemy on the right of the road, in a thick wood, in which the enemy had taken a position and effectually resisted an attempt to dislodge him. My command advanced about 100 yards, through a dense, and in places impassable, undergrowth, to within about 30 yards of the enemy's position, where it engaged at least four of his regiments, with, as I am convinced, a terrible effect, but without driving him from his well-chosen position. Just at dark, my ammunition being entirely exhausted and the enemy's fire destructive, I retired in good order, the enemy showing no disposition to follow.

I have the satisfaction of saying for my command that not a man left the line of battle except the wounded, and when the rolls were called immediately upon arriving in the open field, every man was present or properly accounted for, except those who were killed, wounded, or missing in action, the latter being but five, and all probably killed or wounded. My wounded were all brought off during or after the action, except possibly the five mentioned above, not found on account of the dense undergrowth of bushes.

Sunday night, my command bivouacked upon the battle-field.

During the engagement of Monday, was assigned to various positions, a part of the time in support of batteries. When at night the artillery was ordered toward the river, I was ordered to follow the artillery.

Recrossed the river just before daylight in the morning, and went into camp on the right bank.

On Friday, the 8th instant, marched to my present place of encampment.

I would respectfully call attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell. He was to be seen in the thickest of the fight, and repeatedly he went to the front alone, trying to get not only his own men but those of other regiments to follow.

I am much indebted to our chaplain, Haines, for his services in transmitting orders and attending to the wounded.

All my officers behaved well, especially taking into consideration it was their first engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. PENROSE,
Colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. J. T. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of Colonels Brown and Buck (the former wounded and the latter injured by an accident), to submit the following report of the action taken by this brigade in the recent movements on the south side of the Rappahannock:

In compliance with orders received from headquarters First Division, Sixth Army Corps, on the afternoon of April 28, took up the line of march for Franklin's crossing, about 2 miles below Fredericksburg. Reached the north bank of the Rappahannock, where we bivouacked for the night, with the exception of the First New Jersey Volunteers, which was detached to support two batteries of the Reserve Artillery, which were to be stationed near the Gray farm, about 3 miles below White Oak Church, on the river. During that night the regiment rejoined the brigade at Franklin's crossing.

Just before daylight on the morning of the 29th, the brigade moved down to the river and crossed in pontoons, the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers in the advance. The regiments were promptly formed in line of battle on the south bank, where they remained until sundown, when they moved to the front, relieving General Russell's brigade, on picket duty immediately in front of the enemy.

During the night, the enemy's pickets withdrew some 500 yards, and in the morning our pickets advanced and occupied their grounds, where we remained until dark, and, being relieved by General Bartlett's brigade, we fell back to the line of rifle-pits on the bank of the river.

This position we occupied until Saturday evening, when the Light Division moved to the front, the First New Jersey Volunteers being detailed to extend their line to the right. Being deployed, they attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets to the line of the railroad. During the night the First Regiment was relieved, and returned to the brigade.

On the morning of the 3d, the brigade was under arms at 2 a. m. Soon after daylight, the Fifteenth Regiment was ordered forward to the old Richmond road, on arriving at which the colonel commanding was informed by the officer commanding the picket line that the enemy were in strong force in his immediate front and preparing to attack. Information was immediately sent to General Brooks, commanding division, when the balance of the brigade was brought up and took position on and near the road in support of two batteries (McCartney's and one other), which were brought up and put into position. This position was occupied until nearly noon, meeting with some loss from the enemy's shells and from an enfilading fire from their pickets. About this time,

the heights in front of Fredericksburg having been assaulted and carried, th e brigade was ordered to fall in and march toward Fredericksburg, with the exception of four companies of the Second New Jersey Volunteers and the Fifteenth Regiment, the former relieving a portion of Russell's brigade on picket, the latter to cover the withdrawal of the entire picket line. This latter was accomplished without loss, the enemy withdrawing the same time we did. The brigade, with the exception of the Fifteenth Regiment and four companies of the Second Regiment, marched through Fredericksburg and out the Plank road about 3 miles toward Chancellorsville, where it then halted. Soon after, the Second New Jersey Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers in our front, the First, Third, and Twenty-third in line of battle 200 yards in rear.

The brigade was then ordered to advance, under fire of the enemy's skirmishers, until arriving near Tabernacle Church, when the skirmishers retired, and the brigade, taking the double-quick, charged the enemy in the following order: The Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers on the left, and the First and Third on the right of the Plank road. Here the enemy was found strongly posted in a dense thicket, some 300 yards in depth, protected on the opposite side by earthworks and rifle-pits. After a stubborn resistance for some time, the enemy were driven through the thicket and into the rifle-pits. Here our farther advance was checked, neither party gaining or losing ground. About this time, the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers and four companies of the Second, having learned the brigade was engaged, pushed rapidly forward toward the scene of action, on arriving near which the colonel commanding was ordered by General Sedgwick, commanding the corps, to take his regiment in on our extreme right, and, if possible, turn the enemy's left. The regiment moved forward immediately, in compliance with this order, and, when near the thicket, was met by Colonel Brown, commanding the brigade, and ordered to move to the left sufficiently to move up in rear of the Third Regiment, which was being sorely pressed. This order was complied with, relieving the Third, which retired.

Soon after this, the gallant Colonel Brown was wounded in the thigh, which obliged him to be carried from the field. He then turned over the command temporarily to Colonel Penrose, senior officer present on the field. At this time the enemy heavily re-enforced their whole line. The Twenty-third, supported by the One hundred and Twenty-first New York (Bartlett's brigade), on the left of the road, and the First, supported by a regiment of Russell's brigade, on the right of the road, were obliged to fall back. The right of the line held its ground until relieved just at dark, soon after which the action ceased. In the withdrawing of the First New Jersey Volunteers, they lost their gallant leader, Col. M. W. Collet.

All the regiments behaved with the utmost gallantry, holding their ground against overwhelming odds, and, when retiring, contesting every inch of the same. In this short fight of only some two and a half hours' duration, the brigade lost heavily in both officers and men. The brigade bivouacked for the night on the battle-field, when Col. S. L. Buck, of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, assumed command.

During the morning of the 4th instant, the regiments of the brigade were assigned to various positions in line of battle and supporting batteries, but were not engaged. At sundown, took up line of march for Banks' Ford. On reaching the bank of the river, occupied the rifle-pits abandoned by the enemy, where we remained until nearly daylight on the morning of the 5th instant, when we recrossed the river. During this

movement, Col. S. L. Buck met with an accident which unfitted him for duty. The command was again turned over to Colonel Penrose. After crossing the river, moved down about 2 miles, where we went into camp. Remained there until the morning of the 7th instant, when we changed camp. Remained there until the morning of the 8th instant, when we took up line of march for our present camp, arriving about 2.30 p. m.

Not being in command of the brigade during the action, I am unable to particularize in regard to regiments or officers, and I respectfully submit the inclosed regimental reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. PENROSE,

Colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Vols., Commanding Brigade.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *First Div., Sixth Army Corps.*

No. 211.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Henry, jr., First New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 28th ultimo orders were received by Colonel Collet, then commanding this regiment, to hold his command in readiness to move at 3 p. m. with the brigade. About 2 p. m. an order was received detailing the regiment to support two batteries of the Reserve Artillery, which were to be stationed near the Gray farm, about 3 miles below White Oak Church, on the river. The regiment accordingly proceeded with the batteries until ordered by General Brooks, the division commander, to rejoin the brigade, which it did about 2 a. m. the day following, the division being then near the river, below Falmouth, and about to cross. The crossing was accomplished at daylight, and the regiment remained on the south bank of the river until sunset, when it was ordered to the front with the brigade to occupy the picket line, relieving Russell's brigade. Remaining on picket until the following evening, we were relieved by Bartlett's brigade, and fell back to the second line.

We occupied this position until Saturday, May 2, when, the line of pickets having been ordered to advance, the regiment was thrown out on the extreme right of the line, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers, driving them back, being relieved after dark by the Thirty-third New York Regiment, and returning then to its former position.

On Sunday, the 3d instant, the regiment was under arms at 2 a. m., and soon after sunrise, the brigade having been ordered to the front, we advanced some distance across the plain, taking up a position on the side of the old Richmond road, on the left of the heights, and in rear of our batteries, where we remained under fire of the enemy's artillery until about noon.

The heights above Fredericksburg having been carried, we now proceeded through the city, and, passing over the heights, advanced along the Plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville. The regiment was at this time in the advance of the brigade. Having advanced some 3 miles beyond Fredericksburg, the regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the road, the Second Regiment having been deployed as skirmishers in our front; the Third Regiment formed on our right, both being under command of Colonel Collet. Advancing in rear of the

skirmishers, the enemy opened upon us with artillery, being replied to by the batteries in our rear. The regiment advanced, under fire from the enemy's skirmishers, until arriving near Salem Church, when our skirmishers retired. We advanced at a double-quick; then the action became general, and we attacked the enemy, who was strongly posted behind brush, fence, and intrenchments in a wood on the right and left of the road, from which position a destructive musketry fire was kept up on us. After severe fighting, we were relieved and fell back, having lost 105 in killed, wounded, and missing, besides the loss of our colonel, M. W. Collet, who was killed while the regiment was retiring.

The following day, the regiment remained in support of Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery, until evening, when we were ordered to fall back and follow the road leading to Banks' Ford, where we crossed the river. The regiment returned to its old camp at White Oak Church on the 8th instant with the brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 212.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Wiebecke, Second New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: The movements of this regiment since breaking camp April 28 are as follows:

Broke camp at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant; marched about 3 miles in the direction of the Rappahannock River, and about 1 mile from Fredericksburg, when the regiment halted and bivouacked for the night.

Wednesday, 29th.—Struck tents about 1 a. m., and lay on our arms until morning. At 6 o'clock we advanced to and crossed the river in pontoon boats; formed line of battle on the river bank. Remained in the same position until evening, when the regiment went on picket, relieving the One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Thursday, 30th.—Remained on picket until sundown, when the regiment was relieved by the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. We marched to the rifle-pits in our rear, and bivouacked for the night.

Friday, May 1.—All day and night in the rifle-pits.

Saturday, 2d.—Still in the rifle-pits.

Sunday, 3d.—Regiment under arms at 3 a. m. About 8 a. m. the regiment was ordered to the front, and formed on the left of the First New Jersey Volunteers, where we were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, but met with no casualties. About 12 m. six companies of the regiment were ordered to the right, the other four companies remaining as pickets, under command of Major Close. The six companies marched, by the way of Fredericksburg, out on the Gordonsville road, where they deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road. Advanced about 2 miles, gallantly driving the enemy's skirmishers before them and making several charges; discovered and marched to within 50 paces of the enemy's line of battle, when they took an active part in the engagement, they being in front of our lines of battle, and

picked off a number of the enemy's officers. While the battle was raging, the other four companies of the regiment, under Major Close, arrived from the left in time to take an active part in the engagement, and I mention with pride that they behaved with the greatest bravery, checking the pursuit of the enemy when the other regiments were compelled to retreat.

As regards the conduct of officers and men, I would state that it was all that could be desired. Where all exhibited such determination and gallantry, it would be invidious to particularize; but Private Richard M. Blake, of Company C, deserves special mention for his gallant and noble conduct in the engagement, and richly deserves to be rewarded.

In the evening, the regiment formed on the left of the road, being in excellent condition, and ready for another engagement.

The following is a list of casualties during the day:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	.....	5	.....	5
Enlisted men	3	31	17	51
Total	3	36	17	56

Monday, 4*th*.—Remained in the same position until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to the left of the Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, where we remained until 7 p. m., when we fell back toward the Rappahannock River. Marched to within three-fourths of a mile of Banks' Ford, when the regiment was ordered to the front as a reserve to the pickets. Lieutenant Whitehead, of Company I, and acting assistant adjutant-general First Brigade, received a slight wound in the wrist.

Tuesday, 5*th*.—The regiment was withdrawn about 2 a. m., and crossed the river at Banks' Ford; marched about 1 mile, and bivouacked in the woods.

Wednesday, 6*th*.—Still in the same place.

Thursday, 7*th*.—About 3 p. m. changed camp and moved about 1 mile.

Friday, 8*th*.—Ordered to march at 7 a. m. Started at 8 o'clock, and marched back to our old camp near White Oak Church; found it occupied by artillery. Ordered to occupy the old camp-ground of the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, arriving about 5 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WIEBECKE,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Second Regiment New Jersey Vols.

Capt. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 213.

Report of Maj. James W. H. Stickney, Third New Jersey Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of my command since breaking camp near White Oak Church, Va., April 28.

Broke up camp near White Oak Church, Stafford County, Va., April

28, at 2.30 p. m. At 3 o'clock, with 333 rifles, formed with the brigade, and moved toward the Rappahannock River. Arrived to within about three-fourths of a mile of the same at near 8 o'clock, and bivouacked, with orders to be ready to move at 11 o'clock.

April 29, at 5 a. m., received orders to move forward. Arrived at the river, crossed over in pontoons, and by 7 o'clock were in line on the south bank, where we remained until 5 p. m. Were then moved to the front, to relieve part of the first line (a regiment in Russell's brigade), and threw out skirmishers.

April 30, at 6 p. m., we were relieved by the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and moved back to line in rear of the rifle-pits, on the bank of the river, where we remained until Sunday morning, May 3, when we moved to the left of the front line, in support of a battery. At 11 o'clock, received orders and commenced a movement toward Fredericksburg; passed through that town; then moved in a southwesterly direction. Having advanced about 3 miles, fell in with the enemy. Formed line of battle; advanced about 2 miles to a piece of woods, where we met them in considerable force and gave them battle, our engagement lasting about two and a half hours, at a loss on our side of 99 killed, wounded, and missing, including 4 commissioned officers. The colonel commanding the brigade, being close to our colors, was also severely wounded.

Our men fought bravely, and it is useless to attempt to particularize among the officers where all seemed determined to excel. Having expended all our ammunition, we were ordered to retire. Fell back about half a mile, and bivouacked for the night.

Next morning, May 4, at about 7 o'clock, moved out to the left front. Remained until sundown, when, by order, we retired toward Banks' Ford. Arriving near there, were ordered to the front, in support of the outer pickets, where we remained until 3 a. m. of May 5; then retired over the river, near Banks' Ford, to the north side. About daylight, marched down the same about 2 miles, and, by order, bivouacked in a woods.

May 7.—Received orders to change camp. At noon moved out about half a mile, and bivouacked until next morning, May 8, when, by order, took up line of march for White Oak Church, where we arrived about 1.30 p. m., and went into camp in front and near old headquarters.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. H. STICKNEY,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN T. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 214.

Report of Col. E. Burd Grubb, Twenty-third New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that my regiment left camp, near White Oak Church, at 3 p. m. April 28, and bivouacked upon the bank of the Rappahannock, which we crossed at daylight on the morning of the 29th.

My regiment was deployed on the front at sunrise on the 29th, relieving the One hundred and twenty-first New York.

On Thursday the regiment was relieved.

Nothing special occurred on Friday or Saturday.

On Sunday (May 3) was again ordered to the front, and had 1 officer and 2 men wounded from shells.

About noon was ordered to follow the brigade, and marched through Fredericksburg and about 3 miles out on the Plank road, when I was again ordered to the front to support the Second New Jersey Volunteers, skirmishing. As soon as my regiment emerged from the woods, I was opened upon by a battery posted in the road, the second shot from which wounded an officer and killed a man. Under the immediate orders of General Brooks, I advanced, keeping but a few paces in rear of the skirmishers, and came upon the enemy, posted in a thick woods and in a brick church. The nature of the ground was such that my line was somewhat broken up on entering the woods. Nevertheless my men engaged the enemy with great spirit.

Together with Colonel Upton, of the One hundred and twenty-first New York, immediately upon my left, I made several efforts to drive the enemy from their position in and around the church, but (such was the severity of their fire) without success, and several regiments upon my left giving way, I was compelled to fall back. Upon emerging from the woods, the fire was exceedingly deadly, and some confusion ensued, but I succeeded in reforming in rear of a battery some 500 yards from the woods.

My regiment was not actively engaged again, and the next evening recrossed the river at Banks' Ford.

My officers all behaved nobly, but I desire to mention as conspicuous for their coolness and gallantry Maj. W. J. Parmentier and Adjutant Downs; also First Lieut. F. L. Taylor, Commanding Company H, who exhibited the most brilliant courage, leading his men several times to the front under a most galling fire. Corporal Fenton, Company B, who, in the absence of the color-sergeant, bore the national colors, also acted with the utmost coolness and courage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BURD GRUBB,
Colonel Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. J. T. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 215.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the campaign commenced on April 28 and ended on the morning of May 5:

At 3 p. m. on April 28, in accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General Brooks, commanding division, I broke camp and marched to the rear of the hills overlooking the Rappahannock River, opposite the place known as General Franklin's crossing, and bivouacked until

12 p. m. At this hour the command was again moved in rear of the Third Brigade to the river bank, with orders to cross in boats. Owing to some unaccountable delay connected with the management of the pontoon boats, the Third Brigade did not commence the crossing until 5 a. m. As the boats touched the opposite shore, a heavy fire from the enemy's pickets was opened upon them, to which they were in no position to reply. Fearing the effect of the fire upon the crowded boats in the darkness of night, and knowing that some time must necessarily elapse before our troops could disembark and dislodge the enemy, I ordered the Sixteenth New York Volunteers to fire a volley by battalion across the river and over the boats, taking care that their pieces were so elevated as not to endanger our own troops. This had the effect of silencing his fire, the balance of the division crossing without loss and with great rapidity. Upon reaching the right bank of the river, my lines were formed in the rear of and as a support to the Third Brigade, which was cautiously extending the circle of skirmishers thrown to the front and flanks, and advancing its supports in line of battle, the picket line being finally established, with its right resting on Deep Run, at its confluence with the river, extending in a semicircle to the left, until it touched the river again in the rear of the ruins of the Bernard house, with small detachments thrown out on either flank for observation. This formation, with but few changes, was maintained until the afternoon of May 2, when, by a flank movement of the Thirty-first New York Volunteers up Deep Run, the enemy were attacked on their skirmish line, and made to abandon it, with little loss on our side. This movement secured to us the Richmond road as far to the left as the Bernard house, and the whole of the strong position of Deep Run for a picket line.

At 10 p. m. the balance of the corps, General Newton's division in the advance, commenced crossing the river, and moved to the right on the road to Fredericksburg. Skirmishing with the enemy's pickets commenced immediately after crossing Deep Run, and was kept up until the head of the column reached the city. At 4 a. m. I fell in the rear of Colonel Grant's brigade, of General Howe's division, but, upon reaching the point where the road crosses the run, the threatening aspect of the enemy on our left caused the general commanding the division to make such disposition of his command as to be ready to repel an attack of infantry or to cover them from the artillery fire which was opened upon our columns from two batteries on our left and rear. The One hundred and twenty-first and Sixteenth New York and the Fifth Maine Regiments were marched to a position on the Richmond road, in the rear of the First Massachusetts and the First Maryland Batteries, and joining with the First Brigade on their left, the Third Brigade extending the line of battle to a point on the river in rear of the Bernard house. The Twenty-seventh New York and the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments were on the right bank of the river, and sheltered from the artillery fire by the ravine.

A short time after this disposition had been made, the general commanding the division directed me to send forward one regiment to take the railroad on the right of the ravine, in order to develop more fully the enemy's position and numbers. This was effected by the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Lessig commanding, in a splendid and dashing manner, and developed a long line of battle, formed under cover of rifle-pits, about 100 yards in rear of and completely controlling the railroad. The position of this regiment being an exposed one, I ordered the Fifth Maine up the ravine to connect with its left.

The object having been accomplished, the two regiments, after remaining an hour in possession of the railroad, were ordered to retire to the positions formerly occupied by them, the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Adams commanding, being thrown forward to an advanced crest, midway between the ravine and the railroad, to cover the movement and maintain a skirmish line after they had retired.

The loss of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania in this attack was 4 killed and 19 wounded, and of the Fifth Maine 2 killed and 17 wounded, including the adjutant, George W. Bicknell, wounded in the head by a rifle-ball.

In the meantime the two divisions which had marched upon and possessed themselves of Fredericksburg kept up an incessant cannonading with the batteries in rear of the city, with but little success to our side.

At 10.30 a. m. the assault of Newton's and Howe's divisions and the Light Brigade upon the enemy's works could be seen from our position on the left. The attack was a complete success, and orders were brought to the First Division to march immediately through Fredericksburg, by the Gordonsville Plank road, directly upon Chancellorsville. To comply with this order it was necessary to withdraw the division in the face of superior numbers, which was done in a masterly manner and without loss, the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers remaining as skirmishers, in connection with three regiments of General Russell's brigade.

The march from our position on the left to the rear of the heights overlooking Fredericksburg was at least 5 miles, and was made without a halt, the troops arriving in an exhausted condition from the heat of the day and the weight of eight days' rations. A rest of fifteen minutes was all that was permitted us here, and the column moved on, the New Jersey Brigade forming in two lines on the right of the road and my brigade a few moments afterward making the same disposition on the left of the road. Our skirmishers pressed those of the enemy steadily back, while the batteries of our division drove the three pieces which were used upon us from successive positions until we arrived in front of a dense thicket, crossing the road at right angles and partially concealing the heights of Salem Church. Here our skirmish line was checked, and it became evident our farther advance was to be contested with all the forces of the enemy. The dispositions for the attack were rapidly made, my brigade advancing in the following formation, from the left to the right: The Fifth Maine Volunteers, the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers in line of battle, the Sixteenth New York in rear of the Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers. The line, advancing in the woods, which were not to exceed 30 yards in depth, was met by a vigorous fire of infantry stationed on the crest of an abruptly rising bank in rear of the timber. Seeing the Twenty-third New Jersey checked and hesitating in their charge, I ordered the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Seaver commanding, by the right flank until I unmasked them, and threw it at a double-quick into the thicket on the right of the Twenty-third New Jersey and extending across the road.

The woods were thick with harsh, unyielding undergrowth, with little large timber. It afforded no protection to our troops from the showers of bullets which were rapidly thinning my ranks, but retarded their advance so much that nothing but the most unflinching bravery could make them withstand their fearful loss while overcoming so many natural obstacles. Under all these disadvantages I reached and held the crest until two fresh lines were hurled upon my exhausted troops, which

forced them back through the woods and upon our second line, in rear of which I reformed my brigade and rested until morning.

My loss in this attack was 580 officers and men out of four regiments numbering less than 1,500. The attack was made at 5.30 o'clock, and the fighting ceased just at nightfall. Nothing could surpass the gallantry with which my troops threw themselves against the enemy's well-selected position. They were exhausted by fatigue and want of sleep, yet their enthusiasm carried them beyond all consideration of self, and made heroes of every officer and man. It was the first time they were ever repulsed; it was the first time they were ever ordered to hold a position which they were unable to do; it was the first time they had ever retired in the face of an enemy, and their losses attest their regret more feelingly than I can express it.

It was understood that we were to attack again at daylight, and my command was under arms at an early hour, but during the night the enemy had received heavy re-enforcements, which were thrown to our left and rear, cutting off all communication with Fredericksburg by 8 a. m.

This rendered a change of front necessary, and my brigade was formed, facing outward, parallel with the Gordonsville road, my left connecting with General Howe's right, and my right connecting with the First Brigade, with the First Massachusetts Battery occupying a rise on the right and front of my line of battle. The Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, Col. A. D. Adams commanding, was thrown to the front as skirmishers.

In this position we awaited the enemy's attack, which was delayed until 6 p. m., at which hour three signal guns were fired in front of my line, and his skirmishers advanced along our whole front. My skirmishers did their duty in the most admirable manner; they were cool, resolute, and determined, and succeeded in holding the advance in check for a long time, forcing the enemy finally to move forward in line of battle, which was broken and dispersed by the well-directed fire by battery of the First Massachusetts Battery, Captain McCartney commanding. Several successive formations were routed on this part of my line in the same manner and by the same means, the left of my line resting upon a more exposed position, on account of the withdrawal of a portion of General Howe's forces. Hexamer's battery of 10-pounder Parrott guns, commanded by Lieutenant [Parsons], was ordered to report to me, and was posted by sections to command the several approaches up ravines running diagonally across our line of battle. I was able to repel all attacks of the enemy on my front with artillery and skirmishers until after dark, when I received an order to retire slowly on the road to Banks' Ford, leaving my skirmish line to cover the movement.

In the vicinity of Banks' Ford my line was reformed in the rifle-pits, where the troops rested until nearly midnight, when I was ordered to send two regiments to the front as supports to the skirmish line. The One hundred and twenty-first New York, Col. E. Upton, and the Fifth Maine, Colonel Edwards, were accordingly sent.

About 2 a. m. I received orders to cross the pontoon bridge at Banks' Ford, which was effected without loss of life or property, my brigade bringing up the rear of the corps.

During the campaign, which lasted eight days, I was supported throughout its fatigues and dangers in the most soldierly manner by my officers commanding regiments.

Col. Emory Upton, commanding One hundred and twenty-first New

York Volunteers, in the battle of Salem Heights led his regiment into action in a masterly and fearless manner, and maintained the unequal contest to the last with unflinching nerve and marked ability, and his regiment, although it was their first battle, have won for themselves the proud title of soldiers.

Col. Clark S. Edwards, commanding Fifth Maine Volunteers, also distinguished himself for his cool bravery and cheerful obedience of all orders and for fighting his men with skill and judgment.

Maj. W. H. Lessig, commanding Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, exhibited his fine ability to command. His true fighting qualities are unsurpassed. His bravery, so often proved, was once more the incentive to noble action on the part of his regiment, and his promotion to a colonelcy would be the least reward he merits.

I have purposely reserved until the last all mention of the colonels commanding the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh New York Regiments. The terms of service of these regiments had nearly expired before the campaign commenced; yet, true to the instincts of the soldier, both officers and men have elicited the warmest admiration for their gallant conduct throughout.

Colonel Adams, by his good judgment and admirable disposition on the skirmish line on Monday, contributed greatly to the successful repulse of the enemy's attack, and exhibited on this as on many former occasions his coolness and bravery.

Colonel Seaver, in the attack on Salem Heights, led his regiment with enthusiastic bravery, and forced back the enemy on his whole front until he gained the crest. His loss of 146 officers and men is a roll of glory to be appended to the muster-out roll.

The Twenty-seventh also has its glory roll. That it does not equal in numbers that of the Sixteenth is only owing to the fact that it was doing duty which kept it out of the attack on Salem Heights. The Sixteenth and Twenty-Seventh Regiments retire from my command and from the service of the United States after two years' active service, having participated in the first battle of the Army of the Potomac and in its last with honor. They deserve well of their country and will be received with honor by their friends.

Of the balance of the officers in my command, I have only to say that they were everything in battle that could be asked of a soldier, and did it not occupy so much space I would gladly mention them in this report for their individual gallantry.

During the campaign, I received the most efficient aid from my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. R. P. Wilson, Capt. H. Seymour Hall, assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenants and Aides-de-Camp [M. Edgar] Richards and [Lewis C.] Bartlett. They were brave and energetic and untiring in their endeavors to promote the efficiency of my command.

The wounded officers and men have my heartfelt sympathy, and the friends of the noble dead my condolence.

My loss in the operations covered by this report is, officers and men, 610, as shown by the annexed list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. J. BARTLETT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. A. K. PARSONS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 189.

No. 216.

Report of Col. Clark S. Edwards, Fifth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagements in which this regiment participated in the late movements of the army:

At about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d instant, my command was put under arms near the river, and moved up to near the center of the plain in front, where a line of battle was formed, and halted until daylight, at which time the regiment moved by the flank, in rear of the Sixteenth New York Volunteers, to the point where the road running south from Fredericksburg intersects the ravine.

The regiment occupied this position until nearly 7 a. m., when orders were received to move down the road to the left of the ravine to the support of a battery, which movement was executed in good order without loss, the regiment moving by the left flank.

From this position the regiment moved by the left flank to the right and front of the battery, and formed a line at right angles with and about 100 yards from the road near the ravine.

Immediately after this, I was ordered by General Bartlett to move forward up the ravine and occupy the railroad, connecting my right with the left of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I moved the regiment by the left flank into the ravine, and advanced until my left rested upon the left of the Ninety-sixth, but on reaching this point it was found that the railroad was occupied by the enemy in force and the position commanded by his batteries. It was thought impracticable to gain and hold this position, and the regiment was halted under cover of the bank of the ravine.

During this movement we received a fire of shrapnel, or grape and canister, from a battery at a range of about 200 yards, in which my regiment sustained a loss of 3 officers and 18 men, killed and wounded.

The ground at this point in the ravine is much broken, and covered with a thick undergrowth, and during the movement it was impossible to keep the files well closed. The regiment remained in this position about three-fourths of an hour, during which time a portion of the men were employed as sharpshooters and skirmishers.

The loss here was as follows:* Officers wounded, 3; enlisted men killed, 4; wounded, 14.

I then had orders to retire, and moved back to the position last occupied, where the regiment remained, somewhat exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, but without loss, until near 12 m., at which time orders were received to join the remainder of the brigade in the road, which being done, we moved through Fredericksburg to the heights in the rear of the city, where a short halt was made, and then the movement was continued by the Plank road toward Salem Heights.

At a distance of about 3 miles from the city, a line of battle was formed, my right resting on the road and supporting the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers. I moved forward in this position until near the woods, where the infantry became engaged, and then moved obliquely to the left, and formed on the left of the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, in the edge of the woods. My command soon became

* Nominal list omitted.

engaged heavily with the enemy at close range, the enemy advancing. I held the position until the regiment on my right fell back, leaving both flanks of my regiment exposed.

At this time I received orders to fall back, and, firing a volley, retired, skirmishing, to the nearest house, exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy while crossing the field. At the house my command rallied and retired in good order.

In this last engagement my loss was 6 officers and 69 men in killed, wounded, and missing.*

During Monday (4th instant), my command supported the First Massachusetts Battery until late in the day, and then went to the support of the First New Jersey Battery. Monday night my command was thrown out as skirmishers to cover the retreat of the troops, and was one of the last regiments to cross the river.

Throughout all the engagements the officers and men under my command behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Second Brigade.

No. 217.

Report of Col. Joel J. Seaver, Sixteenth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements and actions of this regiment from April 28 to May 8, inclusive.

On April 28, left its camp near White Oak Church, Va., and moved with the brigade to a point near the Rappahannock River, a little below and opposite Deep Run, where it halted until 12 o'clock at night, at which time it resumed the march and proceeded to the river, where it was intended that we should cross. The Third Brigade of the First Division, under General Russell, having the lead, first crossed in the pontoon boats, and as the advance gained the opposite shore the enemy opened upon them with musketry from their rifle-pits and breastworks. This fire was replied to by the Sixteenth Regiment, acting under the immediate order of General Bartlett. The fire of the enemy soon ceased, and the regiment was moved to the river bank, to follow General Russell's brigade in the boats. Our crossing was splendidly effected, without loss, and the regiment was formed in line of battle immediately behind that of the Third Brigade, and advanced to the top of the river bank and halted, with our right resting on Deep Run. Two companies were thrown out along the run and one company sent to occupy a small redoubt on a commanding point on the opposite side of the run.

We remained in this position until the evening of the 30th, when we relieved the First New Jersey Volunteers on picket at the front.

On the evening of May 1, we were relieved by the Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteers (Light Division), and fell back to the river bank under the bluffs.

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* Nominal list omitted.

On the 3d instant, at 1 a. m., the regiment moved from its position on the river to the front as far as the ravine. From this point I was immediately ordered to move to a position on the Bowling Green road, on the left of our line of battle, and the position held by the First Maryland and First Massachusetts Batteries, which were engaging the enemy in that neighborhood.

I remained here until about noon of the 3d, when we were withdrawn, and joined the column on its march through Fredericksburg, and advanced on the Plank road over the heights, which were now in our possession. Advancing along this Plank road about 2½ miles from Fredericksburg, we came upon the enemy near Salem Heights. This regiment was formed in line on the left side of the road, and advanced in this position, following the First Brigade about 1 mile. Here the enemy was posted in considerable force and in strong position on Salem Heights. The One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers were formed on our left, and advanced with us till within musket-shot of the enemy's line. Here, the Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers being immediately in my front, I received an order from General Bartlett to march my regiment by the right flank to the right side of the road, which was immediately executed. Having gained the right of the Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers, General Bartlett in person directed me to advance my regiment into the wood and attack the enemy's lines. The wood into which we advanced was a dense thicket of second growth and brush, about 30 yards in width, through which the men could advance but slowly and with the utmost difficulty. As we entered the wood we encountered a most destructive fire, under which we succeeded in gaining the farther edge of the wood, finding ourselves less than 50 yards from the enemy, who were protected by breastworks and a hedge-row apparently along the side of a road running at right angles with the Plank road. Immediately on our left flank stood Salem Church, a brick edifice, in which was posted a large body of the enemy, which opened a harassing and deadly fire from its windows, and from port-holes in its sides made by removing the brick.

Soon after we had gained this position, the regiment on our left retired precipitately, and the enemy advanced along the road and on our left until they had passed my left flank and were gaining my rear. Finding it impossible to hold my position with the line broken on my left, with no one on my right, and without any supporting line, I ordered my command to fall back slowly. No sooner had my line commenced to move to the rear than the enemy sprang forward and poured in a hot fire, under which I found it impossible to rally the men with success. I accordingly fell back beyond the range of their guns, where I rallied the regiment under its colors, and proceeded to join the brigade, which had taken its position on the ground near where our line of battle had been first formed.

As all the movements of the regiment were conducted under the immediate supervision of the general commanding the brigade, I can well refrain from entering upon any comments concerning the conduct of my officers and men on this occasion. He will not fail to accord them such just praise as they may have earned.

On the 4th instant, we occupied the position assigned to us on the left of the Plank road, but did not engage in any action or skirmish. Just before sundown two companies were thrown out as skirmishers across a deep ravine, connecting with the line of skirmishers on the left of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers.

At dusk the regiment was withdrawn from its position, and during

the night recrossed the river at Banks' Ford, in the vicinity of which it remained until Friday, the 8th instant, when we returned to our old camp near White Oak Church.

All of the dead and a number of the wounded were left on the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

Captain Wood, who is among the missing, was in poor health, and was nearly exhausted before we entered the wood. He behaved gallantly, and when last seen by me was endeavoring to rally his men after we had fallen back. I hope yet to learn of his safety.

Lieutenant Hesselgrave was wounded and left on the field. There are small hopes that he has survived. The remaining wounded officers were brought off.

In this connection I desire to mention Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer and Major Gilmore, who particularly distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery and in their efforts to rally the men after falling back. Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, though wounded, did not leave the field until order was restored among the men.

Herewith I forward lists of the casualties occurring during the period of ten days covered by this report.*

I am, respectfully,

J. J. SEAVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 218.

Report of Col. Alexander D. Adams, Twenty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers in the recent movement against the enemy:

The regiment left camp at 3 p. m. April 28, and marched to the vicinity of the crossing near Deep Run, where it bivouacked until 2 a. m. of the 29th, when it moved to the bank of the Rappahannock. The Third Brigade having effected a crossing, the Sixteenth and Twenty seventh New York Volunteers took their places in the boats and followed without any delay, forming their line about daylight on the south bank of the river. During this day and the following the regiment formed part of the second line, and was placed behind the rifle-pits.

At 5 p. m. of the 30th, it moved to the front line, and relieved the picket of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, and remained on outpost duty until 7 p. m. of May 1.

Early on the 2d, the regiment was drawn up under the bank of the river, near the Bernard house, in the third line, which position it occupied all day.

On Sunday morning, May 3, the Twenty-seventh moved on the right of the brigade to Deep Run, where, the enemy having been discovered in front, the brigade was halted, and this regiment was ordered forward

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 189.

on the right of the run toward the railroad as a support to the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had driven the enemy's skirmishers from that position. The skirmish line having been soon after withdrawn, one company was deployed to cover the front of the regiment and prevent the enemy from reoccupying the railroad, and the remainder were placed as much as possible under cover in the position assigned by General Bartlett, commanding brigade. Here the regiment remained, experiencing considerable annoyance from the enemy's sharpshooters, until about 1 p. m., when the troops were withdrawn from the left toward Fredericksburg, and the Twenty-seventh was ordered to act as rear guard and cover the movement, and rejoin the brigade on reaching the city. This was accomplished without molestation from the enemy.

As soon as all the forces of the Sixth Corps had passed through the city, the skirmishers were drawn in, and the regiment moved out on the Plank road toward the west, in which direction it was understood the division and brigade had gone, arriving near the battle-field of Salem Church some time after the engagement had commenced. The march was a little delayed by the movement of the Second and Third Divisions, whose troops filled the roads. Soon after coming in view of the field, and while moving in search of the brigade, the Twenty-seventh was placed in position, by order of General Bartlett, for the purpose of assembling on it the other regiments of the brigade which had retired.

Here the regiment remained until the morning of the 4th, when it was deployed as skirmishers to cover the front of General Brooks' division line, two companies being held in reserve. The duty was well performed, and the steady and judicious firing of the line as the enemy advanced late in the afternoon undoubtedly had great effect in preventing and warding off the intended attack at that point. The line was maintained until after dark and until the troops were well on the way to Banks' Ford, when, by a very rapid and exhausting march, the Twenty-seventh rejoined the column. Immediately after leaving the skirmish line, the enemy were heard following at the distance of half a mile, with much noise. Taking the position assigned it behind the rifle-pits on the heights at the ford, the regiment rested until after midnight, when the brigade recrossed the river and encamped at daylight of the 5th about 2 miles below the ford, in the woods.

On the morning of the 8th, the regiment returned to its winter encampment.

The conduct of this command during these ten days has been particularly good. The willing and cheerful performance of all duties, and the prompt and ready obedience of orders, have afforded gratifying evidence of the soldierly qualities of the men. It is with pleasure and pride that the colonel commanding reports that they have maintained and added to whatever credit may have hitherto attached to them.

The casualties, a list of which is appended,* occurred on the morning of the 3d and the afternoon of the 4th. The missing are believed to be those who were exhausted by the fatigue of the 4th and the severe march which followed the action of that day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER D. ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 189.

No. 219.

Report of Col. Emory Upton, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 121ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers in the action at Salem Church, Va., Sunday, May 3:

The regiment was deployed to the left of the Plank road, about 3 miles from Fredericksburg, and had advanced in line of battle nearly a mile, when it came upon our skirmishers in the edge of a belt of timber, about 300 yards through, beyond which was Salem Church. The skirmishers reported the enemy in line of battle in the opposite edge of the woods.

About 5.30 p. m. I received an order to push rapidly through the woods, and engage the enemy, who were supposed to be hastily withdrawing. I sent the report of the enemy's position to the general commanding the brigade, and immediately advanced the line. The regiment marched steadily to within 50 yards of the opening, when it was assailed by a heavy fire of musketry from the enemy concealed behind a ditch. The fire was received without creating the slightest confusion. The regiment moved forward, with a cheer, about 20 yards farther. The enemy opposite the center and left wing broke, but rallied again 20 to 30 yards to his rear.

The Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers now came up to our left and the Twenty-third New Jersey to our right, but opened fire before coming on our line. Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott endeavored to have the Twenty-third New Jersey charge, but without success. The firing became very heavy on both sides, and was maintained about five minutes. It was impossible to remain longer.

Having lost nearly 200 in killed and wounded, the regiment fell back to a crest 450 yards this side of the woods, where the colors were planted. Around them rallied about one-half the regiment, 20 or 30 from the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Major Lessig and Captain Boyle; also, a few from the New Jersey Brigade.

The enemy came out of the woods to the left of the house, but were driven back by the fire from these men, who then advanced to a house 50 yards farther to the front, which position they held until relieved by Russell's brigade.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men during the entire action. Deserving of mention are Lieutenant-Colonel Olcott, whose coolness and courage are only equaled by his other accomplishments as a soldier; Adjt. F. W. Morse bore the colors while in the woods, was wounded, and had his horse shot under him; Captain Galpin; gallant Captain Mather, though severely wounded through the shoulder, bore the colors and remained by them until night; Captains Kidder and Douw, and Lieutenants Gorton, Burrell, Cronkite, Butts, Adams, and Pierce.

Captains Arnold and Wendell, and Lieutenants Upton, Doubleday, Bates, and Ford, fell, gallantly cheering on their men.

It was the first time the regiment had ever been in action. It went into the engagement with 453, and suffered a loss of 44 killed, 115 wounded, and 110 missing, making a total of 269.* Notwithstanding the

* But see revised statement, p. 189.

severe loss inflicted, it came out of the action without any demoralization, and is again ready for any service that may be imposed upon it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EMORY UPTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—Captain Arnold and Lieutenant Upton were severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Captain Arnold has since died; he was a most gallant and accomplished officer.

No. 220.

Report of Maj. William H. Lessig, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 96TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part which this regiment took in the recent engagement of May 3:

About 6.30 o'clock in the morning, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Bartlett to take possession of the railroad, which I accordingly did, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and, after holding it for one hour, I was ordered to retire, which I did without loss in doing so. Our loss in taking the railroad and holding it was 1 officer wounded, 5 enlisted men killed, and 17 enlisted men wounded.

The part which the regiment took in the engagement of Salem Church in the afternoon was as follows:

At 5 o'clock I was ordered to push through the woods on the left of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers. As we entered the woods we came on our skirmishers, who fell back to our rear. I soon discovered the enemy's line within 100 yards, and opened a heavy fire on it, and kept pressing on until near the edge of the woods, when the line on the right broke and fell back, causing our whole line to retire in disorder. The men were entirely worn out and without spirit, having been nearly sixteen hours under arms, the greater portion under a burning sun.

The officers and men behaved well, with some few exceptions. Actg. Adjt. John T. Hannum and Sergt. Maj. E. J. Phillips afforded me valuable assistance, and behaved with great gallantry.

I am sorry to say that the conduct of Second Lieut. Thomas H. Reed (Company E) was cowardly and disgraceful, and I therefore recommend that he be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. The following is a list of casualties:*

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	2	.....	3
Enlisted men	15	50	11	76
Total	16	52	11	79

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LESSIG,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. R. P. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Nominal list omitted.

No. 221.

Report of Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Tuesday, the 28th day of April last, this command received marching orders, and at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day the respective regiments broke camp and marched down to within about 1 mile of a point on the Rappahannock River, and nearly 1½ miles below Fredericksburg. About sunset we went into camp, and I was then ordered by Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, commanding this division, to have the command in readiness to cross the river in boats at 11 o'clock that night. Punctually at 11 o'clock we were under arms, awaiting the order to march from General Brooks, which order we received about 12 o'clock. The command was moved down to the road running parallel with the river, and there the head of the column was halted, to await the arrival of the pontoon boats, the respective regiments of the command having been divided into companies of 45 men each, properly officered, and the commanding officers of each company having been instructed, as the pontoon boats came along in succession, to move, each in order with a boat, and to remain quietly with that boat till the crossing had been effected. The arrangements for crossing were not perfected till 4.20 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, April 29. Day was just dawning when, at a given signal, twenty-three boats started, manned by oarsmen of the Engineer Corps, and filled with troops from the One hundred and nineteenth, Ninety-fifth, and Forty-ninth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a portion of the Thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers. The boats gallantly vied with one another in the struggle to be the first to land; crossed in good order, and the men landed, with little opposition, beneath the steep bank of the river. The boats immediately pushed off to cross the river again for the remainder of this command and the other brigades of this division, while the troops who had landed quickly climbed the bank and began forming in line to advance. The line was but partly formed when a sudden and heavy volley of musketry was fired from the rifle-pits of the enemy directly in front, which did not, however, in the slightest degree disconcert the troops. A line of skirmishers was thrown out on our right and left, and in five minutes after landing we had possession of the enemy's outer line of rifle-pits, and immediately after gained a long and strong rifle-pit in rear of and parallel to the first two. We captured 2 prisoners here, a lieutenant and 1 private, who were at once sent across the river to General Brooks. These prisoners reported that the force opposing us was Early's division of Jackson's corps. Two dispatches were also sent from this point to General Brooks, informing him of our success. We steadily but cautiously advanced to about half a mile from the river banks, where the line was halted beneath the brow of a gentle slope. The enemy appeared to have fled hastily, after firing the first volley, and we found and collected several muskets which they had thrown away in their flight. Our loss in this encounter was 11 in killed and wounded. We held our position till 5.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, when we were relieved by the First Brigade of this division.

All night Thursday this brigade was under arms, awake, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the night of Saturday, May 2, orders were received to have this

command ready to move at 1.30 o'clock the next morning. Just at daybreak the brigade was moved to the extreme left of our line, to be there held in reserve. Immediately after, the other troops of the corps advanced, and the fighting at once became general. Hardly had it commenced when I saw a very large force of the enemy cautiously stealing through the woods to the left of our position, and advancing as if to turn it. General Brooks sent me Battery D, Lieutenant Williston commanding. A very strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, and the movement of the enemy was defeated.

About 10 a. m. two of the regiments of this brigade, the Ninety-fifth and One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were taken by General Brooks for the purpose of strengthening a position a little to the left of our center. At about noon, the heights of Fredericksburg having been stormed and carried, and the enemy silenced in our front, orders were received from General Brooks to cover the withdrawal of our forces to Fredericksburg. About 5 o'clock in the evening, we were ordered to the front, where this brigade was immediately put on picket, which position it held during the whole of that night.

During all of Monday, the enemy made repeated attempts in our front to advance his line of skirmishers, but every attempt was foiled through the vigilance and stubborn resistance of the men of this command and through the sharp and precise firing of Lieutenant Butler's battery, stationed directly in our rear. Our position here was strengthened by two regiments from the Third Division, the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh commanding, and the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Edwards, both of whom rendered material assistance in holding and defending the position. Late in the afternoon of Monday, orders were received to draw in our pickets, and to cover the withdrawal to Banks' Ford, following the Second Division of this corps. This was effected just at dusk, under cover of a very hot and accurate shelling of the woods in our front from Hexamer's and Butler's batteries. This brigade reached Banks' Ford about 9 o'clock in the evening of Monday, in good order, and crossed the river in safety at 2 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, May 5. We went into camp near Berea Church, and remained there with the rest of the Sixth Corps, to cover the return of the pontoons, till Friday, May 8. We broke camp at 8.30 o'clock, and marched back to the camp from whence we started on the 28th ultimo.

The total loss in this brigade, in killed, wounded, and missing, in these engagements with the enemy, was 403, and includes 6 commissioned officers killed, 10 severely wounded, and 3 slightly; 30 enlisted men killed, 100 severely wounded, 78 slightly wounded, and 176 missing. Colonel Irwin, of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain Freeburn, of the same regiment, were wounded, the former seriously, the latter dangerously, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, in crossing the river.

In the battle of Salem Heights, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 3, the two regiments of this brigade before mentioned as having been taken by General Brooks to strengthen a position were, under his supervision, fiercely engaged with the enemy, and here the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers sustained a great calamity in the loss of its colonel, Gust. W. Town, a most efficient, meritorious, gallant, and daring officer. He fell in the advance, while urging on his men against the enemy. At the same time the lieutenant-colonel, Elisha Hall, was killed, and the major, Thomas J. Town, severely wounded. The adjutant, Eugene D. Dunton, also fell here, mortally wounded. Capt.

Thomas D. G. Chapman was killed; First Lieut. David Hailer received a wound, of which he died while being carried to the rear.

The One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. P. C. Ellmaker commanding, was also engaged at the same time and place, and likewise suffered severely. Capt. Peter W. Rodgers was killed; Capt. A. T. Goodman was wounded slightly; Capt. C. P. Warner was severely wounded in the hip, and Lieut. John M. Cook was dangerously wounded in the leg.

The following is the recapitulation of the casualties in this brigade in the aforementioned encounters with the enemy:*

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	6	13	.....	19
Enlisted men	30	178	176	384
Total	36	191	176	403

Respectfully,

D. A. RUSSELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

A. H. PARSONS,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 222.

Report of Capt. William H. McCartney, Battery A, Massachusetts Light Artillery, Artillery Battalion, First Division.

CAMP, BATTERY A, *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the operations of this battery on the 3d and 4th days of May current:

On the morning of the 3d, the battery was ordered into position on the left of the Bowling Green road, and directly in front of the Bernard house. Soon after reaching that position, the two left guns were engaged in driving back small bodies of the enemy's infantry, who were evidently trying to form for attack on the left of this battery, while the four right guns were engaged with four brass guns situated in an earthwork about 1,300 yards in front of the battery. Toward this earthwork was directed the fire of Captain Rigby's Maryland battery, two guns of Battery A, New Jersey Artillery, and the four right guns of this battery. Between them all the enemy's four guns were silenced, one of them at least having been dismounted by a solid shot thrown from the right gun of this battery. The enemy replaced his brass guns with two 20-pounders and one 10-pounder Parrott into the earthwork from the rear. Subsequently he undertook to get four other rifled guns into the same work by the front, but through the combined efforts of the batteries above named he was unable to get in more than one. After we had been in this position about two hours, the enemy, having strengthened his picket on the left of this battery, caused them to advance on it, supported by a regiment of infantry. The nature of the ground was such that they were not seen until within 100 yards. The battery then opened on them with canister, with marked effect, the two left guns

* But see revised statement, p. 189.

using it at not more than 75 yards. They fell back into the Bowling Green road, badly used up, and the battery, having expended all its ammunition but the canister in the center and rear boxes of the caissons, which were then absent for other ammunition, fell back to its position in front of the rifle-pits, near the pontoon bridge. This battery fired in this position 299 rounds of solid shot and 253 rounds of case shot, 85 shell used as solid shot, and 48 rounds of canister. The battery lost in this position 1 man killed, 1 wounded, and 4 horses killed.

In the afternoon, this battery moved through Fredericksburg, over the heights, and up the Plank road, near Salem Church, and was not engaged again during the day. Early in the morning of the 4th, this battery was put into position about 200 yards on the left of the Plank road and toll-gate, near a large white house. Soon after reaching this position, the enemy opened on the left section, which was removed somewhat from the rest of the battery, with 20-pounder Parrotts, at more than 2,000 yards distance. He succeeded in throwing 15 shells, which lodged inside of that section, but as the limber had been removed to the right, and as none of his shells burst, they did no harm. At about 5 p. m. a brigade of the enemy's infantry moved out of the woods about 1,000 yards in front of this battery, and directly toward it. The battery opened on them with solid shot, forming by battery, which caused them to recoil in great confusion. They were rallied twice, but were again broken. The enemy then brought up two brass pieces to the front and left of the battery, but were utterly unable to get them into position. The men were driven from the guns by case shot thrown from this battery, and they did not fire a shot. Subsequently the enemy came from the woods in small squads, for the purpose of forming and charging on the battery, as I am informed, but the battery threw case shot at them, and, instead of charging, they dispersed.

I beg leave to say in this connection that the case shot worked admirably, but 1 round exploding prematurely out of 142 rounds thrown. I was then ordered to withdraw the battery by section, which was executed, the last section moving off at about dusk.

This battery fired in this position 24 rounds of solid shot and 142 rounds of case shot. The battery lost in this position 2 horses killed.

I beg leave to add that the officers and men of this command conducted themselves at all times as became soldiers, and that from the time the battery broke camp near the present camp until it returned, not one man of the battery was at any time absent from his post.

I transmit herewith a list of men, horses, and other property lost in the action and movements attending it.*

I am, sir, with much respect,

W. H. McCARTNEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. J. A. TOMPKINS, *Commanding Artillery Brigade.*

No. 223.

Report of Lieut. Augustus N. Parsons, Battery A, New Jersey Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 3d instant, received an order from you to

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

place the battery in position and within range of the enemy's batteries which were posted upon the side of the hill below the town of Fredericksburg, which order I immediately executed, and opened fire upon the enemy, using percussion and time shell at 5 and 6 degrees' elevation and seven to eight seconds fuse, with what effect it is impossible for me to say, but I believe the shots from the battery injured the enemy considerably. The battery fired about 300 rounds, when, near 11 a. m., I received orders to limber up and follow Captain McCartney, halting about 1 mile back from the town of Fredericksburg, where I again received orders to move forward, following Captain Rigby. After moving along the road for about one-third of a mile, the head of the column was fired upon by the enemy from a battery placed in the road, near the toll-gate. I immediately turned into the field to the right of the road, for the purpose of placing the battery in position, but in the meantime Captain Rigby was placing his battery in position in the same field, so that I could only get three guns in position to bear upon the enemy's battery. I fired about 50 rounds, 20 of which were percussion shell, the others time shell and case shot, with three to four seconds fuse.

I then received orders from General Brooks to move forward along the road, with the advance of the infantry, when, after moving forward about half of a mile, the enemy again opened fire from a battery placed in and near the road, to the left of a large barn. I immediately opened fire upon the enemy with my right section, and had the other four guns brought up as quickly as possible. I fired about 50 rounds of shell, the enemy firing about 20 rounds, when they limbered up and left. Later in the day, when our infantry were repulsed and falling back, I opened fire over the heads of our own men with percussion shell, but as soon as the enemy were out of the woods and I could fire without endangering our own men, I used shell and case shot at short range. The firing was very rapid, and during that part of the action I fired about 600 rounds, from point-blank to 5 degrees' elevation and one and a half to six seconds fuse. I remained in position until 10 p. m., when I was relieved by another battery.

On the 4th instant, about 4 p. m., I was ordered by General Brooks to report to General Bartlett, which I did, and was ordered to go into battery near a ravine which was occupied by the enemy's infantry, which were then firing upon our pickets. I immediately opened fire upon them with shell and case shot at very short range, and with good effect, which checked the enemy, and caused them to fall back. At that point, I fired about 400 rounds from four guns, the other two having been ordered to go to the assistance of General Russell's brigade, when I received orders from General Bartlett to retire to the river. During the action of the 3d and 4th, this battery fired between 1,400 and 1,500 rounds. It is impossible for me to give the exact number of rounds, or the number and kinds of projectiles, part of the ammunition having been drawn during the action and packed by the drivers of the caissons, the different kinds not being properly assorted through the ammunition chests.

The battery lost none killed; 1 man was wounded, shot through the leg; lost 2 horses. With one or two exceptions, the men behaved well.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. N. PARSONS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Maj. J. A. TOMPKINS,
Commanding Artillery Brigade.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. James H. Rigby, Battery A, Maryland Light Artillery.

CAMP, BATTERY A, MARYLAND ARTILLERY,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 28th of April, I received an order to report with my battery to Col. Charles Tompkins, at the Sands house. I found the colonel about 5 o'clock in the evening, and was ordered by him to take a position on the heights opposite Fredericksburg. I left camp about 2.30 a. m., 29th, for the place designated; arrived there, and placed my battery in position at about 4 a. m. I remained there without having occasion to fire on the enemy until the evening of May 2, when I was ordered to cross the river and report to you.

About 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, May 3, I was ordered by you to take a position in front of two small earthworks, in which the enemy were working four brass 12-pounders. After a lively engagement of about two hours' duration, they were compelled to retire, and the forts were immediately occupied by two 20-pounder Parrotts. At the same time an attempt was made to re-enforce them with four 12-pounders, but the solid shot from Captain McCartney's 12-pounders and the shell from a section of Captain Hexamer's and my own battery fell among them so thick that I do not think they succeeded in placing more than one of the guns in position. We remained in this position until the heights in the rear of Fredericksburg were in possession of our troops, when I was ordered by General Brooks to proceed to Fredericksburg. In this position I fired 200 Schenkl percussion shell and 250 Schenkl combination shrapnel, at a distance of 1,200 yards; had 1 man and 1 horse wounded. I arrived in the city about 1 p. m., and rested about three-fourths of an hour, after which started, in company with the brigade, for the heights. After resting there about half an hour, was ordered to follow the Third Brigade, First Division. Had not proceeded more than 1½ miles, when we fell on the enemy's pickets. Just as we reached the top of a hill in the road, they opened upon us with a rifled gun, at a distance of about 800 yards. The second shell exploded directly in front of my right piece, severely wounding Sergt. John Wormsley and killing his horse. My right piece was immediately thrown forward, and took a position on the left of the road; the rest of my guns were placed in position on the right of the road, from which point we delivered a very effective fire, judging from the haste in which the enemy withdrew his guns. We followed him about a mile, when he made a stand upon a high ridge in rear of a dense wood. Here a severe engagement took place between the infantry, the artillery not being very actively engaged, until near sundown, when the rebels pressed our infantry so hard they were compelled to retire. At this time I poured shrapnel into them as fast as I could, and as soon as they came within the range my right section gave them canister. I was unable to fire canister from my other guns on account of the large numbers of our troops directly in front of them. Night ended this engagement. In the two positions I fired 150 Schenkl percussion shell, 200 Schenkl combination shrapnel, and 10 rounds of canister. I had 1 sergeant severely wounded, 1 horse killed, and 1 crippled.

The next morning (Monday, May 4), I was ordered to report to General Howe for duty. I found him about 7 a. m. He placed me in a position on the Banks' Ford road, about 250 yards to the left of the

Plank road. We remained in this position, inactive, until about 4 p. m., at which time the rebels attacked us with an overwhelming force, and compelled our troops to retire. I poured shell into them until they came close enough for shrapnel, when I poured that into them. They advanced firmly and steadily, and when they had arrived about 200 yards from the battery, the Twentieth New York Regiment (which was directly in front of me) broke and ran into the battery. They frightened my horses, and created so much confusion that I could do nothing. The rebels were still advancing, and, when they were about 80 yards from me, I gave the order to limber to the rear. This was done with considerable difficulty, owing to the confusion created by the broken regiment, which was still hovering around the battery. The horses attached to one of my limbers became unmanageable and ran away, leaving the piece on the field. As soon as I perceived this, I drew my saber, and, by hard blows, forced the infantry to assist in drawing the piece from the field, which was done by attaching a prolonge. They drew it about 200 yards, where I found the limber. The rebels were driven back by the Third Vermont Regiment. I immediately joined the rest of my battery, and moved to the left of the line, where I met Colonel Thompkins, who placed me in position, where I remained until dark, when I was ordered by General Howe to proceed to the river and report to General Brooks. I found General Brooks; he placed me in position, where I remained until about midnight, when I was ordered to cross the river.

In the last engagement I fired 82 Schenkl percussion shell, 93 Schenkl combination shrapnel, and had 1 man wounded and 2 horses crippled. You will perceive that I have fired 985 projectiles, had 1 sergeant and 2 privates wounded, 1 horse killed and 4 wounded.

I am happy to say that my gunners have proved themselves excellent marksmen, my men have behaved exceedingly well, my officers performed their duties with gallantry, and I am proud to say are an honor to the State which calls them her sons.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. RIGBY,
Captain Battery A, Maryland Artillery.

Maj. J. A. TOMPKINS,
Chief of Artillery, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 225.

Report of Lieut. Edward B. Williston, Battery D, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the action on the south side of the Rappahannock between the 29th day of April and the 6th day of May, 1863:

At 1 p. m. on the 28th of April, I was detached from the First Division, Sixth Corps, and ordered to report to Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, chief of corps artillery, at Sands' house. I moved the battery to the place designated as soon as possible, and reported, as ordered, at 6 p. m. of same day. I was ordered to hold my battery in readiness to protect, with Seeley's battery of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, the bridge-builders at Pollock's house.

On the morning of the 29th, the rifle-pits on the opposite side of the river having been occupied by our infantry, I moved my guns over and

put them in position within the principal work. By order of General Brooks, commanding First Division, Sixth Corps, I took every precaution against any right attack. The battery remained in this work until daylight on the morning of Sunday, May 3, when I was ordered to report to General Russell, at the Bernard house, by Major Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, commanding division artillery. The battery was moved forward, and halted under the protection of a slight rise of ground. During the time it remained in this position, it was subjected to a severe artillery fire from a 20-pounder rifle battery, which resulted in the death of 1 of my men, who was almost instantaneously killed by one of the enemy's shot.

At 10 a. m. I was ordered to move toward Fredericksburg. Soon after arriving in the city, the battery moved forward on the Chancellorsville road. When near Salem Church, the enemy being in great force, Major Tompkins ordered forward a section from my battery at a gallop, to take position at the toll-gate. On arriving on the ground designated, I found that the enemy in heavy force were slowly driving back our infantry in a large open field on the right of the road. By holding the fire from the section for a few moments, I was enabled to fire into the extreme right flank of the enemy, his front being in prolongation of our line of sight. The first shot fired was spherical case, with one and three-fourths [seconds] of time, which burst splendidly, causing the enemy to waver. Finding the time and elevation to be right, I fired 16 rounds of case as rapidly as possible. The effect of this fire proved so disastrous to the rebels that they retreated in great confusion, and crossed the road to the left-hand side. During the time they were crossing, 13 round shot were fired down the road, which was perfectly straight for a long distance, and very hard, being peculiarly suited for ricochet firing. The enemy rallied on the left side of the road, but were dislodged by several round shot and shell. During this action, the enemy carried a large red battle-flag, crossed with white, which was knocked down twice by shots from my section. The firing ceased for some ten minutes, when the enemy, appearing suddenly in the road, in what appeared great force, and with the evident intention of charging the section, I fired canister at them with great rapidity for several minutes, the effect of which was of such a character as to cause them to fall back under cover. The enemy at this time could not have been more than 300 yards distant.

Soon after dark, I was relieved by Butler's battery (G, Second U. S. Artillery), and moved to the rear. During the time that this section was engaged at the toll-gate, the other four guns, commanded by Second Lieut. C. N. Warner, of the battery, moved to the left, and materially aided in the repulse of the enemy by Bartlett's brigade, of the First Division. Lieutenant Warner had 2 horses killed.

From the night of the 3d, nothing occurred, so far as the battery was concerned, until it crossed the river at Banks' Ford, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th.

At 10 a. m. I was again detached from the corps and ordered to proceed to Richards' Ford, on the river, above Hartwood Church, to prevent the enemy from crossing at that point.

On the 7th, received orders to rejoin my division, and arrived in camp, near White Oak Church, Va., about noon on the 8th instant.

I cannot too highly commend Lieutenant Warner, Second U. S. Artillery, and Sergeants [William] Scott and [Thomas] Wright, commanding sections, for the gallantry and coolness they manifested during the action. Sergeant [Samuel] Bollinger, acting chief of caissons, deserves credit for the manner in which he conducted himself.

The non-commissioned officers and men acted nobly, and I saw no indication of fear, although the battery was exposed to a severe infantry fire. Nothing was lost or abandoned worthy of mention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. WILLISTON,

First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Company D.

Maj. J. A. TOMPKINS,

Chief of Artillery, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 226.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, from the time it crossed the Rappahannock on the evening of May 2 until it recrossed on the night of May 4–5.

The division crossed the river early in the evening of the 2d, and about 12 o'clock that night I received notice to move in rear of General Newton's division to Fredericksburg. About 3 a. m. the rear of General Newton's division moved, and the head of my column reached Hazel Run some time after daylight, uninterrupted except by the troops in front.

About 11 a. m. on the 3d, I received notice from the commanding officer of the Sixth Corps that he was about to attack the enemy's position between Hazel Run and Fredericksburg, and wished me to assist. I immediately formed three storming columns, the first column, commanded by General Neill, composed of the Seventh Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Connor; the Seventy-seventh New York, Lieutenant-Colonel French; the Thirty-third New York, Colonel Taylor, and a portion of the Twenty-first New Jersey, Lieutenant-Colonel Mettler. The second column, under the command of Colonel Grant, acting brigadier-general, was composed of the Second Vermont, Colonel Walbridge; the Sixth Vermont, Colonel Barney, and the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, Colonel Morrison. The third column was composed of the Third Vermont, Colonel Seaver; the Fourth Vermont, Colonel Stoughton, and a portion of the Twenty-first New Jersey, Colonel Van Houten, led by Colonel Seaver, of the Third Vermont. I also placed the division artillery in favorable range, and where it could have an effective fire upon the enemy's works, at the same time allowing the most practicable lines of advance for our assaulting columns, so that they would not interfere with the line of artillery fire.

As soon as the fire was heard on my right, I opened my artillery fire with full force, and advanced the two columns under Neill and Grant, with the bayonet, upon Cemetery Hill. This point was gallantly carried without any check to our columns.

From this point Neill's and Grant's columns were moved to assault, on our right, the main works on Mayre's Hill. I at once brought all the division artillery to bear upon the works on those heights, and advanced the column, led by Colonel Seaver to make an assault, on our left; of the same work. Neill's column charged and successfully carried the strong covered way leading from the first work on Marye's Heights to

Hazel Run, and then threw itself to the right and rear of the work. Grant's point of assault was on our right and front, while Seaver's was on our left.

The enemy kept up his artillery and infantry fire upon our columns, doing some execution, but wholly failing to check any one of them. Each of our columns gallantly dashed on and carried with the bayonet the first work, and then successively the three other works on the heights, taking two stand of colors, all of the armament of the works except one section of a field battery, some 200 prisoners, and all the enemy's camp equipage.

Much credit is due to Captain Martin, commanding the Regular battery, and Captain Cowan, commanding the New York battery, for the skill and efficiency with which they worked their batteries. The severe and well-directed fire which they poured upon the enemy's works very materially impaired the force of the enemy's fire upon our storming columns.

I desire especially to mention General Neill and Colonels Grant and Seaver for the gallant and intrepid manner in which they led the storming columns to the assault. Nothing has been more handsomely or successfully done.

My thanks are due to Major Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Edgerton, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, division inspector; Lieutenant Hoag, division commissary; Lieutenant Cole, provost-marshal, and Lieutenant Mattocks, commissary of musters, for the able assistance they gave me in preparing and executing the attack.

Soon after the attack was completed, I received orders to move my division on the Chancellorsville road and join the other divisions of the corps. I did so; and, after marching some 3 miles from Fredericksburg, the advance of the corps became engaged. I soon received orders to throw my division to the left to check a flank attack. I did so. No flank attack being made, and night coming on, I encamped my division in the road.

Early on the morning of the 4th, the enemy showed himself on my left and rear, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg road. I then threw back my left, resting it on the river, between Fredericksburg and Banks' Ford, my right resting on the Chancellorsville road and connecting with the division on my right. My line was now some 2 miles in length, with less than 6,000 men upon it.

About 11 a. m. the enemy in force attacked my right center. This attack was successfully repulsed by a portion of General Neill's brigade and Martin's battery, in which repulse three companies of the Forty-ninth New York and one of the Seventh Maine gallantly captured a stand of colors and between 100 and 200 prisoners.

About 1 p. m. I received reliable information that the enemy was assembling a force largely outnumbering my division immediately in rear of Fredericksburg for another attack. After the repulse which the enemy had met with in the morning, I expected if he made a second attack it would be mainly directed upon my left. I therefore carefully examined the ground, and made arrangements so that in case our left was unable to hold its position it could fall back some little distance behind the left of a small covering of woods which was immediately in rear of the center of my first line. In this covering of woods I held a portion of my reserve force ready, in case the enemy should force my left, to make a flank attack, should he attempt to advance. My first line was held by General Neill's brigade, strengthened by two regiments of Colonel Grant's brigade.

About 5 p. m. the enemy advanced with a strong line of battle and attacked my left and center, and followed this with a heavy column upon my left. The attack from the enemy's left was successfully broken, and, my right advancing, we succeeded in taking a large number of prisoners, among them 21 officers and nearly all of the men of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment. I then immediately withdrew a portion of my force on my right and re-enforced my left, and sent to the corps commander for additional force. At this time our left was vigorously and stubbornly contending against large odds, and, after contesting the ground as long as was advantageous, our artillery and its supports moved a short distance to the rear, to the position before indicated.

At this time, Lieutenant Butler's (Regular) battery and two regiments reported to me, and were quickly thrown into position on our left. The enemy, apparently thinking our left was giving way, rallied and confidently advanced until they brought their flank opposite the woods in which was placed those sterling soldiers of the Vermont Brigade. At the favorable moment, this brigade opened its fire upon the flank of the enemy's columns, and immediately the batteries in front opened a direct fire. The effect of this flank and direct fire upon the enemy was most marked. In a short time not a hostile shot came into our lines. Darkness, now came on, but soon the moon rose and again lighted up the field, and not a rebel could be seen between our lines and the heights of Fredericksburg.

At 10.30 p. m. I was ordered to move the division back to Banks' Ford, and that night the division recrossed the Rappahannock.

Great credit is again due our artillery for their services in repelling the attack. In the action of Guest's farm the section under Lieutenant Simon, Fifth Artillery, and Captain Rigby's battery were largely instrumental in breaking the attack of the enemy's left, and the artillery on our left, under Captain Martin, was used with great effect in checking the advance of the enemy on that point, and afterward, in connection with Lieutenant Butler's battery, in wholly breaking the attack.

I would again make mention of the efficient services of Brigadier-General Neill and Colonel Grant, commanding brigades. The great extent of our line, and the large odds with which we were attacked, rendered it necessary during the action to make several important changes, all of which they successfully and skillfully executed.

Brigadier-General Neill, although partially disabled by being fallen upon by his horse, which was shot under him, continued in command of his brigade until the action was over.

My thanks are again due to Major [Charles] Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant-Colonel [Newton] Stone, division inspector; Lieutenant [Francis M.] Edgerton, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [Eugene O.] Cole, provost-marshal; Lieutenant [Israel V.] Hoag, division commissary, and Lieutenant [Edward] Mattocks, commissary of musters, of the division staff, for the able and prompt assistance they gave me on the field in the action of the 4th.

Much credit is due to Captain [Brayton J.] Hickman, ordnance officer of the division, for the gallantry and energy displayed by him in promptly supplying the division on the field with necessary ammunition in the actions of the 3d and 4th.

The list of casualties in the division on the 3d and 4th (amounting in the aggregate to 1,515) has been previously forwarded.*

* But see revised statement, p. 190.

The importance of the action fought by the Second Division on the 4th will be understood when it is known that it was attacked by three strong divisions of the enemy (McLaws', Anderson's, and Early's), the attack directed by the senior general of the enemy (General Lee), and with a view to cut the communication of the Sixth Corps with its river crossing, which attack, if successful, must have resulted either in the destruction or capture of the Sixth Corps; yet the Second Division, almost unaided, successfully repulsed the attack, and without losing a gun or prisoner to the enemy.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. M. T. McMAHON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 227.

Reports of Col. Lewis A. Grant, Fifth Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 6TH ARMY CORPS,
May 6, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Second Brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 3d instant.

On the march from the ground near the bridge, the Second Brigade followed the Third, and when it halted the right rested in the road about half a mile from Fredericksburg, and the left rested on Deep Run. Subsequently three regiments were moved up in the road in the rear of the batteries, the right resting near the creek which flows just to the left of Fredericksburg. The other three regiments formed in the rear of the road, the right resting in the rear of Cowan's battery.

When it was determined to make the attack, the Sixth Vermont, Col. E. L. Barney, the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, Col. A. J. Morrison, and the Second Vermont, Col. James H. Walbridge, were selected for the purpose. These regiments were to form the second line of attack, and they were arranged from right to left in the order above named. They charged across the plain to the railroad in splendid style. The Sixth Vermont bore to the right, crossed the creek, and followed the Thirty-third New York on to the first range of hills, near Fredericksburg. Soon after passing the railroad, the Twenty-sixth New Jersey broke, and, in some confusion, bore to the left and in front of the Second Vermont. I ordered the Second Vermont by the right flank, and took it around by the right of the barns, and up the highest range of hills commanding Fredericksburg. The enemy left the works and some of their guns and fled in confusion, but subsequently rallied upon a swell of ground beyond, and returned a brisk fire upon the Second Vermont, which regiment engaged the enemy as soon as it gained the crest of the hill. The Thirty-third New York, Colonel Taylor, also came up about the same time and went into the engagement. The Seventh Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Connor, soon followed, and the enemy were entirely driven from that part of the hill. In the meantime the Third Vermont, Col. T. O. Seaver, and the Fourth Vermont, Col. C. B. Stoughton, came to the support of the Second Vermont in

fine style, gaining the top of the hill considerably to the left of the point first taken by the Second Vermont. When the Third Vermont gained the first crest, a rebel regiment in front opened a volley of musketry, which was promptly returned by Colonel Seaver. The Fourth Vermont arriving, the Third and Fourth Vermont were advanced to the next crest and the enemy retired, not, however, until after they turned a battery upon us for several minutes. The Fifth Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, was retained by order of the general commanding division, to support a battery, and subsequently moved to the top of the hill and took a position on the front line. The firing soon ceased, and skirmishers were sent out far to the front. Having driven the enemy and gained the heights, the brigade was ordered back, and soon took up its march beyond Fredericksburg.

I am happy to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale, assisted by Major Morris, rallied a portion of the regiment, formed a line, and gallantly engaged the enemy.

I am happy to state that the conduct of the troops was generally very creditable. The Second Vermont covered itself with glory.

Great praise is due Colonel Walbridge and Major Tyler for their coolness and gallant daring on the occasion. All the officers and men did well.

After the Sixth Vermont gained the top of the lower range of hills, the officer in command on that side of the creek assumed command, and sent it forward on the skirmish line. Its movements did not fall under my personal observation, but I have satisfactory evidence that the officers and men conducted themselves most gallantly.

I beg leave to speak in high terms of praise of my personal staff. Capt. A. Brown, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. C. H. Forbes, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. J. J. Bain and F. G. Butterfield, acting aides-de-camp, and Lieut. Horace French, acting provost-marshal, rendered efficient aid and gallant services.

I desire also to bear testimony to the gallant manner in which Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant-Colonel Connor came to our aid.

The loss of the brigade was 15 killed and 144 wounded, including 4 commissioned officers, and 3 missing; in all, 162. A list of casualties is forwarded.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., 6TH ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle near Banks' Ford on the 4th instant.

After the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg, on the 3d instant, the brigade marched out on the Plank road about 3 miles from Fredericksburg, arriving in the midst of a severe engagement in front. The brigade was immediately ordered to take position on the left, to repel any flank attack from that direction. With skirmishers well in front, five regiments of the brigade were deployed in line, extending around to the left considerably beyond the brick house on the south side of the creek. The Second Vermont Regiment was held in reserve. In this position the brigade remained during the night.

On the morning of the 4th instant, when it was found that the enemy occupied the heights and a position between us and Fredericksburg, the brigade promptly moved to the left, and changed front, so as to face the heights and Fredericksburg. The order of battle at the time of the attack by the rebel forces was as follows: The Fifth Vermont Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis) was posted to the right, in a depression or ravine near the brown house south of the Plank road, and on the right of the principal line was the Third Vermont Regiment (Col. T. O. Seaver). The Sixth Vermont Regiment (Col. E. L. Barney) held a position on the left of the Third Vermont. Between the Third and Sixth Vermont there was a battery. The Second Vermont Regiment (Col. James H. Walbridge) occupied the left of the Sixth Vermont, and the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale) was on the left of the Second Vermont. The Fourth Vermont (Col. C. B. Stoughton) was posted on the extreme left and considerably to the front, in the edge of a thick pine woods, in a position commanding a ravine and open space in front. Each regiment was partially protected by a slight swell or crest of ground in front. The main attack commenced on the right and in front of the Fifth Vermont. This regiment, being in support of a section of artillery and being farther to the right than the skirmishers of the Third Brigade, had sent forward, in command of Maj. C. P. Dudley, two companies as skirmishers. The skirmishers of the Fifth Vermont were considerably in front of the brown house, their right resting on the deep ravine or creek, practically connecting with skirmishers from General Brooks' division. The skirmish line held its position against the enemy's skirmishers and until the enemy's lines of battle nearly approached, and retired slowly, fighting inch by inch.

By this time the enemy's lines had gained the hill in front, and, instead of advancing directly on the Fifth Vermont, they bore to the left toward the river and the skirt of woods in front of the main line of the brigade. The section of artillery, having exhausted its ammunition, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, with great presence of mind, threw forward the right of his regiment on the crest, and engaged the enemy with telling effect. This was the first regiment engaged, and it poured a terrible cross and enfilading fire into the enemy's advancing lines, creating great havoc in their ranks. It is believed that this regiment, from that point alone, disabled a much greater number of the enemy than there are men in the regiment. This regiment continued its fire with great rapidity until another column farther to the right moved up nearly to the rear of the Fifth Vermont, threatening to cut it off. Seeing this, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, agreeably to previous instructions, drew off his regiment by the flank, passing around through a depression to the right of the Third Vermont. The regiment moved in a highly creditable manner, with the ranks well closed and without confusion.

While this was transpiring on the right, and the enemy were gaining the crest in front of the main line and threatening to get possession of the skirt of woods in our front, by direction of the general commanding the division I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale to throw the Twenty-sixth New Jersey to the front and right, to hold possession of the ravine, and to prevent, if possible, the enemy from gaining the woods; and at the same time Colonel Walbridge, of the Second Vermont, was ordered to move to the left, to the former position of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, and Colonel Seaver, Third Vermont, to take

the position just occupied by the Second Vermont, thus leaving the Sixth Vermont and the battery on the right. The efforts of Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale at this juncture were not entirely successful; the left of the regiment broke and came back in some confusion. The enemy gained the skirt of woods, and in great force bore directly toward the Second Vermont, when that regiment rose, and poured a well-directed fire into the enemy's front, and continued it with remarkable rapidity. This regiment was supplied with the new water-proof cartridges, and the firing was so rapid as to resemble a continuation of volleys. The Twenty-sixth New Jersey passed away from the front, so that the Third Vermont opened, and, with the Second Vermont, poured its terrible fire full upon the already confused masses of the enemy. The enemy were here checked, broken, and held at bay. Still farther to the left, as the enemy advanced, the Fourth Vermont became engaged. As the enemy approached obliquely, the Fourth Vermont would have been exposed to a cross-fire; but Colonel Stoughton, with great coolness, threw back his right wing, presenting a bold front, and opened a murderous fire. The enemy still pressed forward, gaining the ravine in front of the Fourth Vermont, and at the same time a force farther to the left threatened to turn our left and cut us off from the river. Colonel Stoughton now changed front forward to his original position and poured in fresh volleys, holding the enemy in check.

In the meantime the Fifth Vermont had arrived from the right, and been posted behind a crest to support the Second and Third Vermont; but, perceiving that Colonels Walbridge and Seaver were able to hold their own, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis to take the Fifth Vermont farther to the left, and to a position completely commanding the ravine and crest to the left, should the enemy succeed in flanking the Fourth Vermont.

At this time the enemy had a large force in front of our entire line, attempting with desperate vigor to force or turn it; but the Vermont regiments remained firm and unbroken, closely hugging the crest and literally presenting a wall of fire. Baffled in his efforts to break our line, and perceiving that the battery on our right had changed its position, the enemy rallied, and made an attempt to turn our right, but the Sixth Vermont was there. The enemy rushed desperately forward, and nearly gained the crest immediately in front of the Sixth Vermont, when that regiment suddenly rose and gave him a terrible volley, and immediately charged upon him down the slope through the ravine and on to the crest which had been previously held by the Third Brigade.

In the meantime Lieutenant-Colonel Martindale, with great gallantry and perseverance, rallied the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, and then charged down on the right of the Sixth Vermont. The enemy was utterly routed. The masses (there seemed to be no distinction of the enemy's lines at this time) gave way in great confusion, and many of them were taken prisoners. The ground in front of the Second and Third Vermont, and the ravine through which the Sixth Vermont and Twenty-sixth New Jersey charged, were literally covered with the rebel dead and wounded. So far as this point was concerned, a complete victory was gained, and the opposing force was almost entirely killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The enemy were, however, still pressing farther to the left, threatening to cut us off from the river. I ordered the Second, Third, and Sixth Vermont and the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiments from the positions they held and the ground they had so nobly won, to form a new line to the left and nearer the river. Not knowing what the danger on our left was, and being conscious of having gained a

splendid victory, and being desirous of bringing off their prisoners, the colonels commanding these respective regiments at first questioned the authenticity of the order, but upon being informed that such order was actually given, they quickly changed as directed.

At this point of time, the enemy was making a desperate attempt to force our left. He had gained the woods to the left of the Fourth and Fifth Vermont, and fearing for the safety of the Fourth Vermont, which was now almost entirely unsupported, I withdrew that regiment, and it was placed in support of Butler's battery, whose timely arrival and deadly fire assisted in checking the enemy's advance at that point. Darkness now came on, and the firing ceased, excepting here and there upon the skirmish line. The enemy had been completely foiled, checked, and routed by the remarkable coolness and brilliant conduct of the different regiments.

As soon as the firing had ceased, I formed the brigade in a new line in a strong position in the road, and prepared to repel any attack. The regiments in this new line were formed from left to right, in the following order: the Fifth and Sixth Vermont, the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, and the Third, Second, and Fourth Vermont. The Fifth and two companies of the Sixth Vermont were deployed as skirmishers, the left resting on the river. The other regiments, respectively, threw out a company of skirmishers to cover their own front. Thus formed, the brigade held the front while the balance of the corps fell back to the river near Banks' Ford. The brigade then slowly retired, its skirmishers, under command of Colonel Seaver, following.

Upon arriving near the ford, the brigade formed a new line of battle, and sent skirmishers far to the front (which had now become our rear). There was some skirmishing, and the Second, Third, and Sixth Vermont Regiments were sent out to support the skirmish line. The balance of the corps having crossed the river, these three regiments and the skirmishers followed.

To Col. T. O. Seaver, Third Vermont Volunteers, acting as general officer of the day, is due the credit of bringing off the three last-named regiments.

To Maj. C. P. Dudley, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, under direction of Col. T. O. Seaver, the credit of safely bringing off the skirmishers is due, the last squads crossing the river in boats after the bridges were partially removed.

The conduct of the troops was excellent. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their steady, brave, and gallant conduct. Generally, the men did their duty, and the officers were there to direct and encourage. With the exception of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, not an officer failed to come to time; not a man straggled from the ranks. When a regiment moved, it did it with almost the precision of an ordinary drill.

I am almost entirely unable to give particular instances of gallant daring, because all did their best. None left the ranks to dash forward—none to fall to the rear. They could not have done better.

The Twenty-sixth New Jersey redeemed itself. It charged gallantly down with the Sixth Vermont, and left the conflict a victorious and compact regiment. When it marched up to take its position in the new line formed in the road, it marched in good order, and its ranks were well closed.

I cannot fail, however, to speak in the highest terms of praise of Cols. James H. Walbridge, Second Vermont Volunteers; T. O. Seaver, Third Vermont Volunteers; C. B. Stoughton, Fourth Vermont Volun-

teers; E. L. Barney, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and Lieut. Cols. J. R. Lewis, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, and E. Martindale, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers. Nor can I fail to mention in the same strain the gallant services of the officers of my personal staff—Capt. A. Brown, jr., Fourth Vermont Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. C. H. Forbes, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. J. J. Bain, jr., Second Vermont Volunteers, and F. G. Butterfield, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, acting aides-de-camp, and Horace French, Third Vermont Volunteers, acting provost-marshal—all of whom rendered the most efficient aid. They were everywhere in the thickest of the fight, wherever needed, faithfully delivering and carrying out my orders. Great credit is also due to Lieut. A. Austin, Fifth Vermont Volumunteers, acting quartermaster, who, though not actually engaged in the battle, looked after the safety of the baggage, and constantly sent forward to supply the wants of the brigade.

Nor ought I fail to speak of the gallant dead. Capt. Luther Ainsworth, of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers, fell while gallantly cheering on his men. Capt. A. B. Hutchinson, of the Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Lieuts. R. P. Goodall, and R. A. Kennedy, Third Vermont Volunteers; Lieuts. Thomas Ensworth and W. A. Cameron, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Lieut. Lyman F. Loomis, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Lieuts. F. M. Kimball and Porter Crane, jr., Sixth Vermont Volunteers, received wounds while nobly discharging their duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pingree, Third Vermont Volunteers, is deserving of special mention, he being in command of his regiment while Colonel Seaver was acting as general officer of the day.

I desire also to make special mention of Sergeant [James] Sheridan, of Company C, Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry and the exhibition of rare ability to command; also of Private William Werkes, of Company L, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, orderly at these headquarters, for great coolness and daring. He accompanied me in the charge upon the heights of Fredericksburg on the 3d instant, and continued with me during the battle of the 4th instant, rendering valuable assistance, going wherever sent, and many times under the most terrific fire.

For other instances of special commendation, I respectfully refer to the respective reports of regimental commanders, herewith forwarded.

A list of casualties is also forwarded. The total loss is 22 killed, 163 wounded, and 93 missing; in all, 278. The loss inflicted upon the enemy was many times the above number.

A North Carolina and a Louisiana brigade must both of them have been nearly annihilated. At one time a large share of both, including the wounded, were in our hands as prisoners. The number of prisoners actually taken by the brigade is believed to be at least 1,500; but owing to the imperative order withdrawing the Second, Third, and Sixth Vermont and the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiments, and the darkness which prevailed, only about 400 were actually brought off. Many of them were sent to the rear as fast as captured, with only one man, and sometimes with none, as guard, and after dark they managed to remain behind when our line was shortened.

Among the prisoners taken were 1 brigadier-general, 1 colonel, commanding a brigade, several lieutenant-colonels, majors, and line officers.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 228.

Report of Col. Thomas O. Seaver, Third Vermont Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my regiment in the battle near Banks' Ford, fought May 4:

In the morning the regiment was placed to the right and rear of Captain Rigby's battery as a support, and remained in that position until the commencement of the attack, about 5 p. m., when it was marched by the flank to the left of the Sixth Vermont Infantry, filling a gap between that and the Second Vermont, and here met and repulsed the attack of the enemy and took a number of prisoners.

The regiment was afterward ordered still farther to the left, and, by the direction of General Howe, was placed to the right of Butler's battery, and remained in that position until it was ordered to withdraw to the road running nearly at right angles with our first line of battle. It was then marched in the rear of the brigade, to a point near Banks' Ford, and occupied ground to the left of the approach to the ford, and was one of the three regiments to cover the retreat and the last to cross the river.

During the retirement of the Sixth Corps, the regiment was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pingree, while I was acting as division officer of the day, and covered the retirement of the division with the Second, Third, and Sixth Vermont Regiments.

During the action both officers and men behaved well. All cheerfully did their duty.

I feel that I should be doing injustice did I fail to make mention of the gallant services of Lieutenant-Colonel Pingree and Major Nelson during the engagement.

I append a list of the killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. O. SEAVER,
Colonel Third Regiment Vermont Volunteers.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant-General, Woodstock, Vt.

No. 229.

Report of Col. Elisha L. Barney, Sixth Vermont Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
Camp in the Field, May 5, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Sunday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, I was ordered to support with my regiment the Thirty-third New York in an assault that was about to be made on the heights of Fredericksburg. I did so, and the Sixth Regiment was the second one that gained the crest from the east side, passing by two other regiments in the charge.

On the next day, I was ordered to support a battery, my regiment forming part of the second line of battle. After some severe fighting,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 190.

the line in front was broken. The line of the enemy came forward upon the double-quick, two regiments advancing directly against my own, which was lying down, protected in some measure by a slight swell in the ground. My fire was held until the enemy were within 20 feet of the muzzles of our guns, when, at the word of command, the regiment arose and poured their fire upon the foe, and immediately charged, driving the enemy back over the ground he had won. My regiment captured nearly 300 prisoners, among whom were 2 colonels, a major, and several captains and lieutenants. We held our advanced position until ordered back by the brigade commander.

The intrepidity and gallantry of both officers and men in both the above-named actions are deserving of the highest praise.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

ELISHA L. BARNEY,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Vermont Volunteers

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 230.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

IN THE FIELD NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that on the night of May 2, in obedience to orders, I led my brigade across the pontoon bridge at Mansfield, on the Rappahannock, about three-fourths of a mile below Fredericksburg, and posted two regiments, the Forty-ninth and Thirty-third New York, as pickets in front of the enemy.

At 12 midnight my brigade was ordered to march along through Bowling Green toward Fredericksburg. While waiting to get the road, the enemy attacked the left of my picket line, held by the Forty-ninth New York. The Forty-ninth repulsed them, and held their ground.

On the morning of the 3d (Sunday), at about 10 a. m., I was ordered to form three regiments as the advance of a column of assault against the heights on Marye's Hill, back of Fredericksburg. I led the Thirty-third New York, Twenty-first New Jersey, and Seventh Maine Volunteers, preceded by the Seventy-seventh New York, who were acting as skirmishers, under a heavy fire of shot and shell. Before reaching the batteries on the hill, against which we were directed, I found they had already been taken by our troops on our right, and I directed the attack against the batteries on the hills to our left, along the Richmond road. We took in succession four distinct detached earthworks, of strong profile. We captured 3 pieces of artillery—2 long brass guns and 1 short brass howitzer—and 1 stand of colors, belonging to the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, after which we marched to assist in repelling an attack of the enemy along the Chancellorsville road.

On the morning of May 4, the enemy attempted to turn our rear, when I led four regiments of my brigade back toward Fredericksburg and checked them.

I must not omit to mention that, on the morning of the 4th, a brigade of rebels advanced to take an earthwork near the Plank road, which

was then occupied by our troops, where two companies of the Forty-ninth New York and one company of the Seventh Maine, supported by the Forty-ninth New York, in conjunction with two pieces of Lieutenant Martin's battery, entirely routed the whole brigade, and the three companies of infantry aforementioned captured 200 prisoners and the colors of a rebel regiment—Fifty-eighth Virginia.

On the evening of May 4, about 5 p. m., the whole of Longstreet's corps came up the Richmond road as re-enforcements, attacked my right and front, massing large numbers of his infantry in the ravines, which were held by their troops. After losing about 1,000 men, I was obliged to retire, my regiments being unable to cope with the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and fearful lest in the position I then held they would be captured by the enemy piercing our line in rear, between us and Banks' Ford.

In the assault, the Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers broke and went to the rear. I could not rally them. The other regiments stood their ground nobly under a murderous fire, and by their stubborn resistance at that time I believe the Sixth Corps was enabled eventually to recross the Rappahannock at Banks' Ford in the night.

Col. G. Van Houten, Twenty-first New Jersey, was wounded on the field of battle, and, I regret to say, has died, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, from wounds received in battle.

I cannot close my report without making free and sincere acknowledgment to the brave officers and men of the various regiments of my command who encountered the enemy at these two different battles, and would especially mention the great assistance rendered by the gallant efforts of my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. William H. Long; of the assistant inspector-general, Pryce W. Bailey, Thirty-third New York Volunteers, and of Lieuts. William H. Alberts and Horace Binney, jr., my aides-de-camp. The horses of both my aides and my own were shot.

With great respect,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Sixth Army Corps.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, on the occasion of storming the heights south of Fredericksburg on the 3d instant, captured, on the hill next south of Cemetery Hill, 1 brass Napoleon gun from the rebels, who rallied about 100 yards beyond the piece, but were held back until the arrival of re-enforcements from the Seventh Maine and part of the Second Vermont Volunteers, when the rebels were driven back. The Thirty-third lost on this occasion 62 killed and wounded.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers at the same time captured 2 brass pieces, viz, 1 light 12-pounder and 1 mountain howitzer, together with 2 limbers and limber-chests, and a stand of colors belonging to the Eighteenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, in the earthwork near the brick school-house.

The Forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, on the morning of the 4th instant, repulsed an attack by three rebel regiments on their skirmish line, and captured the colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia Volunteers, with 85 prisoners.

Our loss of arms and accouterments cannot as yet be accurately ascertained. We have also lost a considerable quantity of blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, and shelter-tents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 231.

Report of Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French, Seventy-seventh New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, issued this day, I have the honor to make the following report:

The Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, forming a portion of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, on the morning of the 3d instant, then standing in line of battle on the main road leading from Fredericksburg south, was ordered to advance over the open plain at the foot of the high hills called Marye's Heights, as skirmishers, with a proper reserve, and occupy, if possible, a house and rifle-pits in the possession of the enemy's skirmishers and covered by their artillery. This was done quickly and with little loss; the enemy's skirmishers retreated, fighting. This position was held for some time, when the order came to advance, and was promptly obeyed. The regiment marched unhesitatingly on under a very severe fire of musketry and artillery. It being necessary to lengthen the line of skirmishers, and the Thirty-third New York coming up as a support, the whole regiment was deployed, and the right wing as such scaled the heights at the right of our line, occupying the earthworks, taking about 50 prisoners, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Luse and 2 captains, and 1 stand of colors, belonging to the Eighteenth Mississippi. The left wing being unsupported, was rallied on the colors, and advanced quickly with slight loss up the heights on our left, occupying the earthworks, taking 25 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery, and 2 limbers and limber-chests, on which heights the skirmishers of the right wing assembled on the left, and the regiment was formed, holding the heights, under a heavy fire from the enemy's cannon, with some loss. The regiment formed a portion of the reserve in the engagement on the evening of the same day beyond Fredericksburg and toward Chancellorsville.

On Monday, the 4th, the regiment was ordered to support a battery on the left, and near Fredericksburg, and during the engagement on the evening of the 4th. The regiment suffered but slightly in the engagement of the 4th, and fell back with the brigade in the direction of Banks' Ford, holding the enemy in check on its front at all times until ordered to fall back, recrossing the Rappahannock at near daylight on the 5th.

It gives me pleasure to say that the men under my command behaved well, and many of them gallantly. I have entire confidence in them,

and have no hesitancy in saying that the general may depend upon them in any emergency.

The casualties, though not large, are severe. Among the killed is Luther M. Wheeler, senior captain of the regiment. He fell, mortally wounded, while urging his men up the heights. He was a brave soldier, and the regiment and service have lost a gallant officer and noble man.

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	1	.....	2
Enlisted men	6	45	30	81
Total	7	46	30	83

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRENCH,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

WILLIAM H. LONG,

Capt. and A. A. G., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 6th A. C.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First Battery, New York Light Artillery.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 5 a. m. on the 3d instant I took a position assigned me near to and on the left of Fredericksburg, and shelled the enemy's batteries on the heights. Much of the ammunition failed to work satisfactorily, but the fire of my battery was very fair. During the charge, I kept up a rapid fire on all the works, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the work on the left, compelling him to abandon his pieces, after several ineffectual attempts to run the gauntlet of our fire. This work was then occupied by the Seventy-seventh New York Regiment. A shell from my third piece exploded a limber in the right work carried by our division.

At 3.15 p. m. received orders to follow the Third Brigade; marched over the heights back of Fredericksburg, and then followed in rear of the leading regiment of the Second Brigade, marching on the Plank road leading to Culpeper Court-House. Came into battery on the left of the road at 6.20 p. m.

At 9.15 p. m. received orders to proceed to the front without delay; came into battery on the right of the road near the toll-gate; the enemy's skirmish line was in the edge of the woods 700 yards to my front. At daylight, discovered the enemy building an earthwork in front, using the plank from the road to strengthen it. A few well-directed shells put a stop to their operations. During the day they threatened our position several times, but did not attempt to advance in strong force.

At 5 p. m. the fighting became general along the whole line, and about 6.45 p. m. General Sedgwick informed me that he was about to withdraw the infantry, and ordered me to hold my position as long as pos-

sible, holding on until General Brooks passed, if I could. Harn's battery, on my left, and a regiment 300 yards in our front were the only forces remaining at this point at 7 p. m. I continued to fire into the enemy's lines until 7.30 p. m., when Brooks' division having withdrawn, as also Harn's battery, and the enemy's skirmishers advancing on my left and rear, I considered it time to withdraw. I then fired by piece, commencing on the right, and, as each piece was fired, limbered it up and moved from the field. Before the shell from the left piece had reached the point aimed at, the entire battery was on the road to Banks' Ford. On arriving at the ford, the roll was called and every man reported present. We crossed the bridge at 1 a. m. I had not a man hurt and but 1 horse killed.

During the fight on the morning of the 3d instant, the axle of one of my pieces was broken, and I sent a lieutenant back to camp with it to be repaired, with orders to return as soon as possible, and bring forward the battery wagon, forge, and baggage wagons. He recrossed at Fredericksburg about 6 p. m., and, learning that our division had crossed the hills at the point carried by it in the morning, he took the same route, and, after marching 1½ miles beyond the enemy's works, suddenly came upon 2 of the enemy's pickets, who fled, but a battery immediately opened fire from a distance of less than 600 yards. Lieutenant Atkins changed the direction of the carriages at once, and had nearly succeeded in making good his escape when a shell, exploding in the road, frightened the mules, and one wagon was upset directly across the road, preventing the passage of the forge and remaining wagons. The drivers unhitched their horses and mules with the exception of one (a contraband) who ran away, leaving his team hitched. Before the lieutenant discovered this, the enemy was too near, and it was impossible to return. I lost, therefore, my forge, 2 wagons, and 6 mules. Lieutenant Atkins had to march over a mile exposed to the fire of the battery, and did all that was possible to bring the wagons, &c., out in safety. I fired but 545 rounds during both days.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,

Capt. First (Independent) Battery, New York State Vols.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Division, 6th Army Corps.

No. 233.

Report of Lieut. Leonard Martin, Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the recent engagement by Battery F, Fifth Artillery:

On the night of May 2, it crossed the Rappahannock. Previous to that, while on the river, it had been in position at different points along the flats opposite the position of General Brooks' division, for the purpose of protecting the flanks of that command.

On the morning of May 3, having moved to a point a little below and near Fredericksburg, after an attack on the heights immediately in rear of that place had been made and repulsed, a position was taken so as to fire both upon those heights and those still farther below, along which artillery could be discerned. Until the attack by which the

heights were taken (about 10 a. m.) was made, a desultory firing was kept up, in which, as shown by subsequent investigation, the enemy suffered severely. Occupying such commanding points, and protected by earthworks, the enemy had an immense advantage over us, as only extremely accurate shot could harm him in the least. In the successful attack, I regard the artillery as taking no mean part. The rapidity and accuracy of its fire kept the enemy from working his guns with the effect their position warranted.

The battery followed closely on the infantry in its attack, and came into position on the crest only a few seconds after its capture. A battery of eight guns of the enemy opened upon us immediately on our arrival, at the close range of 600 yards. The fire upon us for a short time was terrific. It only, however, required fifteen minutes to dislodge them. What injury was sustained by them could not be ascertained.

The enemy attacked us in position on the left of the line early Monday morning. One section, the light 12-pounder guns, had been placed to command the approach of the heights. The section then had no support between it and the enemy. There was but a thin line of skirmishers; about 60, I believe. He charged the heights with four regiments, and was repulsed by the fire of the light 12-pounders and the few skirmishers. The practice of the artillery was magnificent.

In the afternoon, about 5 p. m., the enemy threw his whole force upon us. One section of the Parrott guns had been brought over and placed near the light 12-pounder section, to protect the left. The remaining section (Parrotts) was some half mile on the right, near the right of the division. While the enemy was advancing, the four guns on the left, over which I had more particular control, kept up a sharp enfilading fire upon him. The different positions were taken by them as their advance rendered necessary. All the ammunition in the light 12-pounders was expended, and nearly all in the Parrott guns, which could do but little execution against the approach of infantry. I only left my position for the rear when the enemy was nearly upon us on three sides. On the front and on the left the enemy's infantry was not more than 15 yards distant.

I cannot too highly praise the conduct of both officers and men under fire. Lieutenant McDonald, in command of the light 12-pounders, did fine service through the day. Lieutenant Hickox, with me on the left, and Lieutenant Simon, on the right, displayed great coolness and gallantry. All of them deserve promotion.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD MARTIN,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Commanding.

Maj. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER,
Chief of Artillery, Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 234.

Report of Col. Horatio Rogers, jr., Second Rhode Island Infantry, Second Brigade, Third Division.

BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part taken in the last eleven days' campaign by the regiment under my command:

Tuesday, April 28, the regiment broke camp, and about 3 p. m.

marched with the brigade nearly to the bank of the Rappahannock, bivouacking for the night in a ravine concealed from the view of the enemy. Wednesday morning, soon after daylight, the regiment, accompanying the brigade, wound down the road nearest the river, a little above and opposite the ruins of the Bernard house.

We lay here Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and a part of Saturday. Saturday morning, we were detailed on picket duty below the lower pontoon bridge; the Sixty-second New York and the Eighty-second Pennsylvania being also under my command. Just before dusk of that day (the rebel pickets across the river having been withdrawn in the most hasty and precipitate manner), by order of General Wheaton, then commanding division, our pickets were withdrawn, and the regiments joined their brigades, this regiment crossing the bridge about 9.30 p. m., May 2.

Resting on the banks of the river till near midnight, we marched to Fredericksburg, halting for some time on the outskirts of the town. Resting in the streets of the town till about 11 a. m., Sunday, May 3, General Newton sent for me, and ordered me to report to General Gibbon, on the extreme right, where the regiment was assigned the duty of supporting Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, which was playing on the heights above the town. Battery G, same regiment, soon came into battery on the left of Battery B, and we supported that also.

The heights having been carried, we were ordered to join in the pursuit, and we supported a regiment of General Gibbon's division in carrying a height on the extreme right. When the rebels fled from that hill, we were ordered by Captain Smith, of General Newton's staff, to join our brigade, which we reached about 1 p. m. In this affair, which is known as the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, we had 2 men slightly wounded, but as it did not take them off duty, they have not been reported. Halting on the right of the Plank road leading to Chancellorsville, the rest of the brigade being on the left, we rested here till about 3 p. m., when we advanced 3 or 4 miles up the road, frequently halting, and being shelled much of the way. Resting on the right of the road some fifteen minutes after the fight had become general, we were ordered to form line of battle on both sides of the road, facing toward the enemy. Before this order could be executed, General Newton rode down the road, and inquired what regiment we were; answering him, he said, "Colonel, form here, and go to the right of that house, close to the woods," pointing to the one used as a hospital, and by which we lay Sunday night, on the extreme right; "we are being badly driven; hurry up and help them." Advancing across the wide open field, at an angle so as to clear the house, we came up just behind it in good order, on the right of the Tenth Massachusetts. At this point a regiment broke through us, utterly panic stricken, throwing our line into slight disorder, the three left companies swinging up to the left of the house and opening fire toward the left; the seven right companies advanced down the hill at angles with the line, so that the left rested on the right of the house, and the right on obliquely down the hill. As my right could not see the rebels, owing to the low ground, and seeing some of our uniforms on the hill to the right of the house and in front of it, I pushed the regiment over a brook and up on to the next hill, forming on the left of a part of the Fifteenth New Jersey, the regiment on their left having broken and run. Opening fire here, I sent back for the three left companies, and also to caution all to fire to the left and not to the right. At our advance the enemy retreated obliquely down the hill to the left, having been flanked by us, as the portion of the Fifteenth

New Jersey were too few to hold them in check. Just after we had opened fire briskly, American colors were spied on the other side of the field in front of us, the rebels having been sandwiched in between them and us, and at the edge of the wood. An officer came running across the open field, the enemy having retreated to our left, and said that those colors belonged to a New Jersey regiment, the regiment supporting it having retreated and left them in the woods, begging us to advance across the field or they would be cut off. We advanced firmly, taking the part of the regiment on our right, the men not firing until after we had entered the woods, where we found a New Jersey regiment (the number I can't recall) hotly pressed and just getting out of ammunition. Forming directly behind them, we let them fall through our ranks, opening fire as they passed. As the rebels retired from our right, we formed toward the left, the fire from that direction being very severe, and I sent the lieutenant-colonel back for our three left companies and for support. The rebels were behind a wicker fence, and their fire was galling in the extreme. Maintaining this position for some time, losing heavily, till I thought support must have arrived, I ordered the regiment back to the edge of the woods there, the men cheering as they cleared the woods. Here we found our three left companies and the Tenth Massachusetts.

When well out of the woods, Colonel Eustis, commanding brigade, Colonel Browne having been wounded, ordered us to fall back to the other side of the field, where were the Seventh Massachusetts and the One hundred and thirty-ninth New York [Pennsylvania], the Fifteenth New Jersey being still on our right. Halting here a few moments, we were all ordered across the brook on to the next hill by the house, where we rested for the night and the next day in the front line of battle, ammunition being served to us there.

Monday, at dusk, we started on our retreat to Banks' Ford, which we reached in good order, the enemy shelling us the last part of the way. We recrossed the Rappahannock there about 2 a. m., Tuesday, May 5. We performed picket duty at the ford, and guarding the pontoon train till Friday, May 8, when we marched to our old camp, or rather to the neighborhood of it, the army having preceded us. In eleven days' campaigning, the regiment did four and one half days' picket duty, and fought two battles. The battle of Sunday afternoon, May 3, is known as that of Salem Heights. The list of casualties I transmit herewith. The regiment did splendidly. Nothing could have surpassed the determination with which they advanced to the extreme front, when a regiment was flying panic-stricken through their ranks; the gallantry with which they drove back the rebels; the pertinacity with which they held their ground until support could come up; the excellent order and spirit with which they retired when ordered back.

This regiment, as much or more than any other, contributed toward checking the enemy, when our forces were being driven on the right. It saved the New Jersey regiment in the woods from annihilation and probable capture.

When all did so well, both officers and men, it is impossible to particularize, but I cannot fail to acknowledge the gallantry of Lieut. Col. S. B. M. Read and Maj. H. C. Jenckes, who rendered most efficient service. The regiment, what there is left of it, is now in fine health and spirits.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

H. ROGERS, JR.,
Colonel Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

Gen. E. C. MAURAN, *Adjutant-General of Rhode Island.*

No. 235.

Report of Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of General John Newton, commanding the division, the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade from the time it crossed the Rappahannock, on Saturday, May 2, at 8 p. m., until its return to its present camp, near the one occupied by us during the past winter:

At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when the division marched from its bivouac on the south side of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburg, this brigade followed the First. Just before daybreak, we reached the enemy's works upon the heights of Fredericksburg, and were ordered by General Newton to feel them, and learn something of the nature of their defenses, force, number of guns, &c.

I selected the Sixty-second New York, Lieut. Col. T. B. Hamilton, and, forming them in line just below the crest, marched up to draw the enemy's fire. Before the regiments were 200 yards from the brigade line, they were opened on by a heavy musketry fire and apparently five pieces of artillery from the rebel works and rifle-pits not 250 yards distant. The Sixty-second and One hundred and second were compelled to fall back a few yards to a line where the slopes afforded them some protection from the enemy's fire, which position they held until the heights were taken. The remaining three regiments of my brigade were then marched forward on a line with and to the left of the two above mentioned, and we formed the first line of battle, McCarthy's battery on the crest near the center of the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers. The gallantry with which this regiment and the Sixty-second New York moved up to receive the enemy's fire, and in about as many seconds lost in killed and wounded 64 officers and men, is worthy of special praise and notice. The Sixty-second lost its color-sergeant, its commander was wounded, and 30 musket-balls pierced its flag.

At about noon, the heights in our front were assaulted on the extreme right by the Light Brigade, and, as soon as they were carried, my own regiments and all I could find in their vicinity were moved up at double-quick to support the attacking column and hold the heights. After forming on the crest beyond the works now abandoned by the enemy, I received orders, through a staff officer, to form all troops as soon as they reached the heights in two lines of battle. This was rapidly done, and they were sheltered as much as possible from the fire of the enemy's guns, which was kept up with some vigor on our left. I had hardly concluded the formation of the troops in two lines, as directed, when all were ordered forward.

I then took command of my own brigade, which formed the advance, the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania being the first regiment on the left of the main road. The brigade was halted with the rest of the Third Division on the main ridge, about 1½ miles from Fredericksburg. Here we were joined by the two other divisions of the corps, and this brigade was ordered to follow the rear brigade of the First Division in our advance toward Chancellorsville. The corps was formed with the greatest expedition, and pushed on to a point called Salem Heights. Here the First Division, which was in the advance, found the enemy

strongly posted at a cross-roads near Morristown, earthworks in the timber on both sides of the road, and the undergrowth filled with rifle-pits and abatis, which rendered the position to our force quite impassable.

The First Division being all engaged, at about 4.30 p. m. I was ordered by General Newton to move with two regiments to the right of the road, and to take general direction of the operations on that portion of the battle-ground. A deep ravine, with a stream in it, beyond the Morrison house was crossed by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Captain Long, and the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Kinkead (the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Collier, being left, supporting a battery, but came up soon after), and, crossing the ridge beyond, they were soon engaged under a terrific fire of musketry from a hidden foe.

To sustain this line many minutes was evidently impossible, and I immediately dispatched a staff officer to the rear to bring up troops with which to form a second line, and others to assist in delaying the retirement of the One hundred and second and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was soon anticipated. Before they were pushed back, the troops on their left were driven toward us in confusion by overwhelming odds, and by the time a second line was formed the battalions of the enemy were rushing up the ravine we had just crossed, and for a few moments it seemed hardly possible to hold our position, but the rebel regiments could not keep formed under our heavy fire, and gradually retired with heavy loss, while our most advanced line moved off in good order by its right flank, and formed in rear of the batteries behind our second. As the enemy retired, our lines advanced, but to attempt the woods again with our present force was not deemed possible, and we held the crest this side. Night came on, and we turned our attention to procuring ammunition and aid for our many wounded.

During the battle of Salem Heights, the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Sixty-second New York Volunteers* were necessarily left on the south side of the main road, where they performed gallant service under the officer in charge of that portion of the line. They lost heavily, and held their positions to the last. Colonel Ballier, of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at that time received a severe wound in the foot, and was taken from the field.

During Sunday night, the brigade, excepting the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which could not be relieved from its important position in front, was assembled in a field near the junction of the main and Banks' Ford roads. Here we bivouacked; filled our ammunition boxes; received our knapsacks, sent by train from Fredericksburg, and rested, after having fought two battles in twelve hours and skirmished all day.

Early on the 4th (Monday), four companies, for picket duty, were sent out under Major Hubbell, of the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, to watch the enemy's pickets north of the Banks' Ford road.

The enemy had been moving troops rapidly around us toward Fredericksburg and our left rear all night, and, when our new lines formed in half circle around the junction of the main and Banks' Ford roads, this brigade was ordered to strengthen and support the left of the First Division.

At 2.30 p. m. we were withdrawn from that position and ordered into the Plank road.

At 3.30 p. m. the left of the Third Division was attacked by a strong column of the enemy, but our batteries soon drove them back.

* Medal of honor awarded to Corpl. Edward Brown, jr., Company G, of this regiment.

At 5 p. m. our extreme left, held by the Second Division, was hard pressed, and I was ordered to send a regiment to support Howe's right. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wynkoop, was immediately dispatched with a staff officer, and almost immediately after I was ordered to the same point with the whole brigade. We moved down the Plank road at a double-quick, and turned into a field on our left, and formed line of battle, advancing.

The most advanced rebel battalions of the attacking column were within 50 yards of a low furze fence just as the Ninety-eighth was at an equal distance from this side. Shouting and firing as he advanced, Lieutenant-Colonel Wynkoop reached the fence first, and checked the rebels, who found an unexpected line to meet them. Seeing it well supported, and my other three regiments advancing, they fell back in confusion, and were easily captured. Not daring to weaken my line by detaching any of my own regiments to take these prisoners (the better part of two regiments) to the rear, I directed a fragment of one of the Second Division regiments to escort them to headquarters, which was done.

After my line was formed, I went to the left to find and report to General Howe. I found it impossible to do so, especially as matters immediately in my front were so unsettled, and I did not dare to leave my brigade, which I was momentarily expecting to be attacked by a strong column on the hills in its front.

Night had come on, and I dispatched 45 men, under 2 officers, commanded by Lieutenant Morris, of the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, with a staff officer, to deploy a line of pickets on my right front, and went myself, with my adjutant-general, to see that my right was in communication with the left regiment of the First Division. After reconnoitering carefully, we found nothing, and, while moving down the Plank road to learn of any changes that had been made in the positions of the troops, we fell in with the picket of the First Division moving rapidly toward the Banks' Ford road. I immediately sent my brigade by its left flank toward the river, and went to previous headquarters to obtain further instructions, or to find some staff officers who could give directions for the new position it was evident my brigade must assume or be captured. The first instructions I received were from General Newton, to put my troops in the earthworks near Dr. Taylor's house, on the right of the Second Brigade.

We crossed the Rappahannock on Monday night with the division, and bivouacked about 1½ miles from the pontoons at Banks' Ford. Although they were recalled by a faithful messenger, it was impossible for the gallant little band (45 in number) of the Sixty-second New York Volunteers, under Lieutenants Morris and Stuart, to escape capture. Their fire as skirmishers on the advancing enemy delayed his movements and necessitated a more careful reconnaissance, which took time, and, in my opinion, the time thus gained saved the right of the Second Division and my own brigade from capture.

I would call the special attention of the division commander to these officers. Lieutenant Morris has always been distinguished for his gallantry; but his coolness on this occasion was the salvation of many men and much material.

During our operations in front of Fredericksburg Heights, McCarthy's (First Pennsylvania) artillery was in action near the center of my brigade, and I cannot close my report without expressing my admiration for this battery and calling attention to its gallant officers and men.

To my staff—Capt. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William J. Slidell, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, brigade inspector; Lieut. C. H. O'Connor, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. William J. Bradford, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp—I am most grateful for valuable aid and gallant energy.

To the sound judgment and coolness under fire of Captains Clendenin and Slidell at the battle of Salem Heights, I am under special obligations, and would be glad to see their merits recognized by the War Department.

My acting brigade surgeon, Dr. G. B. F. Simpson, of the Sixty-second New York, though anxious to be with his brigade on the field, was detailed for duty at the division hospital, where he rendered the same faithful service he has always done in every battle in which this brigade has been engaged.

Corrected list of killed, wounded, and missing has already been furnished. The aggregate loss in my brigade was 560,* or more than one-fourth the strength of my brigade in action.

Trusting that its conduct in the several engagements of the 3d and 4th were as satisfactory to the division commander as to myself,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, JR., *A. A. G., 3d Div., 6th A. C.*

No. 236.

Report of Lieut. Col. George Wynkoop, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

IN THE FIELD, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular of today, that this regiment, then under command of Col. John F. Ballier, left camp near White Oak Church, Va., at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 28, and, after occupying several positions on the Rappahannock, left of Fredericksburg, crossed that river at about 8 o'clock on the evening of May 2, on a pontoon, some 3 miles to the left of said city, and rested upon its arms until about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 3d instant.

We then marched and took position at about 5 a. m. on the left of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fronting the rebel batteries and stone wall in rear of Fredericksburg.

Here we remained until the charge was made upon the wall and batteries, when we marched directly to the front, in line of battle, and continued so to do until reaching the wall, when by the right flank we ascended the height. By steady and continued marches, the regiment advanced to the front by the Plank road to Richmond.

At about 4.30 p. m. of that day, while the regiment was advancing in line of battle to the support of the front line on the left of the said road, the lines in my front suddenly broke and retreated in confusion through our line.

Colonel Ballier here fell, severely wounded, and the command of the regiment was instantly taken by myself. I am happy to state that under these most trying circumstances I succeeded in holding the regi-

* But see revised statement, p. 190.

ment in position, and, with the assistance of the artillery immediately in rear, repelled the enemy's advance some five or six times, and until (through a force being sent forward on his flank) the enemy was finally forced to retire.

At 7.15 p. m. I was relieved by the First U. S. Chasseurs, and ordered to position on the left and in rear of Shaler's brigade.

During the forenoon of the 4th instant, we were maneuvered to a ravine in rear of a small elevation occupied by the Sixty-second New York, on the left of the Plank road, but were shortly again removed to the road, where we remained until about 5.30 p. m. I was then ordered on double-quick to the support of General Howe's division, which was in full retreat before the enemy. I succeeded in arriving on the ground at a moment quite opportune, and, by a charge upon the enemy's flank, threw him in confusion and turned him panic-stricken. Howe's forces then rallied, and pursued him apparently some 1½ miles, while I remained in the position assumed to protect their flank. The Sixty-second New York afterward took position on our left.

At about 8 p. m. I received orders to follow the Sixty-second, and succeeded in executing a change of base which brought me rapidly to a height in the neighborhood of Banks' Ford, and took position on the left of the Sixty-second New York and rear of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

At about 3 a. m. on the morning of the 5th instant, we again took up our line of march, and crossed a pontoon at said ford, and, at some 2 miles distant, stacked arms to rest from the excitement and fatigue of the march. In about half an hour, through orders, I came to an about-face, and returned to assist in protecting and removing the pontoons. Upon the fulfillment of this duty, I returned, and entered the present camp at about 10 a. m.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a rough sketch* of the several positions occupied by this regiment. No. 1 is where Colonel Ballier was wounded. No. 2, in rear of Shaler's brigade. No. 3, in rear of the Sixty-second New York, in ravine. No. 4, position previous to going to the support of Howe. No. 5, position occupied on Howe's flank and previous to change of base.

Permit me to state in this connection that, upon the wounding of Colonel Ballier, I ordered Capt. J. W. Beamish to act as major, who, together with Major Kohler, rendered most valuable assistance.

The officers and men throughout acted with cheerful alacrity, and must forever merit my warmest regard.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

G. WYNKOOP,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. G. CLENDENIN, Jr., *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.*

No. 237.

Report of Col. Joseph M. Kinkead, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 102D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the operations at Fredericksburg and vicinity.

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* Not found.

The regiment left its camp on Tuesday, April 28, about 3 p. m., taking position third in line. Arriving about sundown at a ravine in rear of hill next the river, bivouacked for the night.

On Wednesday morning (29th) took position parallel with road from Falmouth to King George Court-House, directly in rear of Dr. Morson's house.

Thursday (30th) was mustered for pay by Lieutenant-Colonel Moody.

Friday, May 1, moved to Pollock's Mill, near lower bridge. Returned to previous position about 9 p. m.

Saturday, May 2, at 7 a. m., returned to the mill, and, in conjunction with Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, removed the boats and lumber of the pontoon bridge, which had been taken up during the previous night, to a place of safety, the labor being performed with alacrity and to the entire satisfaction of the engineer in charge. The same evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, crossed the bridge near Dr. Bernard's old house, and bivouacked until midnight, when we were moved to Fredericksburg, which we entered before daybreak.

About sunrise, in accordance with orders, the regiment advanced and occupied the crest of the first ridge back of the town, between the two railroads, three companies of our left wing being in the deep cut where the railroad goes through the ridge. Immediately after the occupation of this position, Captain McCarthy's battery, First Pennsylvania Artillery, dashed up the hill, and was placed in battery in our rear. After he had fired a few rounds, and the 12-pounder battery in the town had opened directly over us, killing 2 and wounding several of my men, I had my line moved back about 15 paces, which gave the same support to the battery and protected us to some extent from the fire in the rear. Whilst occupying this ground, I sent 2 of my men along the line of the railroad, under cover of the embankment, who discovered a position partially enfilading the famous stone-wall rifle-pit, and, reporting the fact to General Wheaton, was authorized to send a company there, who, after arriving, kept up such an incessant fire as certainly added greatly to the effect of operations going on in that vicinity. About 10 o'clock, a general advance was made, the regiments on the right of our division entering the enemy's works handsomely. The One hundred and second came up in its proper position, although somewhat retarded in crossing the deep cut of the railroad on our right. Loss up to this time, 5 killed and 6 wounded.

Arriving on the heights, we advanced on the right of the Plank road toward Chancellorsville, coming up with the enemy at the toll-gate near Salem Church, where they had made a determined and decided stand. On being ordered forward to fill a space between the left of a New Jersey regiment and the right of the line, advancing on the road, the regiment went up to the position in good order, double-quick, and maintained their place until the line on our left had been driven back and a heavy cross-fire was being poured in from the right, compelling us to retire, retaining, however, a well-defined line. Loss at this place was 7 killed, including Capt. John Large, of the color company, 45 wounded, and 8 missing.

My men brought out from this place 18 prisoners, 11 of whom I have receipts for.

Our operations on Monday, May 4, consisted in moving to support different portions of the line until nearly sundown, when the brigade was moved double-quick to support General Howe's line in direction of Fredericksburg. The line, posted along a brush fence, consisted of the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixty-second New York Volun-

teers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers. I took my position on the right of left center company, seating myself on a stump to see what was transpiring in the vicinity. The men were allowed to go to sleep. About 8 o'clock I received a message to keep quiet and kindle no fires. At the same time the regiments on my right moved off by their left flank, passing our right and moving directly to the front. After remaining for nearly an hour, Doctor Morson had occasion to go to the rear, where he proposed to establish a hospital, but, returning, informed me that the troops near there had moved. The rumbling sound of artillery moving indicated the passage of troops over the road north of us. The demoniac yells from the direction where General Sedgwick had the main portion of the corps at sundown, told plainly that we were alone, with the enemy on three sides of us. I immediately sent Captain Coleman with 8 men to the front, to find if any other portion of the brigade was there, or what direction they had taken. Four men were sent to the right, to communicate with Lieutenant Morris, of the Sixty-second New York. Captain Fullwood deployed his company in the rear, and Lieutenant Lyon, with 6 men, was sent to discover a road through the forest to the road beyond. Captain Coleman returned, reporting 2 wounded men of the Sixty-second New York where the line had been. The party sent to communicate with Lieutenant Morris returned without finding him, but bringing one of his men in charge of a prisoner, who represented himself as belonging to Anderson's division, 40,000 strong, and standing in line in the forest south of the Plank road. Captain Fullwood reported from his line that he could distinctly hear the jokes and jeers of the rebels on coming up to a knapsack, and were not disposed to pass until its contents were rifled. The party sent to find the road had not reported. Hearing distinctly the commands given to the lines closing in on my right and rear, I ordered my men to cross the fence and march quietly by the left flank. The movement had scarcely commenced before we were fired into, and the fire returned by portions of Companies A and F, on the right of the regiment. Our march continued, principally through swamps, until arriving near the vedettes of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who fired several shots at us before the condition of affairs could be explained. On learning the correct road to the ford, I rode back to close up those who had become scattered in passing the swamp, and remained as long as any of my men continued to arrive. On getting inside the line, the regiment was put in position designated by Captain [William G.] Ulshoeffer, of General Newton's staff.

Loss on evening of the 4th instant is 102, including Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, 1 captain, and 2 lieutenants.

Our regimental colors were missing when we arrived at the lines, and the only corporal of the color-guard who escaped with us reported that they had been delivered to a sergeant of Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. They have not yet been found, but I feel confident did not fall into the hands of the enemy.

The river was recrossed the same night with that part of the troops among whom we had been placed, and the brigade rejoined early on the morning of the 5th instant.

Whether my action was correct in ordering the march from the position in which we had been placed at sundown without authority from the source that had placed the regiment there, remains for higher power to decide. I feel that the circumstances justified the act, and all who obeyed my orders promptly came away in safety.

The total loss of the regiment during the operations until recrossing the river was 185,* including killed, wounded, and missing. Lists of all have been forwarded.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. KINKEAD,
Colonel 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE R. CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 238.

Report of Col. Frederick H. Collier, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, agreeably to orders, the operations of my regiment from May 2 to May 5, instant.

On the evening of May 2, I crossed the Rappahannock at Bernard's house with the remainder of the brigade, and about midnight took up the line of march, and at dawn arrived at Fredericksburg, immediately in front of the enemy's works. The enemy having opened a heavy fire, I was ordered by the general commanding the brigade to support with my regiment the battery commanded by Lieutenant Butler. As soon as the heights of the enemy were taken, I was ordered forward to the support of the troops who had taken them.

Having reached the summit of the first height, I immediately formed line of battle, and was ordered to the support of Colonel Shaler in his attack on one of the enemy's works on the next heights. After an hour's rest, my regiment again joined the column in its advance toward Chancellorsville. In a short time I again formed line of battle, in accordance with your orders, and advanced to join in the battle, which had already begun. I was assigned a position to the right and front of Hooe's house, in support of our troops in the woods. The enemy's fire from his ambush in these woods proving too heavy, two of our regiments fell back in confusion. At this juncture I was ordered to move my regiment under cover of a little crest some 20 yards to the rear, so that our artillery might assist in checking the enemy, who was pursuing. While executing this order, my line was somewhat disordered by the retreating column breaking through it, but it was quickly reformed on the ground and took the position directed. The enemy still advanced, and was within some 30 yards of my command when he was checked, and, it is only just for me to add, in great measure by the well-directed fire of my own men.

I then swung around the left of my line, and formed on the edge of the woods on the right of the semicircle (the shape of the battle-ground), to support our troops in these woods, who had been outflanked by the enemy a moment before, and were in imminent danger of capture. These regiments retired from the woods, and my command was ready to receive the enemy, but, it being dusk, he did not renew the attack. By your orders I then reported to General Russell, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, and was ordered by him to remain in the front line of battle during the night.

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* But see revised statement, p. 190.

I remained in this position and under the command of General Russell until the afternoon of Monday, 4th instant, when, another engagement being apprehended, and my regiment occupying a position in front of the brigade of Colonel Eustis, of General Newton's division, I was ordered under his command; but no attack took place on the front of our line, it being confined to the left and rear.

At dusk our withdrawal commenced, and, by command of Colonel Eustis, my regiment formed part of the rear guard in the march to Banks' Ford, where I again rejoined my brigade, and, after the corps had crossed the Rappahannock, my regiment was detailed to remove one of the pontoon bridges.

The conduct of my regiment in the operations just detailed was highly gratifying to me. All the officers and men present did their duty courageously. One of the officers, First Lieut. James T. Harbison, of Company D, while gallantly encouraging his men, received a bullet through the brain. An official list of casualties, with name and character, has already been furnished you.

The aggregate loss in my command is as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	3	.....	4
Enlisted men	10	56	34	100
Total*	11	59	34	104

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. H. COLLIER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE R. CLENDENIN, Jr.,
A. A. G., Third Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. George W. Dawson, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Light Division.

CAMP OF THE SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in relation to the part taken by the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late battle, that, agreeably to orders, the regiment broke camp at 10 a. m. of the 28th day of April, and, with the brigade, marched to near Dr. Pollock's house, on the Rappahannock, where it remained bivouacked until about 10 p. m., and was then detailed to carry pontoon boats to the place designated for crossing. The regiment carried down five boats, and it was done in perfect silence and order. After launching the boats, the regiment marched to where their arms had been left, and was then ordered to the banks of the river, where it remained until the bridge was

* But see revised statement, p. 190.

finished It then marched to a hill a short distance from the river, and remained there, bivouacked, until about 4 p. m. of the 1st of May, and relieved a regiment of Brooks' division, doing picket duty, being under artillery and musketry fire several times during the day, until about 6 p. m., when two companies were deployed in addition to the picket force, and the rebels were driven by them from their lines back and into their intrenchments on the hills.

The regiment was relieved during the evening, and bivouacked about 10.30 p. m., and was by orders "falled in," and ready for the march in one hour and a half afterward.

At 12 midnight the march was taken up for Fredericksburg, arriving there about 4 a. m. of the morning of the 3d. At about 10 a. m. the regiment was moved to Princess Anne street, and left there their knapsacks and haversacks, preparatory to heading a column to storm the heights in the rear of the town. About 11 o'clock, the column was put in motion, the regiment leading. Arriving near the rifle-pits of the enemy, a heavy fire from musketry and artillery was received. The regiment being in column, the proper time for deploying not yet arriving, the loss was heavy, and the fire, one of the heaviest that could be given, caused the regiment to waver for a few moments, when it rallied and successfully gained the crest of the hill, capturing one of the pieces of artillery belonging to the famous Washington Battery, of Louisiana. In this charge, Col. George C. Spear was instantly killed, Captains Crosby and Ellis, and Lieutenants Koerner and Harper wounded, and 10 enlisted men killed and 54 wounded.

The regiment then, under my command, assisted the troops under the command of Colonel Shaler in driving the enemy some 3 miles along the Plank road, and in the direction of Chancellorsville, capturing numbers of prisoners. As no account of them was taken, they being immediately sent to the rear, the precise number cannot be given. The regiment was relieved about 4 p. m., and was a short distance to the rear of the second line of battle during the heavy fight that took place about 5 o'clock. The regiment was moved up, until about dark it was in the first line, and was placed in support to Butler's (Second U. S.) battery, where it remained until 9 a. m. of the 4th, when, with other regiments of the Light Brigade, it was moved to the right and in the direction of Banks' Ford, to feel for the enemy and keep open the communication with the ford. At about dusk, the regiment with another was sent to support Howe's division, which was being heavily attacked. The regiment was under a heavy fire from musketry, fortunately with little loss, Captain Creps and 5 enlisted men being wounded. The design of the enemy to cut our communications being foiled, and he instead being driven back, the regiment took up its line of march toward the ford, and safely recrossed the Rappahannock at about 1 o'clock of the morning of the 5th.

On the 8th, the regiment was detailed to assist in hauling the pontoons from the banks of the river to a short distance back, which was done without molestation from the enemy.

On the morning of the 9th, the regiment was marched to its present camp.

Before closing this report, I would state that I am indebted to all my line officers for the hearty, united, and determined support given me during all this time. Where all did their duty so well and nobly, it would not be correct to particularize. All deserve honorable mention. It gives me great pleasure, however, to call attention to the daring conduct of Private Robert Brown, of Company K, who shot the lead

horse of the cannon captured by the regiment, thereby preventing its escape; and Private James Robb, of Company H, who seized the colors when the sergeant was wounded, and bore them until relieved by Color Corpl. William Taylor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DAWSON,
Major, Commanding Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. HIRAM BURNHAM,
Commanding Light Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 240.

Report of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps during the recent movement:

First day, Monday.—The corps left this camp at 5.30 a. m., April 27, and marched toward Kelly's Ford, via Hartwood Church. We made 14 miles, and encamped about 1 mile beyond Hartwood. The troops were in position by 4 p. m. My main wagon train was parked near the road that leads from the Ridge road to Banks' Ford.

Second day, Tuesday.—The head of the column left camp promptly at 4 a. m., and the entire corps was in camp near Kelly's Ford at 4 p. m., having marched 14 miles. At 2 p. m. on the same day, I visited the commanding general at Morrisville, where I received specific instructions and intimations of his general plan. At 6 p. m. the pontoon bridge was commenced, under charge of Captain Comstock, of the Engineers. The bridge-layers were mostly by detail from my command, and were new at the work. Some 400 men of Colonel Buschbeck's brigade crossed in boats. The enemy's picket, after a single shot, fell back. At 10 p. m. the bridge was completed and the crossing commenced. A regiment of cavalry (the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Kellogg) reported to me, and was crossed, following the infantry advance guard. The colonel was ordered to send scouts and patrols up the different roads and to picket our front. Owing to the darkness of the night and the ignorance of the guides, it was nearly daylight before the troops were all in position.

Third day, Wednesday.—The Twelfth Corps, General Slocum, took the advance on the march toward Germanna Bridge. The Eleventh Corps followed. The Twelfth had some skirmishing in front, and the Eleventh had its rear of column shelled by a couple of light pieces, supported by cavalry. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to cover the rear and protect the train against this annoyance, which it failed to do; but a portion of Stoneman's cavalry came up and relieved our right flank. This corps commenced crossing the Rapidan at 11 p. m., and by 4 a. m. was in camp, except the rear guard and train.

Fourth day, Thursday.—The corps followed the Twelfth, leaving camp at 7 a. m., and encamped near Dowdall's Tavern at 4 p. m. As soon as the head of my column reached this point, I went to Chancellorsville

and received my orders from General Slocum. He told me I was to cover the right, posting my command near Hunting Creek. General Slocum gave me to understand that he would take care of the entire front from Chancellorsville to my position; but afterward one of his division commanders sent me word that I would have to take about three-fourths of a mile of the front, so as to connect with General Slocum's right, as ordered. This I did, and located my command with reference to an attack from the front in a direction perpendicular to the Plank road; also from the right along the Plank and old Turnpike roads. My right rested in the vicinity of the point marked "mill" on the map;* but no mill was in existence. I sent a force of two companies to the point where the Ely's Ford road crosses Hunting Creek. At this point General Pleasonton had a force of cavalry and some artillery. My corps was distributed as follows: The First Division occupied the right; the First Brigade, Colonel von Gilsa, deployed two regiments and two companies of another nearly at a right angle with the old Orange Court-House turnpike, and to the north of it the rest of the First Division, extending along this turnpike, deployed, with two regiments in reserve, and the Third Division, General Schurz, prolonged this line eastward, facing south-southeast. He had three regiments of General Schimmelfennig's brigade deployed and two regiments in reserve. He had also two regiments of Colonel Krzyzanowski's brigade in the front line and two regiments in reserve. On the proper front, General Steinwehr, commanding Second Division, had two regiments deployed and two in reserve—all of Colonel Buschbeck's brigade.

On the morning of May 2, General Birney had relieved a portion of General Steinwehr's division from the front line, viz, General Barlow's brigade. This I placed in position for a general reserve of the corps. The artillery was disposed as follows: Two pieces near General Devens' (First Division) right, enfilading old turnpike; the rest of Dieckmann's battery on the left of General Devens, covering approaches along the Plank road. Four guns of Wiedrich's battery were placed near Steinwehr's right, and two guns near his left, covering approaches from the front. Dilger's battery was posted near the intersection of the turnpike and the Plank road. Three batteries were in reserve, and so placed as to be used on any of the approaches. Our front was covered with rifle-pits and abatis.

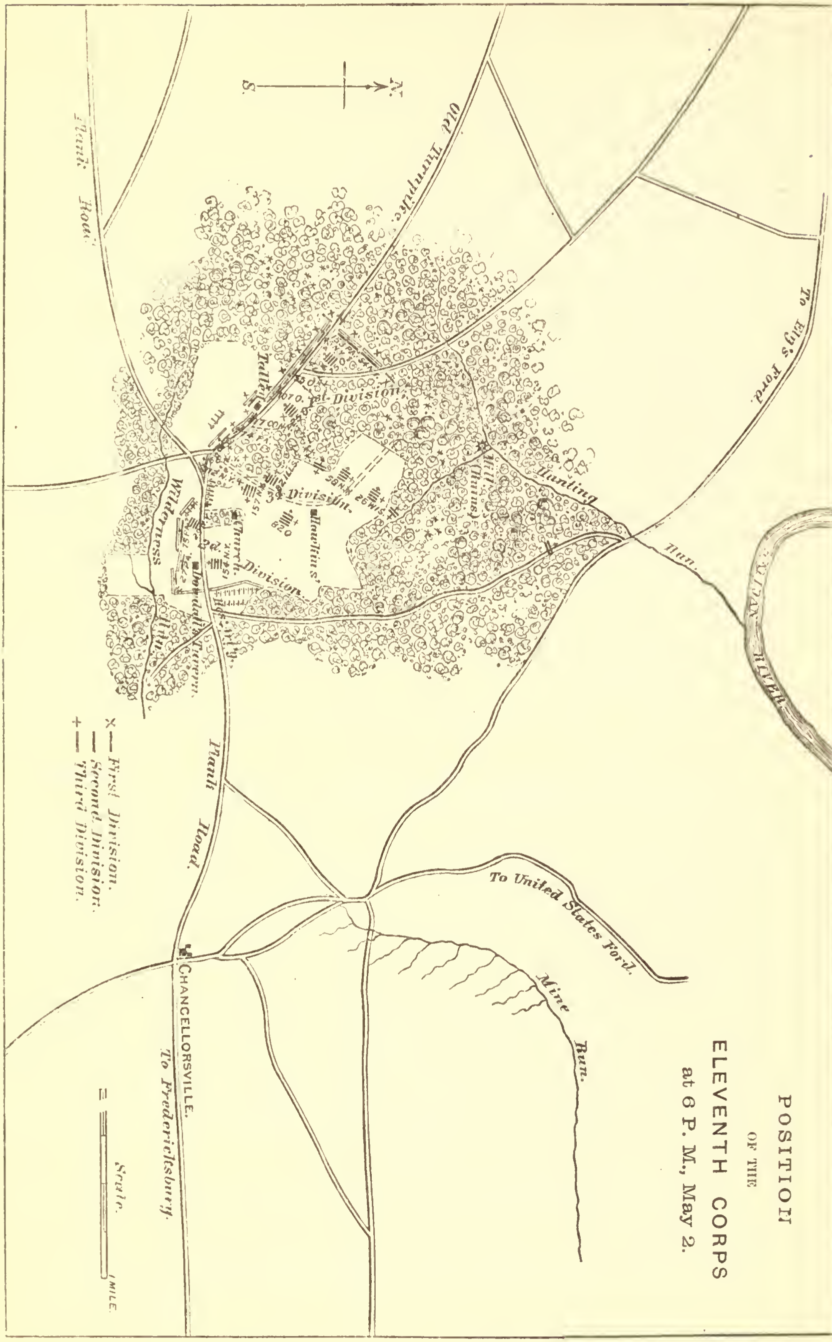
On Friday, May 1, at 12 m., I received the order to march along the Plank road toward Fredericksburg, and take position 1 mile in rear of the Twelfth Corps. We had hardly left camp before the order was countermanded, and we resumed the old position.

Early Saturday morning, General Hooker visited my corps and rode along my front lines. At one point a regiment was not deployed and at another a gap in the woods was not filled. The correction was immediately made and the position strengthened. The front was covered by a good line of skirmishers.

I should have stated that, just at evening of May 1, the enemy made a reconnaissance on our front with a small force of artillery and infantry. General Schimmelfennig moved out with a battalion and drove him back.

During Saturday, the 2d, the same general made frequent reconnaissances. Infantry scouts and cavalry patrols were constantly pushed out on every road. The unvarying report was, "The enemy is crossing the Plank road and moving toward Culpeper."

*See opposite page.


POSITION
OF THE
ELEVENTH CORPS
at 6 P. M., May 2.
Old Turnpike.
Plank Road.
To Ely's Ford.
Hunting
Run.
To United States Ford.
Mine
Run.
Wilderness
Run.
1st Division
3d Division.
2d.
Division.
Church.
Howlins'.
Talley.
CHANCELLORSVILLE.
To Fredericksburg.
× — First Division.
— Second Division.
+ — Third Division.
Scale.
1 MILE.
S.
N.

At 4 p. m. I was directed to send a brigade to the support of General Sickles. I immediately took General Barlow's brigade by a short route to General Sickles' right, some 2½ miles from the Plank road to the front.

At about 6 p. m. I was at my headquarters, at Dowdall's Tavern, when the attack commenced. I sent my chief of staff to the front when firing was heard. General Schurz, who was with me, left at once to take command of his line. It was not three minutes before I followed. When I reached General Schurz's command, I saw that the enemy had enveloped my right, and that the First Division was giving way. I first tried to change the front of the deployed regiments. I next directed the artillery where to go; then formed a line by deploying some of the reserve regiments near the church. By this time the whole front on the north of the Plank road had given way. Colonel Buschbeck's brigade was faced about, and, lying on the other side of the rifle-pit embankment, held on with praiseworthy firmness. A part of General Schimmelfennig's and a part of General Krzyzanowski's brigades moved gradually back to the north of the Plank road and kept up their fire. At the center and near the Plank road there was a blind panic and great confusion. By the assistance of my staff and some other officers, one of whom was Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, the rout was considerably checked, and all the artillery, except eight pieces, withdrawn. Some of the artillery was well served, and told effectively on the advancing enemy. Captain Dilger kept up a continuous fire until we reached General Berry's position.

Now as to the causes of this disaster to my corps:

1. Though constantly threatened and apprised of the moving of the enemy, yet the woods was so dense that he was able to mass a large force, whose exact whereabouts neither patrols, reconnaissances, nor scouts ascertained. He succeeded in forming a column opposite to and outflanking my right.

2. By the panic produced by the enemy's reverse fire, regiments and artillery were thrown suddenly upon those in position.

3. The absence of General Barlow's brigade, which I had previously located in reserve and *en échelon* with Colonel von Gilsa's, so as to cover his right flank. This was the only general reserve I had. My corps was very soon reorganized near Chancellorsville, and relieved General Meade's corps, on the left of the general line. Here it remained until Wednesday morning, when it resumed its position, as ordered, at the old camp.

The division and brigade commanders showed the greatest attention to duty and a hearty co-operation with me at all times.

By a reference to the tabular statement, it will be seen that a large proportion of the regimental commanders engaged were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Captain [Francis A.] Dessauer, of my staff, was killed while fearlessly at work rallying the men. The aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing is 2,508.*

I feel confident that this command will yet honor itself and the noble cause we sustain, and I ask for it another opportunity for demonstrating its true spirit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

* But see revised statement, p. 183.

[Inclosure.]

List of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Eleventh Corps in the engagement of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant.

Command.	Killed.		Severely wounded.		Slightly wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division:*										
First Brigade	1	9	2	14	10	87	3	118	16	228
Second Brigade	6	44	13	233	5	91	12	289	36	657
Total	7	53	15	247	15	178	15	407	52	885
Second Division:										
First Brigade	5	35	10	105	7	85	5	269	27	494
Second Brigade	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	10	7	10
Total	5	35	11	107	7	89	5	279	34	504
Third Division:										
First Brigade	2	59	8	59	7	142	1	146	18	406
Second Brigade	9	44	7	115	5	105	6	197	27	461
Total	11	103	15	174	12	247	7	343	45	867
Artillery	.....	4	2	20	1	23	.....	3	3	50
Aggregate	23	195	43	548	35	537	27	1,032	134	2,306
Grand total†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,440

T. A. MEYSENBERG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 25, 1863.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, *May* 10, 1863.

As your commanding general, I cannot fail to notice a feeling of depression on the part of a portion of this corps. Some obloquy has been cast upon us on account of the affair of Saturday, May 2. I believe that such a disaster might have happened to any other corps of this army, and do not distrust my command. Every officer who failed to do his duty by not keeping his men together, and not rallying them when broken, is conscious of it, and must profit by the past.

I confidently believe that every honorable officer and every brave man earnestly desires an opportunity to advance against the enemy, and demonstrate to the army and to the country that we are not wanting in principle or patriotism. Your energy, sustained and directed under the Divine blessing, shall yet place the Eleventh Corps ahead of them all.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—One officer of the division staff severely wounded.
† But see revised statement, p. 183.

No. 241.

Report of Lieut. Col. William G. Le Duc, Chief Quartermaster, Eleventh Army Corps.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, 11TH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, near Brooke's Station, May 8, 1863.

GENERAL: By your order of April 28, conveyed through Capt. F. A. Dessauer, I parked the trains of the Eleventh Corps at the junction of the Berea and Hartwood roads. Supplies for troops and trains were drawn from Stoneman's Switch, and kept constantly on hand and forwarded according to your orders. At no time was there less than five days' forage on hand to send forward for issue.

On the 29th of April, I caused to be arrested one Bensinger, a sutler (of the Eighty-second Ohio, I believe), for selling whisky in camp, and found him guilty, and fined him $100, and to be driven from the camp. Also, a teamster was found guilty of making a row by bringing into camp (from Stoneman's Switch) and selling one canteen of whisky. He was fined $30.

The provost-guard of convalescents, under the very efficient supervision of Lieutenant [Dominicus] Klutsch, were extremely useful to me in maintaining order, guarding the ammunition trains, performing picket duty, arresting stragglers, and aiding and assisting the wounded who were able to travel or were brought to the camp in wagons. Four hundred and seventy-nine wounded and sick from the front were fed and forwarded to the hospital—216 on foot and 263 by ambulances and spring wagons. Eighty-four stragglers were arrested, 34 of whom were sent to the provost-marshal-general, at Falmouth; 30 were sent back to their regiments; 20 were kept in custody. Fifty-eight musicians were sent to the hospital to nurse the sick and wounded.

On the 6th, at 3 a. m., having received your order, I broke camp, and marched by way of Stoneman's Switch to the old headquarters near Brooke's Station, about dark of the 6th. The transportation of the corps is ready for service. A few mules have been lost and some horses, but not enough to materially interfere with active and efficient operations.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. LE DUC,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, 11th Army Corps.

Major-General HOWARD.

No. 242.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

BOSTON, MASS.,
August 1, 1863.

COLONEL: My report of the proceedings of the First Division, Eleventh Army Corps, in the operations connected with the battle of Chancellorsville has been necessarily delayed by the fact that I was wounded in the battle of May 2, and that I have not been able to obtain as yet the reports of the subordinate commanders, with the exception of that of the commanding officer of the First Brigade, and par-

tially that of the commanding officer of the Second Brigade. No report has been received by me from any commanding officer of a regiment, and I am, therefore, obliged to make this as a preliminary report, the defects of which will be supplied hereafter in case anything in the reports of those officers (when I see them) should require notice.

The division crossed the Rappahannock River at 1 a. m. on the morning of April 29, and the same day marched to the Rapidan, which it crossed the same night at Germanna Ford.

On April 30, the division moved to a point on the Turnpike road from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, running through Chancellorsville, near where another road (sometimes called Brock's road) intersects it. Both these roads were carefully reconnoitered by the major-general commanding the corps, accompanied by myself, to a distance of from 4 to 6 miles out from the position taken by the division, and pickets placed upon them, extending on Brock's road about 3 miles out. After this reconnaissance, the line of the Second Brigade was formed along the Turnpike road, facing south toward the Plank road, which intersected the Turnpike road about three-fourths of a mile to our left, the right resting on a woods. Beyond, but in the edge of the same woods, half a mile farther to the right, the First Brigade, under Colonel von Gilsa, was formed at right angles, facing to the west, connection between the two being kept by half a regiment. All the regiments of the division were thus in line, with the exception of those used in picketing and two which were used, by order of the major-general commanding the corps, as a reserve in another part of the line. The division remained in this position during this day and until the night of May 1, when, by orders of the major-general commanding, communicated through Major [Charles H.] Howard, the brigade of Colonel von Gilsa was drawn in, so that it connected by the left with the Second Brigade. Two of his regiments formed in a prolongation of the line of the Second Brigade, and the remainder formed across from the Turnpike road to the Brock road, facing westerly, as before. A section of a battery was planted upon the road facing west, and supported by the infantry of the First Brigade.

During the night of the 1st, rifle-pits were constructed along the front of the Second Brigade, under the direction of Major [Ernest F.] Hoffmann, chief engineer of the Eleventh Army Corps. A picket line was thrown out at a distance of from half a mile to a mile, and stretching well around, covering our right flank, the pickets on Brock's road still remaining in position. The two regiments taken from my division on the previous day having been returned to me, I had now in reserve the Seventy-fifth and Twenty-fifth Ohio.

During the forenoon of May 2, the line was visited and the dispositions for defense carefully inspected by the major-general commanding the army, accompanied by the major-general commanding the Eleventh Corps. Some slight alterations suggested by General Howard were immediately adopted.

About 11 a. m. a large moving column, in which could plainly be distinguished infantry, artillery, cavalry, and wagons, was seen moving rapidly from a point to the left of our position toward our right, with the evident intention of either passing around our right or of retreating. Of this fact the major-general commanding the corps was immediately apprised by me, but he had already become aware of it.

Shortly after, skirmishing took place along the line of my Second Brigade, caused by some rebel cavalry, indicating the vicinity of the enemy's pickets. Soon after, 2 men, who stated that they had been

sent out from another portion of the line as scouts, were brought in by my pickets, reporting that the enemy were moving in great force upon our right flank. They were immediately sent by me to corps headquarters, under charge of a trusty sergeant, with orders that after reporting to General Howard they should at once proceed to the headquarters of the major-general commanding the army.

Several reconnaissances, made by a small body of cavalry placed at my disposition, discovered early in the afternoon bodies of the enemy's cavalry moving upon our right. One of these portions, under the command of Lieutenant [Henry T.] Davis, of my staff, was fired upon, and the fact immediately reported by him to the major-general commanding the corps. Colonel von Gilsa's skirmishers were, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, attacked by the skirmishers of the enemy, with the evident intention of feeling our position. After this, Colonel von Gilsa's skirmishers were pushed farther to the front, and the major-general commanding the corps again rode down the line. After his return, a company of cavalry was sent me for the purpose of making further examination of the woods, which examination, though not thoroughly made, was still sufficient to show that the enemy's cavalry were deployed along the front of my First Brigade, accompanied by some pieces of horse artillery. I directed the captain commanding the cavalry to return and report at corps headquarters.

At about 6.30 p. m. the enemy were reported as advancing in great force upon our right flank. This report was immediately telegraphed to headquarters, and I proceeded at once, under a heavy fire of shell, with my staff from my headquarters, at the left of the line, to the position of Colonel von Gilsa. The enemy were moving down in line embracing the right and left of the Turnpike road, with the intention of attacking at the same time our front and rear.

Desirous of protecting as much as possible the line of Colonel von Gilsa, I ordered the Seventy-fifth Ohio, under Colonel Reily, to support him on the right. The Twenty-fifth Ohio, the only other regiment of my reserve, was at once ordered to deploy in rear of the line of Colonel von Gilsa for its support, facing to the west.

As it has been suggested that the First Division was to some extent surprised, I deem it my duty to say that in riding down the entire line I found no officers or men out of their assigned positions, but all prepared to meet the attack. The line of skirmishers along the front of both brigades behaved with great resolution, keeping the enemy back as long as they could be expected to resist so fierce an attack by so overwhelming a force; in fact, they emerged from the woods at the right of the Second Brigade at the same time with the attacking force. From the great extent of the enemy's line, as soon as it came in contact with ours, we were completely outflanked on the right, and the fire began to be felt in the rear of the Second Brigade, while the skirmishers of the enemy were finding their way to the rear of and firing on the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel von Gilsa. I had at this time a full view of that portion of the enemy's line which was deployed upon the right or southern side of the road, and, later, of that which appeared on the left or northern side. The formation of the enemy, as well as could be seen in the smoke and confusion of the battle (and I think I distinguished it accurately), was that of a line of regiments in double column, closed in mass, or at half distance, numbering from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

In the position the division was to receive such attack in so large force, no other division being at the time engaged or able to support it,

the line of General Schurz being a prolongation of my left, it was rapidly forced back after the main body of the enemy finally engaged it. A change of front at this time by the Second Brigade would have been impracticable under so severe a fire, and, even were it otherwise, I should have considered it unwise, as pivoting upon either flank would have separated the two brigades or else cut me off from General Schurz on my left, and in nowise have saved me from being outflanked by the enemy.

Notwithstanding the necessary confusion in which the division was forced to relinquish its first position (no order to retreat having been given), I think that a second line might have been formed within the lines of General Schurz had his division been able to maintain its position. The retreat of my own, however, must undoubtedly have added to the difficulties encountered by the command of that officer.

The Seventeenth Connecticut, under command of Major Brady—its colonel having been wounded and lieutenanant-colonel killed—was, in fact, rallied and reformed in that position. A battery of artillery, under Captain Dieckmann, formed a portion of my command. Of this one section, as before stated (posted on the Turnpike road, under command of Colonel von Gilsa), did good service until obliged to retire or be abandoned to the enemy. The other four pieces were stationed at the left of the division. When forced back with my own retreating troops, I did not find them in position. No report has been received by me from the officer commanding.

Another attempt was made to rally the men in the rifle-pits running north and south, at the extreme left of General von Steinwehr's position, and with partial success. As we were forced from this point, which was the last occupied by portions of the Eleventh Corps, I was compelled to quit the field, having received a severe and painful wound in the commencement of the action, against the effects of which I had been struggling for more than an hour.

The command of the division now devolving upon General McLean, he reported to me that the division was not entirely reformed until a late hour in the evening, near General Hooker's headquarters at Chancellorsville. While it is a matter of great regret that the division could not maintain the position assigned to it, it would be unjust to attribute its defeat to misbehavior or causeless panic.

Of about 4,000 men reported that day for duty, the names of at least 1,600 have been forwarded to corps headquarters as killed, wounded, and missing;* and, although of the latter a considerable portion are probably prisoners, that fact itself shows that they did not basely yield their position, but were enveloped by the masses of the enemy while endeavoring to maintain it. The field officers did their duty faithfully, and a majority of the commanders of the regiments are included in the lists of killed, wounded, and missing. I especially commend Colonel von Gilsa for his resolute exertions, to which I was a witness during all stages of the action.

I am under especial obligations to the adjutant-general of the division, Captain [Oscar] Minor; to the inspector-general, Major [John F.] Frueauff, and to my aide, Lieutenant Davis, First Massachusetts Cavalry, for gallantry and fidelity, also to Captain von Meusel, from the staff of General McLean, temporarily serving with me.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Eleventh Army Corps.*

* But see revised statement, p. 182.

No. 243.

Report of Col. Leopold von Gilsa, Forty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., ELEVENTH A. C.,
May 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the battle at Chancellorsville, as far as the First Brigade of the First Division did take part in the engagement:

The First Brigade had the following position: Two regiments in line of battle along the road from Chancellorsville to Gordonsville, front toward the Plank road, connecting on the left with the Second Brigade, First Division, and two regiments in a right angle to the above line, also in line of battle. The whole brigade was about 1,400 men strong, and I foresaw, having no reserve at all, that I would be obliged to leave that position in case of an attack by strong forces of the enemy. All representations stated to the division commander to send me reserves were unfruitful, except that the Seventy-fifth Ohio was located near my left wing. This was in part division reserve. The cavalry returned from the front of my line, and reported no enemy at all in front. A quarter of an hour later, a patrol of the Forty-fifth New York Regiment reported masses of the enemy in an open field opposite my line. I reported this fact at once to the division commander, and at the same moment my skirmishers were driven in by overwhelming forces of the enemy. The whole line was at once engaged furiously, and my brigade stood coolly and bravely, fired three times, and stood still after they had outflanked me already on my right.

The enemy attacked now from the front and rear, and then, of course, my brave boys were obliged to fall back, the Fifty-fourth New York and the right wing of the One hundred and fifty-third Pennsylvania forcing their way back through the enemy's skirmishers in their rear. I had no regiment to cover my right flank, and no reserves to drive back the enemy with the bayonet. Retreating, I expected surely to rally my brigade behind our second line, formed by the Third Division, but I did not find the second line; it was abandoned before we reached it.

I am obliged to express my thanks to the men of my brigade, with very few exceptions, for the bravery and coolness which they have shown in repulsing three attacks, and they retreated only after being attacked in front and from the rear at the same time; but I am also compelled to blame most of my line officers that they did not or could not rally their companies half a mile or a mile more back, no matter if it could be done under the protection of a second line, and I hope that in the next engagement every officer and man of my brigade will try to redeem this unsoldierlike conduct. On the same evening, nearly the whole brigade was rallied near General Hooker's headquarters, and was ordered to protect three batteries.

I regret to report to you, general, a very great loss of killed and wounded, officers and men, but naturally the loss of my brigade is exceedingly large, the attack by the enemy having been as strong and furious as I never have seen before.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEOPOLD VON GILSA,
Commanding First Brigade.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.*

No. 244.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel C. McLean, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., ELEVENTH A. C.,
[*May*] —, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Corps, on May 2:

The brigade, consisting of five regiments—the Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and One hundred and seventh Ohio, and the Seventeenth Connecticut—was placed in position by your order, as represented in the accompanying sketch.*

The front was south, and the rifle-pits behind which the regiments were placed were intended to defend against an attack from that quarter. My men were in good heart for action, and under more fortunate circumstances would not have been overpowered as they were.

During the day, in plain sight, large bodies of troops with trains of some kind could be seen passing on our front, a little to the left, and, as we supposed, either massing on our right flank or retreating. With these facts you were familiar, and communicated them to headquarters.

With the exception of an alarm caused by some rebel cavalry, all was quiet during the day and up to about 6 p. m. My line of pickets had been pushed out in my front (the right flank of our division being picketed by the First Brigade) to such a distance as to prevent a surprise in that direction, and skirmishers were thrown in advance again in the hope that some small force of the enemy with a battery, reported to be looking for a position from which to shell us, might be driven back.

The sketch will show from what point we were fully prepared to resist an attack and how little we expected one on our flank and rear. The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel von Gilsa, was posted on my right, with one of my regiments, the Seventy-fifth Ohio, formed in double column in his rear and given for his support. Two pieces of artillery were posted in the road on the right of the First Brigade. I had then only left out of the rifle-pits and posted as reserve in rear of my brigade the Twenty-fifth Ohio. The attack was made by the enemy on our right flank and rear with heavy force, and, as will be seen from the sketch, so as to completely envelop us. The two pieces of artillery placed with Colonel von Gilsa's brigade in the road fired but a few times, and then broke down the road in rear of the rifle-pits.

Colonel Reily, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, immediately upon the commencement of the attack, wheeled his regiment in column to the right, and deployed, facing the enemy under heavy fire. So impetuous was the attack that the regiments in his front at once broke in great confusion, interfering somewhat with his deployment, but still the regiment was enabled to fully form and deliver its fire continuously until ordered to face about.

At this time Colonel Reily fell, at the head of his regiment, most gallantly doing his duty. His fate is uncertain, but, if killed, the country will lose a true patriot and brave soldier, who has at all times and under all circumstances most nobly performed his duty.

At this moment I found, from the rush of fugitives from the right

* Not found.

flank, that the First Brigade had given way, and I immediately ordered the Twenty-fifth Ohio, under Colonel Richardson, to wheel to the right in column, and deploy on the double-quick into line facing the approaching enemy. This was done with as much precision as if on parade, and as soon as possible the regiment opened fire, and remained firm until ordered back.

Its commander, Colonel Richardson, was severely wounded while leading his men with great gallantry. The regiment could not have done more against the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, and it was also prevented from doing as much execution as it might have done by the rush of fugitives through its lines. By the retreat of the First Brigade, the right flank of my regiments in the rifle-pits was exposed to a severe enfilading fire of artillery and musketry, which they bore in their positions until it was evident they must be totally destroyed if they remained. Under these circumstances, they left the rifle-pits and endeavored to form in the rear of the Twenty-fifth, but the rush was so great as to prevent any effective organization for resistance.

From the reports of the regimental commanders, herewith submitted, it will be seen that each regiment of this brigade resisted in their position as long as was possible, under the circumstances. They were all exposed to a tremendous fire of musketry and grape and canister from artillery.

Colonel Meyer, of the One hundred and seventh Ohio, and Colonel Noble, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, were both wounded with their regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, of the Seventeenth Connecticut, fell, it is feared, mortally wounded, in the assigned position of his regiment.

Major Stevens, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, is missing; his fate unknown.

Colonel Lee, of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, is the only commanding officer in the five regiments of the brigade that escaped unwounded.

The retreat from our position was rapid, and it was impossible, among the mass of fugitives, for a considerable time to rally any portion of the brigade, and no organized resistance as a brigade was made again that night, although portions of the different regiments were rallied by me at different points before we reached our camp. In our retreat from the right flank of our position, we found the enemy had swept around in heavy masses into our rear, and a delay of only a few moments would have enabled them to cut us off entirely.

The loss has already been reported to you so far as ascertained.*

You were wounded during the engagement, and one of my staff informed me, by your request, that I was in command of the division, after our troops were in full retreat. I used every possible effort to rally as a brigade, but without success, until we had reached a position within half a mile of General Hooker's headquarters, and I then succeeded in restoring some order, and marched back to the place where we encamped for the night.

My staff suffered severely during the action. Captains [Edwin H.] Powers, [Otto] Weber, and [Oscar] von Meusel were all wounded. The two latter I have not seen since the action, and have no certain knowledge of their fate. They were left upon the field, and are either prisoners or killed.

I can attach no blame whatever to my brigade for the disastrous results of the battle. The manner and force of the attack precluded the hope of a successful resistance, and our position was such that the

* See revised statement, p. 182.

breaking of the troops on my immediate right exposed my men to almost certain destruction if they remained in the rifle-pits, and at the same time the rush of fugitives prevented them forming in good order by a change of front. In truth, the enemy came in great numbers so rapidly in pursuit as almost to be mingled with our own men in one mass.

Very respectfully,

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General DEVENS,
Commanding First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 245.

Report of Maj. Allen G. Brady, Seventeenth Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions, received from division headquarters this morning, I have the honor to make the following statement of the part taken by the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers in the engagement of May 2:

The regiment, under command of Col. William H. Noble, was placed in position to support Dieckmann's battery. The right wing, commanded by Colonel Noble and Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, was posted in the garden (in rear of the house occupied as headquarters by Generals Devens and McLean), along the garden fence, extending the whole length of the front, and partially covering the two sides, thus forming portions of a square.

The left wing, under the direct command of Maj. A. G. Brady, was in line of battle along the Culpeper road, and on the right flank of Dieckmann's battery, continuous with the general line of battle of the brigade, though separated from the next regiment on our right by a space somewhat greater than that occupied by the right wing before its advance, of about 75 yards into the garden.

During the day we had two companies out on picket, one from each wing. These were driven in about 5 p. m., rapidly pursued by the enemy.

Our right wing could not fire upon the enemy while our pickets were retreating, but as soon as the rebel line was unmasked by the pickets we poured several severe volleys into their ranks, until, being overpowered by the rapid advance of the enemy in overwhelming numbers, we were compelled to retreat, in obedience to command and in good order.

The left wing was exposed to a cross and enfilading fire, which caused the major commanding to order the men to lie down. They remained firmly at their posts, exposed to a galling fire, until after the battery which we were supporting had retreated without firing a gun.

I must here state that not a man belonging to the battery stood at his post when the attack commenced, neither did they undertake to fire a gun. After the battery had retreated, and as our left wing could not see the enemy, but was exposed to the most galling fire, I gave the order, and marched them out by the left flank, in good order.

Soon after the colonel had retreated with the right wing, which was posted in the garden, he was wounded. The lieutenant colonel (Charles

Walter) is supposed to have been killed in the garden. This left the command of the regiment with the major, which he assumed at once, and rallied the men behind the rifle-pits near General Howard's headquarters, and remained there until driven out at the point of the bayonet and superior force. The regiment again made a stand at the rifle-pit on the right of the road, and remained until driven out, and again retreated toward General Hooker's headquarters, and again made a stand in the woods under the battery, and compelled soldiers from other regiments to rally with us. Here we remained until ordered to change our position to the hill in rear of the batteries and near General Hooker's headquarters.

We entered the fight with 3 field and 5 commissioned staff officers, 27 line officers, and 482 enlisted men.

The following is a list of the casualties of the regiment:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	...	4	6	10
Enlisted men	1	31	78	110
Total*	1	35	84	120

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. BRADY,
Major, Commanding Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division.

No. 246.

Report of Maj. Jeremiah Williams, Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the ten days commencing on April 27 and ending on May 6:

We left our camp near Brooke's Station, Va., with (including non-combatants) 433 men, and 2 field, 2 commissioned staff, and 18 line officers, each of the men carrying eight days' rations (except five days' meat), and 60 rounds of cartridges. We encamped the first night of our march near Hartwood Church. The next night we crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. The next we crossed the Rapidan, and the following day we reached Chancellorsville, where we remained until the engagement on the evening of the 2d instant.

In this march, severe as it was, but one man straggled from our regiment, and he was present and wounded in the battle.

Our formation at the commencement of the engagement on the afternoon of the 2d was in double column, about 100 paces in rear of the

* But see revised statement, p. 182.

center of the left wing of the three regiments which were in line of battle, the direction of our column being parallel with their line.

The attack was made by the enemy with suddenness and great fury upon the right flank of our brigade. The enemy's balls were already reaching our regiment when we commenced forming our line of battle. We had first to change direction at right angles, and, while deploying, the enemy had gained to within 200 paces, and was driving back through our lines the troops that were in advance of our new front.

The deployment was made under great difficulties. Fleeing men dashed through our lines, while the enemy's musketry and grape and canister killed and disabled many of our men before the formation was completed. It was, however, successfully accomplished, with nearly as much dispatch, and the line was nearly as good, as if no enemy had been present.

The enemy was now within 150 paces, in very heavy column, and steadily advancing. The regiment opened fire with a coolness and deliberation highly commendable, in view of the general confusion with which it was surrounded. Our right wing rested among some scrubby bushes and saplings, while the left was in comparatively open ground. The fire of the enemy as they approached was murderous, and almost whole platoons of ours were falling; but our men stood firmly. The enemy's left flank extended far beyond our right, and was being rapidly pushed farther. There was now of our forces none but broken and retreating troops within 600 yards of our line, every other regiment in our part of the field having broken and retreated, and the enemy were nearer our next line of breastworks than we were.

The men had fired here an average of 5 to 6 rounds when the enemy had approached to within 30 paces of our left wing, and perhaps 50 on our right wing, and was rushing upon us with redoubled speed and overwhelming numbers, when the order was given to about-face.

We had in line of battle 333 men and 16 commissioned officers, of whom 5 officers (including the colonel) and over 130 men (including the missing last seen here) were killed and wounded at this point.

Two companies were on picket, and escaped with 1 man wounded and 1 officer and 7 men missing.

The line of our retreat was through a dense thicket, from which the men emerged much shattered. A large portion of them were rallied at the breastworks near General Howard's headquarters. Some of them, however, joined with a German regiment (believed to be the Sixty-eighth New York), which was ordered by its colonel to about-face and retreat, and all went off together. There was no further organized fighting by the regiment during the engagement.

Next morning what was left of the regiment was reorganized, and lay in the trenches from that time (the 3d) until the morning of the 6th, when we returned to the camp from which we started.

Appended is a list of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing.* The fact should, however, be noticed that none of the missing have been seen since the regiment was driven from its position in line of battle.

I am, your obedient servant,

JERE. WILLIAMS,
Major, Comdg. Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Col. ORLAND SMITH,
Commanding Second Brigade.

* Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement, p. 182.

No. 247.

Report of Col. John C. Lee, Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
[*May*] —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this regiment in the movement over the Rappahannock, just concluded:

On leaving Brooke's Station there were 2 field officers, 4 staff officers, 23 officers of the line, 99 non-commissioned officers, and 343 enlisted men.

The second night was spent in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and, with the heavy load, served to fatigue the command; yet the march of the next day was cheerfully made. To cross the Rapidan and picket the front of the division prevented sleep after 1 a. m. on Wednesday night.

The march of the 30th was readily accomplished, and on the two following nights sleep was allowed. On Friday, day and night, and on Saturday, one company was on picket, and at the time of attack on Saturday afternoon, owing to the attack being made in the rear and to the right of the picket line, the picket company was cut off, and 31 of the company fell into the hands of the enemy.

During Saturday, the 2d instant, the regiment was posted in a rifle-pit on the south side of the old Turnpike road, on the right of the Second and on the left of the First Brigade. This old Turnpike road ran straight in the prolongation of the rifle-pit in which the regiment was posted at least 100 rods, with heavy timber on each side. Open ground was in front of the rifle-pit so far as it was occupied by our regiment.

At about 6 p. m. a heavy discharge of musketry on our right and rear announced the approach of the attacking column. Almost simultaneously, from artillery posted in the old Turnpike road on the right, and within short range, the enemy delivered an enfilading fire of grape and canister upon the men in the rifle-pit. There was no enemy in front, direct or oblique, but the firing clearly told him to be in the rear and but little to the right.

Every officer and man remained at his post, including Lieutenant-Colonel Gambee, who was with the line at the pit.

At this juncture, I hastily rode to General Devens and yourself, reported the condition of affairs, and requested leave to change front. The general commanding the division answered, "Not yet," and I hastily returned to the regiment. Soon discovering that a part, if not all, of the First Brigade had confusedly given way, I again reported to yourself and General Devens that additional fact. Without receiving any orders whatever, I again rapidly returned to my command. A storm of fire from both the artillery and musketry was falling upon the helpless line, which yet was without an enemy upon whom to fire.

My horse, receiving a wound, dashed furiously with me toward the enemy's advancing left, carrying me beyond possibility of directing the movements of the battalion, partially for the time disabling me, and escaping to the rear.

That gallant regiment, the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having deployed and presented a front to the advancing attack, with its left resting near the road, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gambee, the companies successively from the right withdrew from the rifle-pit and formed line in rear of the Twenty-fifth, where the fighting was maintained until both the regiments were swept from their position by the overwhelming force of the attack. As a regiment it could not again rally.

As Captain Sauter, who was on the right, moved his command across the road, he fell, mortally wounded. Major Stevens, Captain Robinson, and Lieutenants Osborn and Gould are in the enemy's hands, all severely wounded, except Major Stevens, of whom but little is known. Lieutenant Morse is slightly wounded, but on duty again.

The report of killed, wounded, and missing, herewith transmitted, will show the casualties.* Those not known to be killed or wounded are reported missing.

The attack being evidently a surprise, and the battalion being held in a useless position under a murderous fire, until, without any orders, it was withdrawn, as above stated, and the immense mass of fugitives passing by and through it, conspired to dishearten and scatter the men, so as to prevent any further stand being made.

The behavior on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday in position was highly commendable, no accident occurring save the loss of Private [George W.] Boyd, Company F, by the fire of one of the enemy's sharpshooters. Every order was promptly obeyed and the labors of the expedition most cheerfully endured.

Allow me to insist that when the Eleventh Corps is charged with cowardice on the 2d instant, as is common, the Second Brigade, First Division, should not be included. The men did and will fight when they have opportunity, but a rifle-pit is useless when the enemy is on the same side and in rear of your line.

Respectfully

JOHN C. LEE,
Colonel Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN.

No. 248.

Report of Capt. Benjamin Morgan, Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. 75TH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY, *May* 9, 1863.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your order, I beg to submit the following report:

About noon on the 2d instant, the Seventy-fifth was ordered to the right, to support the First Brigade.

At 4.15 p. m. a volley was fired on our right flank by the One hundred and fifty-third Pennsylvania. From information received, found it was occasioned by the appearance of rebel cavalry.

About 5.20 p. m. heavy firing commenced on our right. Colonel Reily immediately wheeled the Seventy-fifth to the right, and ordered column to be deployed; but before the same could be properly accomplished, a portion of the First Brigade broke through our ranks, considerably retarding the movement. The regiment was, however, formed in good order, and, after firing 3 rounds, men falling fast, and heavily pressed by overwhelming numbers, the order was given by Colonel Reily to about-face, which was twice repeated by me before the regiment faced to the rear. They then retreated in good order, ready to form on the first support, and were rallied by you personally about 6.15 p. m., and reformed.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

B. MORGAN,
Captain, Commanding Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteers.

General N. C. McLEAN, *Comdg. 1st Division, 11th Army Corps.*

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 182.

No. 249.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Mueller, One hundred and seventh Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I hereby subjoin a brief statement of the part taken in the engagement of the 2d instant by the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

At the commencement of the action, the One hundred and seventh consisted of eight companies, Companies D and F having previously been ordered forward as skirmishers. The regiment was posted on the left of the Second Brigade, First Division, the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on its immediate right and the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers on its immediate left. It was deployed in the trenches, which had been erected in the rear of and facing the open space between the frame house and the woods, and running parallel with the road. For several minutes the regiment could not see the enemy, and consequently had to reserve its fire, while at the same time a heavy enfilading fire of bomb-shells, grape, and canister, and a brisk musketry fire from the woods in front, was thinning its ranks. Notwithstanding the regiment being thus brought between a deadly cross fire without being able to reply, it remained firm in the trenches until a portion of the battery posted on the extreme right of the First Brigade came down the road in full flight.

At that moment the center of the right wing attempted to break, whereupon it was promptly rallied by Colonel Meyer, myself, and Adjutant Koch, and ordered back to the trenches. The enemy, in an oblique line, could now be seen approaching in heavy columns. The regiment immediately commenced firing, and had fired about 5 rounds (left companies more), when the regiments on the right of the One hundred and seventh began to break and come down upon it in confusion and disorder.

The One hundred and seventh necessarily joined the retreat, and continued the same until it arrived at the second line of trenches. Here it was rallied, and again opened fire, firing about 6 rounds (some companies more), when the retreat commenced anew and became general. The One hundred and seventh was swept along with the current, but shortly after assembled about half a mile in the rear of the then headquarters of General Hooker, where a portion of the Eleventh Corps was forming.

With this portion of the corps the regiment marched to the meadow situated in front of the then headquarters of General Hooker, and in rear of the main battle-field, where the battle still was raging. There the regiment rested on its arms all night, ready for action at a moment's warning. I was then in command, Colonel Meyer having been wounded early in the engagement.

Although the result of the first engagement of this regiment has not been what one would desire it to be, yet I cannot refrain from stating that the regiment behaved well. Officers and men stood like veterans, *i. e.*, as long as a stand could be made against the overwhelming numbers and the deadly fire pouring in upon the flank and front of the regiment.

Many a deed of coolness and bravery I had occasion to witness.

Many of the men on the retreat filled their cartridge-boxes out of the boxes of the dead, and many fired as often as twenty times.

The report of the killed, wounded, and missing has been sent in.*

Respectfully, &c.

CHAS. MUELLER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and seventh Ohio Vol. Inft.
ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 250.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adolph von Steinwehr, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

STEVENS' FARM, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my division in the action on the evening of May 2:

On the 30th ultimo, we arrived near Dowdall's Tavern, about 2 miles west of Chancellorsville. This tavern is situated on the Plank road, which runs in an easterly direction toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. It is surrounded by undulating fields, which are seamed on three sides by heavy timber, but slope down at the west side toward open ground traversed by a small brook. Upon these fields you ordered me to take position. I ordered the First Brigade, Col. Adolphus Buschbeck, to occupy the fields south of the road, and the Second Brigade, General Francis C. Barlow, those north of it. My division was to be considered as a reserve to the First and Third Divisions, which were placed in position west of us.

At about 4 p. m. on May 2, you ordered me to send the Second Brigade, General F. C. Barlow commanding, to support the right wing of General Sickles' corps, then engaged with the enemy. The brigade immediately started, and, accompanied by yourself and myself, reached the right wing of General Birney's division (of General Sickles' corps) in about an hour's time. We found General Birney's sharpshooters skirmishing with the enemy, and, as no engagement was imminent, I returned to the First Brigade, near Dowdall's.

Soon I heard heavy firing in that direction, which showed that a strong attack was made upon our corps. When I arrived upon the field, I found Col. A. Buschbeck, with three regiments of his brigade (the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania and One hundred and fifty-fourth New York Volunteers), still occupying the same ground near the tavern, and defending this position with great firmness and gallantry. The fourth regiment (the Twenty-ninth New York) he had sent to the north side of the road, to fill the place lately occupied by the Second Brigade before its detachment.

The attack of the enemy was very powerful. They emerged in close columns from the woods, and had thrown the First and Third Divisions, which retired toward Chancellorsville, into great confusion. Colonel Buschbeck succeeded in checking the progress of the enemy, and I directed him to hold his position as long as possible.

The men fought with great determination and courage. Soon, however, the enemy gained both wings of the brigade, and the enfilading fire which was now opened upon this small force, and which killed and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 182.

wounded nearly one-third of its whole strength, soon forced it to retire. Colonel Buschbeck then withdrew his small brigade in perfect order toward the woods, the enemy slowly pressing on. Twice he halted, faced around, and at last reached the rear of General Sickles' corps, which had been drawn up in position near Chancellorsville. Here he formed his brigade in close column, and, you will recollect, offered to advance again to a bayonet charge.

The Second Brigade, General Francis C. Barlow commanding, had, during this time, advanced in a southerly direction. General Barlow also soon heard the heavy firing. He received from General Birney a communication advising him to close up to the Third Corps, which he joined at about 9 p. m. near Chancellorsville.

On the morning of May 3, General Barlow rejoined the corps. Both brigades were placed on May 3 behind the rifle-pits toward the left of the army, which position they occupied until the army was withdrawn on May 6.

From this short relation you will see that my Second Brigade was not engaged, owing to its being detached, and that the First Brigade displayed the greatest bravery under very trying circumstances. It numbered about 1,500 muskets, and held a position which was originally designed to be held by my whole division. It stood undismayed by the furious attack of an enemy flushed with victory over the other two divisions, and was ready again to advance as soon as it was reformed.

Our loss is heavy. The First Brigade lost, in killed and wounded, 494 men and 27 officers;* among the latter, three regimental commanders (Col. P. H. Jones, One hundred and fifty-fourth New York; Lieut. Col. L. Hartmann, Twenty-ninth New York, and Lieut. Col. William Moore, Seventy-third Pennsylvania). Colonel Buschbeck lost two aides (Captain [Bernard] Bode, seriously wounded, and Lieutenant [Joseph] Grimm), both probably in the hands of the enemy.

I must speak in high terms of Col. A. Buschbeck for his gallantry and determination and for the complete control he retained over his command during the whole time of the engagement. Also of his acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain [Jastrow] Alexander, who was constantly in the lines, and cheered the men by his courageous bearing.

The conduct of the officers of my staff also merits praise. They were much exposed. Major [Peter A.] McAloon, assistant inspector-general, particularly distinguished himself. I annex a sketch of the ground, showing the first position of this division.†

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. VON STEINWEHR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.*

No. 251.

Report of Capt. Michael Wiedrich, Battery I, First New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May* 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my battery in the action on the evening of May 2:

Late in the evening on the 30th ultimo, we arrived near Dowdall's

* But see revised statement, p. 182. † Not found.

Tavern, when I was directed by Colonel Buschbeck, commanding First Brigade, to take a position south of the Plank road leading from Gordonsville to Fredericksburg, with his brigade.

On the evening of May 1, I received orders from Major-General Howard to place one section of my battery in rear of his headquarters, which I did. When, on the evening of May 2, the firing commenced on our right, we were for some time prevented from opening fire, first, on account of the thick woods some distance in front of the battery, which prevented us from getting sight of the enemy, and, secondly, when the enemy got in sight, our infantry, while retiring, rushed in such masses in front and past the battery that it prevented us for some time again to open fire. As soon as the infantry was out of our way, we opened with canister with good effect, and checked the advance of the enemy for a few minutes. Soon he advanced again in greater numbers, and, seeing that they were getting in our left flank, I gave the order to limber up and retire. In the act of limbering, all the cannoneers but 1 of one piece were wounded, and we were compelled to leave it on the field. On another one, after being limbered up and in the act of driving away, the 3 hand-horses and 1 saddle-horse were killed, and we had to leave this also. On another, 2 horses were killed, but, by the exertions and good behavior of the men, we succeeded in bringing it off with 2 horses.

In this action I had 1 man killed, 10 wounded, and 2 missing.

We retired to near the white house, where I refitted the remainder of my battery as well as I could for further action. I am happy to say that all officers and men behaved well during the engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WIEDRICH,

Comdg. Battery I, First Regiment New York Light Artillery.

Brig. Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR,

Commanding Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 252.

Report of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with correspondence, &c.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,

May 12, 1863.

GENERAL: About the part taken by the division under my command in the operations of the Army of the Potomac from April 27 to May 6, I beg leave to report as follows:

I deem it unnecessary to speak of the marches we executed previous to our arrival on the battle-field of May 2, as my division marched along with the corps without any separate action. I will only say that all orders were executed by officers and men with promptness and alacrity, and that the men marched better, were in higher spirits, and endured the fatigues and hardships of the march by night and day more cheerfully than ever before. I have never known my command to be in a more excellent condition.

The division arrived at the junction of the Orange Court-House Plank road and the old turnpike in the afternoon of April 30. I was ordered to go into camp, facing west, on the open ground near Hawkins' farm. The disposition I made of my forces is shown on Diagram No. 1.

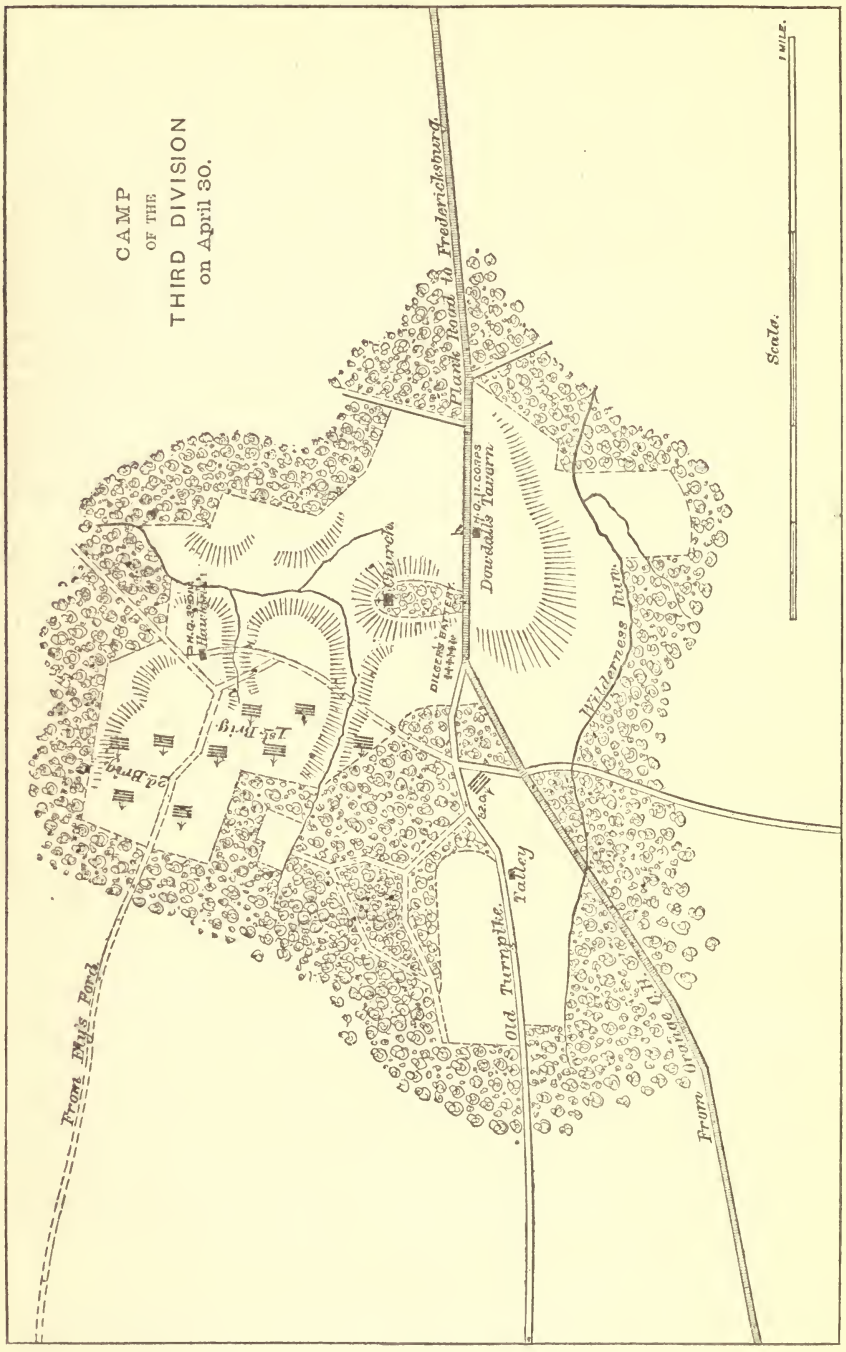
CAMP
OF THE
THIRD DIVISION
on April 30.
Plank Road to Fredericksburg
Scale.
1 MILE.
Dowdall's Tavern
Church
Wilderness Run
Old Turnpike
Talley
From Ely's Ford
From Orange C.H.

DIAGRAM No. I.

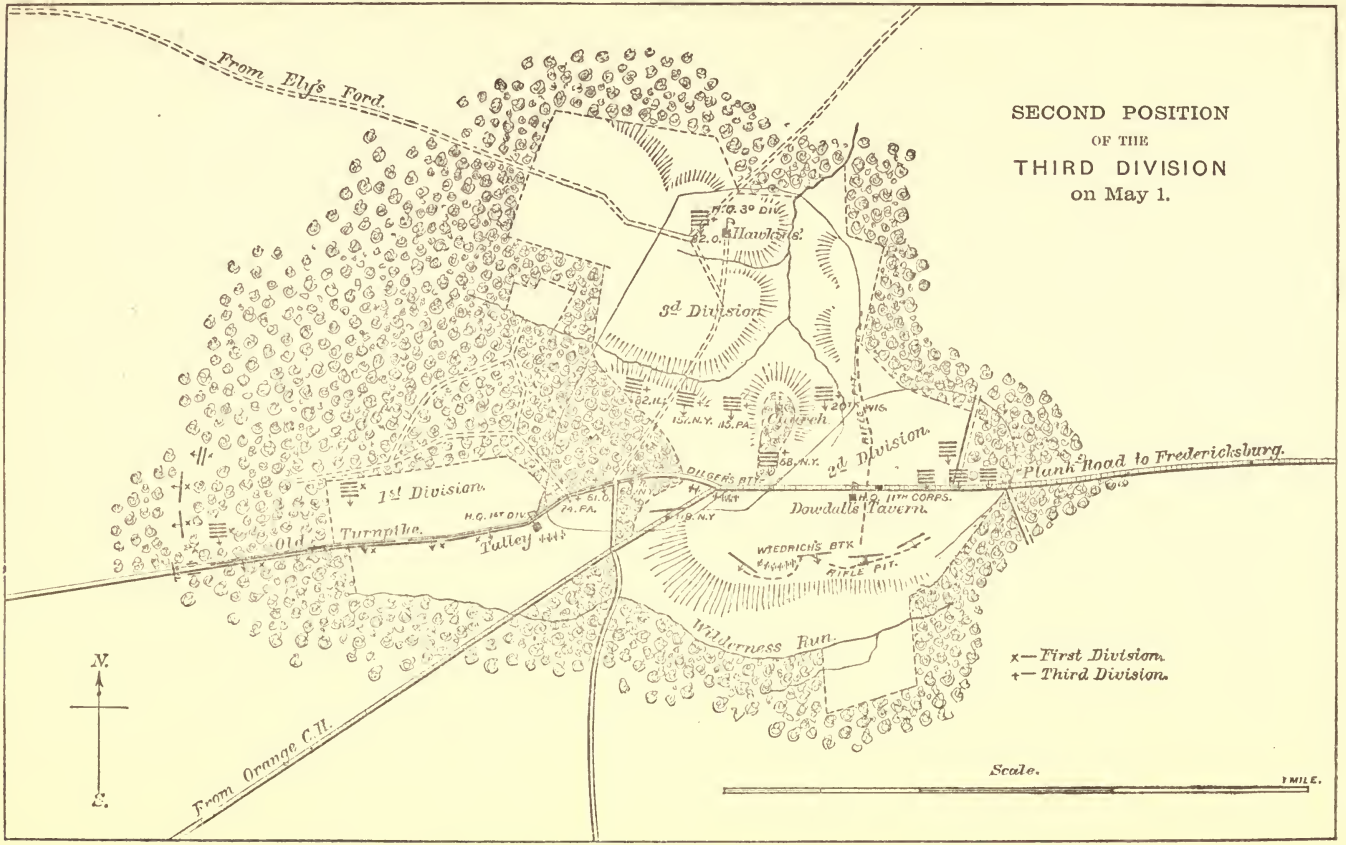

DIAGRAM No. II.

In this position the division remained until noon, May 1, when we received marching orders, which, to the disappointment of the troops, were countermanded immediately afterward. I then was ordered to take a position facing south, connecting with the First Divison, under General Devens, on my right, and the Second Division, under General Steinwehr, on my left. I placed General Schimmelfennig's brigade on my right, connecting on his right with General McLean's brigade, of the First Division, and ordered Colonel Krzyzanowski to occupy my left, to connect on his left with Colonel Buschbeck's brigade, of the Second Division. The dispositions I made are shown in detail on Diagram No. 2; in addition to which I have to observe that the two regiments forming my extreme right were ordered by me to be placed in column on the open field immediately on the left of General McLean's brigade, so as to give them liberty of movement, but that they were drawn back behind the fence and deployed in line of battle on the old Turnpike road, as I understand, by special directions from headquarters. Behind my Second Brigade, Colonel Krzyzanowski, I placed a strong reserve, so as to be able to assist Colonel Buschbeck, whose line was at the time very thin. The Eighty-second Ohio I kept farther back, as a general reserve. My pickets were at a suitable distance in front, south of the Plank road, connecting with those of General Devens on the right and General Steinwehr on the left. Captain Dilger's battery was placed at the junction of the two roads, commanding the Plank road, the valley below, and the woods beyond.

The firing we heard all along the line of the army during the day seemed to indicate that the enemy was feeling our front in its whole length. Toward evening the enemy began to throw shells from two pieces placed on an open space in the woods opposite General Devens' left, but doing no injury. This fire was not replied to by our artillery.

General Schimmelfennig received the order to send forward one regiment to capture or drive away those pieces. A short but lively skirmish ensued, in which some of our men were wounded, and the officers commanding the expedition returned with the report that the pieces had already been withdrawn. A subsequent reconnaissance proved this to be true. A negro was brought in from a farm near the place where the guns had stood, and reported that he had seen some rebel troops moving westward; but the information he gave us was very indefinite.

Meanwhile my chief of staff, Major [Ernest F.] Hoffmann, was ordered by you to superintend the construction of rifle-pits along our whole front, facing south. Pioneers and fatigue parties worked all night, and at daybreak the rifle-pits were nearly completed. General Schimmelfennig obstructed the wood road in his front, south of the Plank road, with abatis. The night passed off quietly, the troops of my division remaining in the position above indicated.

Early in the morning of May 2, General Hooker passed along the whole line, and was received by officers and men with great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

As the general disposition made of the rest of the corps had great influence upon the part taken by my division in the action of the evening, I beg leave to say a few words about the distribution of the forces of the First and Second Divisions in connection with mine. The extreme right was occupied by General Devens' (First) brigade, under Colonel von Gilsa, consisting of the Forty-first, Forty-fifth, and Fifty-fourth New York, and the One hundred and fifty-third Pennsylvania. Part of this brigade (two regiments) was formed at an angle with the old turnpike, fronting nearly west. On the road itself one section of Cap-

tain Dieckmann's battery was placed behind an abatis. Colonel von Gilsa's left connected with General McLean's brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-fifth, and One hundred and seventh Ohio, and the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers. This brigade was formed in line of battle on the old Turnpike road, with one regiment in second line and one detached as a reserve for Colonel von Gilsa. Four pieces of Captain Dieckmann's battery were placed near General McLean's left, on open and high ground.

Immediately east of Talley's farm, where General Devens had his headquarters, General McLean's left connected with my right, consisting of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-first Ohio, of General Schimmelfennig's brigade, deployed in line of battle on the road, having an embankment in their front and the thickest kind of pine undergrowth immediately in their rear; on their left the Sixty-eighth New York, of the same brigade, also in line of battle; the sharpshooters of the brigade in the little piece of woods between the two roads east of the open field flanking the line; the Eighty-second Illinois and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York behind General Schimmelfennig's left, in second line, connecting with General Schimmelfennig's left; the One hundred and nineteenth New York, of my Second Brigade, occupying the southern border of the little piece of woods above mentioned; then Dilger's battery; the Fifty-eighth New York in the church grove; behind the interval the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, and farther to the left the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, in second line, and the Eighty-second Ohio still farther back, as above stated. On the left of Captain Dilger's battery commenced Colonel Buschbeck's brigade, part of which was deployed in the rifle-pits; Captain Wiedrich's battery, from which two pieces had been detached to General Barlow's brigade, stood near Colonel Buschbeck's right on high ground. On the left of Colonel Buschbeck, General Barlow's brigade, with one section of Captain Wiedrich's battery. Farther to the left, troops of other corps. A rifle-pit was constructed, running north and south, on the west of the eminence east of Dowdall's Tavern. The Reserve Artillery, which arrived in the course of the day, was placed on that eminence.

This position was, in my humble opinion, a good one to move from if the army had followed up the offensive, which, no doubt, had originally been contemplated. As a defensive position it presented a front only moderately strong to resist a parallel attack coming from the south. I say moderately strong, as the line, especially on our right, was very thin, and we had no general reserve. But if this position was intended to protect the right and rear of the army, a look at the map will show that it lacked some of the most essential requisites. Our right wing stood completely in the air, with nothing to lean upon, not even a strong *échelon*, and with no reliable cavalry to make reconnaissances, and that, too, in a forest thick enough not to permit any view to the front, flank, or rear, but not thick enough to prevent the approach of the enemy's troops. Our rear was at the mercy of the enemy, who was at perfect liberty to walk right around us through the large gap between von Gilsa's right and the cavalry force which was stationed at Ely's Ford, and which, at all events, had no considerable power of resistance. If it was really the intention that we should act on the defensive and cover the right and rear of the whole army, our right ought to have been drawn back toward the Rapidan, to rest on that river, at or near the mouth of Hunting Run, the corps abandoning so much of the Plank road as to enable it to establish a solid line. As we were actually situ-

ated, an attack from the west and northwest could not be resisted for any length of time without a complete change of front on our part. To such a change, especially if it was to be made in haste, the formation of our forces was exceedingly unfavorable.

It was almost impossible to maneuver some of our regiments under fire of the enemy, hemmed in as they were on the old turnpike by embankments and rifle-pits in front and thick woods in the rear, drawn out in long, deployed lines, giving just room enough for the stacks of arms and a narrow passage; and this old Turnpike road was at the same time the only line of communication we had between the different parts of our front. Such was the position occupied by the Eleventh Corps on May 2.

In the course of the forenoon I was informed that large columns of the enemy could be seen from General Devens' headquarters, moving from east to west on a road running nearly parallel with the Plank road, on a ridge at a distance of about 2 miles or over. I observed them plainly as they moved on. I rode back to your headquarters, and on the way ordered Captain Dilger to look for good artillery positions on the field fronting west, as the troops would, in all probability, have to execute a change of front.

The matter was largely discussed at your headquarters, and I entertained and expressed in our informal conversations the opinion that we should form upon the open ground we then occupied, with our front at right angles with the Plank road, lining the church grove and the border of the woods east of the open plain with infantry, placing strong *échelons* behind both wings, and distributing the artillery along the front on ground most favorable for its action, especially on the eminence on the right and left of Dowdall's Tavern. In this position, sweeping the open plains before us with our artillery and musketry, and checking the enemy with occasional offensive returns, we might have been able to maintain ourselves even against superior forces at least long enough to give General Hooker time to take measures according to the exigencies of the moment. Soon afterward we were informed that two divisions of General Sickles' corps were to attack in flank and rear the column of the enemy which we had seen marching, and you were requested to detach one of your brigades for their support. This weakened the force you might have used as a general reserve very materially.

In the absence of orders, but becoming more and more convinced that the enemy's attack would come from the west and fall upon our right and rear, I took it upon my own responsibility to detach two regiments from the second line of my Second Brigade, and to place them in a good position on the right and left of the Ely's Ford road, west of Hawkins' farm, so as to check the enemy if he should attack our extreme right and penetrate through the woods at that point. This was subsequently approved by you. The regiments I selected were the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin. The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania had to relieve the pickets of the Second Brigade, and was replaced by the Fifty-eighth New York. The Eighty-second Ohio I placed at some distance behind the left of the Fifty-eighth New York. The disposition of my troops was then as shown on Diagram No. 3, and, no orders reaching me, it remained so until the battle commenced. With these exceptions, no change was made in the position occupied by the corps.

Brigadier-General Schimmelfennig, commanding my First Brigade, made several reconnaissances in his front and that of General Devens, especially on the Plank road and through the wooded country south of

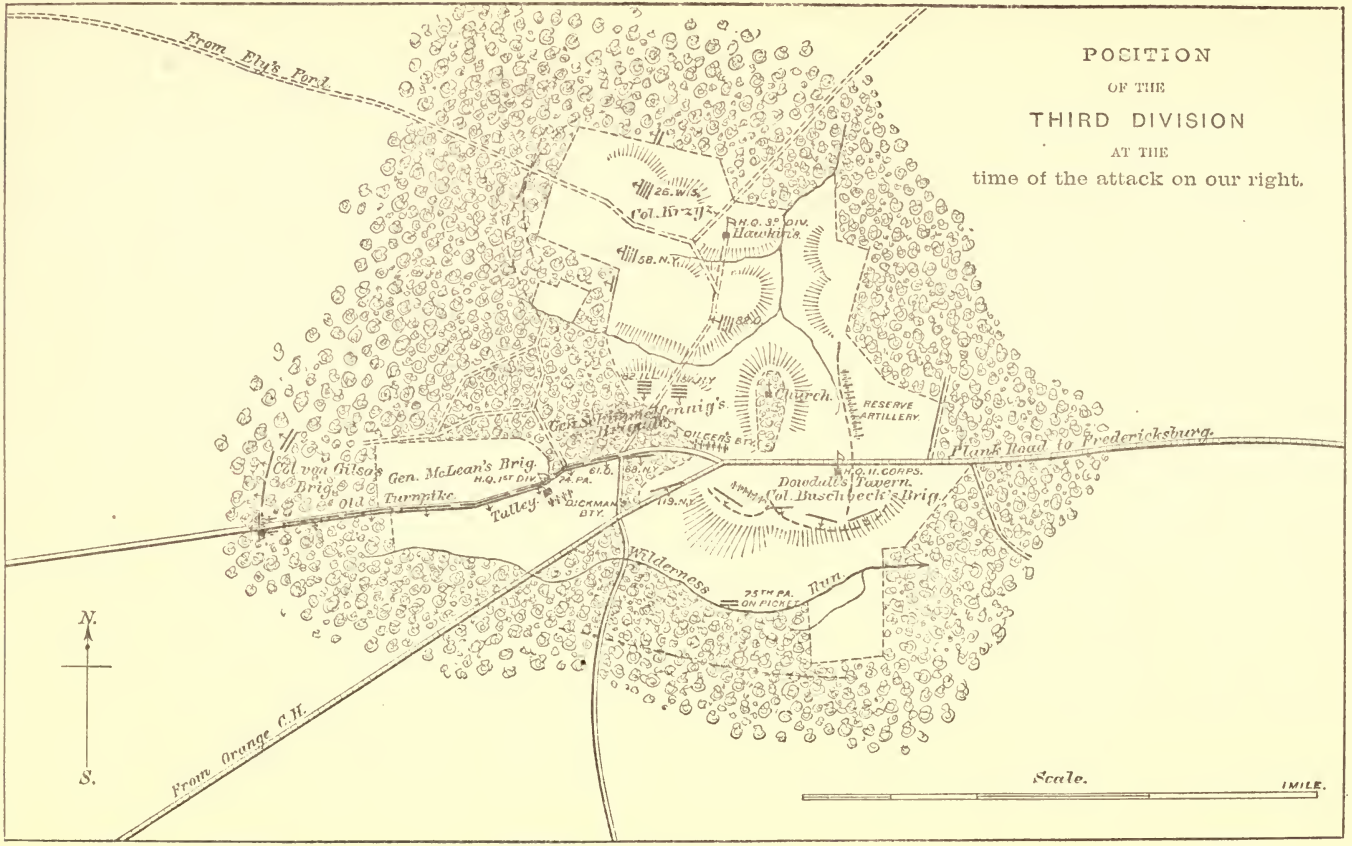

DIAGRAM No. III.

it; but these reconnaissances, made with infantry, were necessarily confined to a limited compass, and brought no other fact to light but that the enemy's skirmishers were found at a distance of 1½ to 2 miles in considerable number.

Meanwhile we heard General Sickles' artillery, but the firing did not continue long, so that it seemed as if the attack on the flank and rear of that column of the enemy which we had seen marching toward our right had been checked or given up.

It was between 3 and 4 p. m. when the section of artillery attached to Colonel von Gilsa's brigade gave two discharges, followed by a short musketry fire. We hastened to the front, and received the report that only a few rebel cavalrymen had shown themselves on the old turnpike, and that the artillery had fired without orders. All became quiet again. I ordered General Schimmelfennig to push another reconnaissance up the Plank road. The instructions he received from headquarters were to the effect that he should avoid everything that might bring on an engagement. The reconnoitering party returned after some time with the report that they had heard the yells and shouts of a large number of men behind the enemy's line of skirmishers. The cavalry, which had been attached to your command but a few days before, and whose business it was to clear up our front and flank, repeatedly reported that at some distance from our pickets they had been fired upon, and that then, of course, they could go no farther. Immediately before the enemy rushed upon us, a reconnoitering party of that cavalry went into the woods in front of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin; returned after about ten minutes, and informed the officers of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin that it was all right, and then went quietly to rest behind Hawkins' farm.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when we suddenly heard a sharp artillery and musketry fire on our extreme right. I at once ordered all regiments within my reach to change front. The One hundred and nineteenth New York I took out of its position in the woods, facing south, and formed it near the junction of the Plank road and the old turnpike, facing west. The Sixty-eighth New York received the order to occupy the western edge of the same piece of woods, the southern border of which had been occupied by the One hundred and nineteenth. On the right of the One hundred and nineteenth formed the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, then the Eighty-second Illinois, and farther to the right the Eighty-second Ohio, the latter receiving from me the order to cover the left of the Fifty-eighth New York, to fire one volley if the enemy should break through the woods in front, and then to make a bayonet charge. The Fifty-eighth New York and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, on the extreme right, remained as they were, under the immediate command of Colonel Krzyzanowski. Captain Dilger, commanding my battery, drew his pieces back to the high ground, near Wiedrich's battery, and opened upon the columns of the enemy as soon as they showed themselves on the old turnpike.

To change the front of the regiments deployed in line on the old Turnpike road was extremely difficult. In the first place, they were hemmed in between a variety of obstacles in front and dense pine brush in their rear. Then the officers had hardly had time to give a command when almost the whole of General McLean's brigade, mixed up with a number of Colonel von Gilsa's men, came rushing down the road from General Devens' headquarters in wild confusion, and, worse than that, the battery of the First Division broke in upon my right at a full run. This confused mass of guns, caissons, horses, and men broke

lengthwise through the ranks of my regiments deployed in line on the road. While this was going on, several men of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, which formed my extreme right, were shot from behind, the enemy having already penetrated into the woods immediately in the rear of our original position. It was evident that under such circumstances it was an utter impossibility to establish a front at that point. The whole line deployed on the old turnpike, facing south, was rolled up and swept away in a moment. If the regiments had remained as they were at first formed, in column on the open field, it would have been easy to give them a correct front by a simple wheeling, and the turmoil on the road would not have disturbed them. As it was, the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-first Ohio Regiments, which I had counted among the best I had, and which had never been guilty of any discreditable conduct, could do nothing but endeavor to rally behind the second line.

This second line, as above described, had changed front, and was formed behind a rise of ground between the church grove and the woods, from which the enemy was expected, but every evolution was attended with the greatest difficulty, as the scattered men of the First Division were continually breaking through our ranks.

In my extreme right, where the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and the Fifty-eighth New York stood, things wore a similar aspect. A short time after the attack had commenced, a large number of men of the First Brigade, First Division, came running back through the woods, the enemy following closely on their heels. Captain [Frederick] Braun, commanding the Fifty-eighth New York, fell from his horse, mortally wounded, immediately after having deployed his regiment. The enemy was, however, received at that point with great firmness. The Fifty-eighth New York, a very small regiment, exposed to a flanking fire from the left, where the enemy broke through, and severely pressed in front, was pushed back after a struggle of several minutes. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, flanked on both sides and exposed to a terrible fire in front, maintained the unequal contest for a considerable time. This young regiment, alone and unsupported, firmly held the ground where I had placed it for about twenty minutes; nor did it fall back until I ordered it to do so.

There is hardly an officer in the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin who has not at least received a bullet through his clothes. Had it not been for the praiseworthy firmness of these men the enemy would have obtained possession of the woods opposite without resistance, taken the north and south rifle-pit from the rear, and appeared on the Plank road between Dowdall's Tavern and Chancellorsville before the artillery could have been withdrawn. The order to fall back to the border of the woods behind was given to Colonel Krzyzanowski in consequence of the following circumstances:

The tide of fugitives had hardly subsided a little on our left, when the enemy's columns, preceded by a thick cloud of skirmishers, presented themselves on and to the right and left of the old turnpike. My regiments had hardly had time to change their position and to wheel into the new front, under what difficulties I have above stated. They had just formed behind the little rise of ground in front of the church grove when the enemy's columns issued from the woods.

The enemy's front of attack, as we saw it, extended considerably beyond our extreme right. His regiments were formed apparently in column by division, the skirmishers throwing themselves into the intervals whenever their advance was checked. The enemy was formed at

least three, perhaps four, lines of columns deep, the intervals between lines being very short, the whole presenting a heavy, solid mass.

It was observed by Captain Dilger that several regiments marched from Talley's farm by the right flank down to the Plank road and the low ground south of it, so as to envelop our left. The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, which was on picket, was thus taken in the rear, and in its dispersed condition found itself, of course, obliged to fall back, its line of skirmishers, which was facing south, being driven in from the flank or captured. The regiment lost a number of men killed and wounded and a good many prisoners, among the latter Lieutenant-Colonel Matzdorff.

As the enemy emerged from the woods, the regiments of my second line stopped him with a well-directed and rapid fire. Colonel Peissner, of the One hundred and nineteenth New York, a gentleman of the highest order of character and ability, and an officer of great merit, was one of the first to fall, pierced by two bullets.

The enemy was gaining rapidly on the left of the One hundred and nineteenth, which was then exposed to a very severe enfilading fire. The line fell back step by step to the neighborhood of the church grove, facing about and firing as it yielded. Meanwhile the batteries of Captains Dilger and Wiedrich had kept up a rapid fire, first with spherical case, upon the enemy's columns as they descended from Talley's farm, and then with grape and canister. In and on both sides of the church grove the regiments halted, to make another stand.

Colonel Hecker, of the Eighty-second Illinois, fell, wounded, from his horse while holding the colors of his regiment in his hands and giving the order to charge bayonets. Major Rolshausen, of the same regiment, who then assumed command, was wounded immediately afterward.

The Eighty-second Ohio was directed to draw farther to the right, and to occupy the projecting angle of the woods on the right and rear of the church grove; but, while executing this order, one of your aides directed him to occupy the right of the north and south rifle-pit, where the regiment established itself.

About that time one of Colonel Krzyzanowski's aides came to me, asking for re-enforcements, as the Twenty sixth Wisconsin, being nearly enveloped on all sides, could no longer maintain its position. Having no re-enforcements to send, I gave the order to fall back to the border of the woods east of the open ground. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin then marched in retreat in good order, facing about and firing as often as possible.

Meanwhile the enemy, after having forced back the One hundred and nineteenth New York by his enfilading fire, gained rapidly on the left of Captain Dilger's battery. This battery and that of Captain Wiedrich remained in position until the very last moment. Captain Dilger limbered up only when the enemy's infantry was already between his pieces. His horse was shot under him, as well as the two wheel horses and one lead horse of one of his guns. After an ineffectual effort to drag this piece along with the dead horses still hanging in the harness, he had to abandon it to the enemy. The conduct of this brilliant officer was, on this as on all former occasions, exemplary.

The enemy was now pouring in great force upon our right and left, and the position in and near the church grove could no longer be held. The two regiments still remaining there gave several discharges, and then fell back in good order. Arriving near the north and south rifle pit, General Schimmelfennig ordered the Eighty-second Illinois to charge

into the projecting corner of the woods on the right, the border of which was already in possession of the enemy. The One hundred and fifty-seventh was directed to fall back along the Plank road, so as to clear the front of the rifle-pit, which seemed to be well filled with men, and to take position on the border of the woods behind. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin had, in the meantime, been very severely pressed on the extreme right, and there the regiment lost somewhat its compactness, the woods being very thick and the wing companies becoming detached. It was at that moment when I rejoined you behind the rifle-pit, which was manned in the center by some of Colonel Buschbeck's regiments; on the left by several companies of the Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Ohio, and One hundred and nineteenth New York, and on the extreme right by the Eighty-second Ohio. Several pieces of the Reserve Artillery were still firing.

Behind the rifle-pit there was a confused mass of men belonging to all divisions, whom we made every possible effort to rally and reorganize, a thing extremely difficult under the fire of the enemy. I succeeded once in gathering a numerous crowd, and, placing myself at its head, led it forward with a hurrah. It followed me some distance, but was again dispersed by the enemy's fire. One of my staff officers was wounded on that occasion. I tried the same experiment two or three times, but always with the same result.

The enemy advancing on our right and left with rapidity, the artillery ceased firing, and soon the rifle-pit was given up. The Eighty-second Ohio maintained itself very bravely there until the whole of the rifle-pit was abandoned. The loss of that regiment on this spot was very heavy. It was then after 7 p. m.

The retreat now became general, and the confusion increased as the troops marched through the woods. The One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, still in good order, stopped several times, firing and charging upon the pursuing enemy.

Captain Dilger had sent his battery toward Chancellorsville, keeping one piece with him, which he brought several times into action with very good success during the retreat of the corps. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, Eighty-second Ohio, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, and the Eighty-second Illinois halted on the right of a line occupied by what was supposed to be General Berry's division. There they remained until about 8.30 p. m., when they retreated farther, to an open space north of Chancellorsville.

After 9 o'clock, the order reached them to march to the rallying place of the Eleventh Corps, west of the Chancellor house. I rallied large fragments of several regiments partly behind the abatis in the woods, partly a little farther back, near the creek west of the Chancellor house. It was about 9 o'clock when I marched with them to the general rendezvous. The corps was reorganized before 11 o'clock.

Early on the morning of May 3, I was ordered to relieve General Humphreys' division, on the extreme left of the army, near Scott's Mills. Nothing happened in my front except a little skirmishing.

At about 11 p. m. I was relieved by the Twelfth Corps, and then took position behind the First Division, which was deployed in the rifle-pits, our right resting on the Second Corps.

In the course of the 4th, my division took a more concentrated position, five regiments being deployed in the rifle-pits and five in column, in the second line, on the extreme right of the corps. Nothing but light skirmishing in our front. So my division remained on the 5th.

Early on the morning of the 6th, we recrossed the Rappahannock at

United States Ford, together with the rest of the army. On the evening of the same day, I reached my old encampment, near Stafford Court-House.

The losses suffered by my division in the action of May 2 were very severe in proportion to my whole effective force. I had 15 officers killed, 23 wounded, and 15 missing, and 102 men killed, 365 wounded, and 441 missing; total, 953.* Of those reported as missing, a good many have already been found wounded in the hospitals, and it is probable that a large proportion of them were left killed or wounded on the battle-field. My whole loss amounted to about 23 per cent.

In closing this report, I beg leave to make one additional remark. The Eleventh Corps, and, by error or malice, especially the Third Division, has been held up to the whole country as a band of cowards. My division has been made responsible for the defeat of the Eleventh Corps, and the Eleventh Corps for the failure of the campaign. Preposterous as this is, yet we have been overwhelmed by the army and the press with abuse and insult beyond measure. We have borne as much as human nature can endure. I am far from saying that on May 2 everybody did his duty to the best of his power. But one thing I will say, because I know it: these men are no cowards. I have seen most of them fight before this, and they fought as bravely as any. I am also far from saying that it would have been quite impossible to do better in the position the corps occupied on May 2; but I have seen with my own eyes troops who now affect to look down upon the Eleventh Corps with sovereign contempt behave much worse under circumstances far less trying.

Being charged with such an enormous responsibility as the failure of a campaign involves, it would seem to me that every commander in this corps has a right to a fair investigation of his conduct and of the circumstances surrounding him and his command on that occasion. I would, therefore, most respectfully and most urgently ask for permission to publish this report. Every statement contained therein is strictly truthful, to the best of my information. If I have erred in any particular, my errors can easily be corrected. But if what I say is true, I deem it due to myself and those who serve under me that the country should know it.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,

Major-General, Comdg. Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,

Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,

May 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I would respectfully ask for permission to publish my report on the part taken by my division in the action of the 2d of May. My reasons for making this request are the following:

The conduct of the Eleventh Corps, and especially of my division, has been so outrageously and so persistently misrepresented by the press throughout the country, and officers, as well as men, have had and still have to suffer so much abuse and insult at the hands of the rest of

* But see revised statement, p. 183.

the army, that they would seem to have a right to have a true statement of the circumstances of the case laid before the people. so that they may hope to be judged by their true merits.

It is a very hard thing for soldiers to be universally stigmatized as cowards, and apt to demoralize them more than a defeat. Without claiming for the officers and men of my command anything that is not due them, I would respectfully represent that in my humble opinion it would be but just, and greatly for the benefit of the *morale* of the men, that the country should be made to understand the disastrous occurrence of the 2d of May in its true character.

If the publication of my report should seem inexpedient to you, I would respectfully ask for a court of inquiry, to publicly investigate the circumstances surrounding my command on the 2d of May, and the causes of its defeat.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General, Comdg. Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 18, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. I hope soon to be able to transmit all the reports of the recent battles, and meanwhile I cannot approve of the publication of an isolated report.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 21, 1863.

GENERAL: The arrangement spoken of between yourself and the Secretary of War with regard to my transfer to another army is not acceptable, under present circumstances. You remember that about seven weeks ago I expressed a desire to leave with my troops, for the reason that I anticipated difficulties which would be apt to impair the efficiency of the corps. The disaster which befell us on the 2d of May has brought about a state of things which seems to justify my apprehensions in a much larger measure than I had expected; nevertheless it is now impossible for me and my troops to agree to an arrangement which formerly we would have been happy to accept.

My reasons are these: I have been most outrageously slandered by the press. Ridiculous as it may seem, my division has been made responsible for the defeat of the corps; my officers and men have been called cowards. If we go now, will it not have the appearance as if we were shaken off by the Army of the Potomac? Would it not to a certainty confirm the slanders circulated about me? Would it not seem as if I voluntarily accepted the responsibility for the disaster of May 2? To such an arrangement, under such circumstances, I can never consent.

I have asked for one of two things: Either the publication of my official report or a court of inquiry, so that the true facts may come to light

and the responsibility for the disaster be fairly apportioned. For this and nothing else have I asked, and I shall urge this with all possible energy. Although under all other circumstances I should be willing to go to some other theater of war, under these circumstances I am satisfied with my command as it is and where it is. I consider it a duty to myself and my men to stand right here until the mist that hangs over the events of the 2d of May is cleared up.

Besides, I had a conversation with General Hooker, in the course of which this subject was incidentally touched, and he pronounced himself decidedly opposed to my going, either without or with my troops.

I am, general, most respectfully, yours,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Headquarters Eleventh Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 22, 1863.

General Schurz expressed in a conversation with me on the 19th instant his desire to go with his division to some other army. I wondered at it at the time. I believe that it would militate against him and his command to be transferred at this juncture. I withdraw my request, and will make every effort to reconcile all difficulties arising from the different nationalities in this command.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Brooke's Station, May 21, 1863.

List of German troops in the Eleventh Army Corps.

[Forwarded by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, May 21, 1863.]

Command.	Present.		Present and absent.		
	For duty.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
First Division:					
41st New York	371	428	25	584	609
54th New York	243	280	21	382	403
68th New York	259	311	29	410	439
153d Pennsylvania	639	686	36	815	851
107th Ohio	443	512	24	667	691
Second Division:					
27th Pennsylvania	289	394	27	449	476
73d Pennsylvania	328	375	26	482	508
29th New York	310	350	32	485	517
Third Division:					
74th Pennsylvania	384	417	31	500	531
75th Pennsylvania	248	277	27	413	440
45th New York	452	525	31	559	590
119th New York	279	357	31	487	518
82d Illinois	359	423	35	554	589
58th New York	207	253	19	339	358
26th Wisconsin	471	548	31	794	825

The following regiments are exclusively German: Forty-first New York, Fifty-fourth New York, Sixty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-fifth, and Fifty-eighth New York, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and Eighty-second Illinois, numbering 4,206 present.

The following regiments are mixed nationalties: One hundred and nineteenth New York, One hundred and seventh Ohio, Seventy-third Pennsylvania, and One hundred and fifty-third Pennsylvania, numbering 1,930 present.

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CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: To my application for permission to publish my report of the part taken by my division in the battle of Chancellorsville, I received, through the Adjutant-General, the reply that "it is contrary to orders to publish the reports of battles except through the proper official channels."

In accordance with this, I would, for the reasons enumerated in my letter of the 18th instant, respectfully request you to publish my report when it reaches the War Department through the proper channel.

I would also most respectfully repeat my request that if the publication of my report should seem inexpedient to you, a court of inquiry be granted me for the purpose of publicly investigating the circumstances surrounding my command on the 2d of May, the causes of its defeat, and my conduct on that occasion.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,
Major-General, Comdg. Third Div., Eleventh Army Corps.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
May 30, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. With reference to the court of inquiry asked for, I recommend that the request be granted. I do not know of any charges against General Schurz from an official quarter, but I do not shrink from a thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the disaster of May 2.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

JUNE 4, 1863.

Publication of partial reports not approved till the general commanding has time to make his report.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

No. 253.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 11TH ARMY CORPS,
May 10, 1863.

GENERAL: The officers and men of this brigade of your division, filled with indignation, come to me, with newspapers in their hands, and ask if such be the rewards they may expect for the sufferings they have endured and the bravery they have displayed. The most infamous falsehoods have been circulated through the papers in regard to the conduct of the troops of your division in the battle of the 2d instant. It would seem as if a nest of vipers had but waited for an auspicious moment to spit out their poisonous slanders upon this heretofore honored corps. Little would it heed were these reports but emanations from the prurient imaginations of those who live by dipping their pens in the blood of the slain, instead of standing up for the country, sword and musket in hand; but they are dated "headquarters of General Hooker," and they are signed by responsible names.

The reports of the officers commanding regiments in this brigade will be sent in to-morrow, and at an early day I shall have the honor to hand in my own; but will you allow me here to mention a few facts, and to ask, in behalf of my brigade, becoming satisfaction?

It is known now, at least, I trust, that the first division which gave way on that day (because attacked in front and from the flank and rear) was that of General Devens, Colonel von Gilsa's brigade firing one round per man and General McLean's not firing at all; that it was the second line of your division which, though overrun by the First Division, changed front from the south to the west in less than two minutes' time, the brigade battery, that of Captain Dilger, being on the left, and checked the heavy column of the enemy pouring in upon us from the front and both flanks; that the first line of your division, in conjunction with Colonel Buschbeck's brigade, formed in the rear of two of my regiments—the Eighty-second Illinois, Colonel Hecker, and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, Colonel Brown—and manned the rifle-pits, the Second Brigade of the Second Division being, at that critical moment, detached from the corps by order of Major-General Hooker. Your two brigades and that of Colonel Buschbeck, numbering together not quite 4,000 muskets, were the men who stood the brunt of the battle and held at bay the enemy's masses for at least one hour. Colonel von Gilsa's and General McLean's brigades could not be rallied again. Captain [Charles W.] Dietrich, my assistant adjutant-general, seizing the colors of one of the regiments of McLean's, planted it in the ground, and endeavored in vain to rally the regiment. These three brigades, though outflanked on both wings, firmly stood their ground until sufficient time had elapsed for the corps behind to come to their support and take up a position in the rear. This is all that under the circumstances could be expected from your command. For the surprise by the flank and from the rear in broad daylight, and that by a force quadruple our own, it is not the Third Division that should be held accountable, but the First Division, the right wing, and those whose duty it was to foresee such an event and to prepare for it.

My report will conclusively show that my brigade and the Third Division did everything possible to avert the catastrophe which followed. The only reconnaissances undertaken were those made by my

brigade, and the enemy's movements were reported by me fully two hours before the battle commenced.

General, I am an old soldier. To this hour I have been proud to command the brave men of this brigade; but I am sure that unless these infamous falsehoods be retracted and reparations made, their good-will and soldierly spirit will be broken, and I shall no longer be at the head of the same brave men whom I have had heretofore the honor to lead. In the name of truth and common honesty; in the name of the good cause of our country, I ask, therefore, for satisfaction. If our superior officers be not sufficiently in possession of the facts, I demand an investigation; if they are, I demand that the miserable penny-a-liners who have slandered the division be excluded, by a public order, from our lines, and that the names of the originators of these slanders be made known to me and my brigade, that they may be held responsible for their acts.

Respectfully,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ,
Commanding Division.

No. 254.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon, Eighty-second Illinois Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA., *May* —, 1863.

SIR: In regard to the part my regiment took in the action on Saturday, May 2, I beg leave to report:

The regiment arrived with the brigade at a place near Hawkins' farm on the 30th of April, between 6 and 7 p. m. On the 1st of May, at 10 p. m., a working party, consisting of 200 men, with a guard of 100 men for protection, under the command of Major Rolshausen, were ordered out to blockade the road in our front and south of the Plank road. This work was completed about 1 a. m. of the 2d of May, when the major, with his command, returned to the regiment. In the forenoon of the same day the regiment was ordered out on a reconnaissance. It marched under command of Colonel Hecker, and, after it had proceeded in a southerly direction as far as Carpenter's farm, we received your order to join the brigade, which order we immediately complied with. We arrived there between 12 and 1 p. m., and took position in the rear of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, in column. Between 5 and 6 p. m. the colonel received the order that his men should make themselves comfortable, but soon afterward we heard a heavy fire on our right. The brigade signal to assemble was immediately sounded, and our regiment fell in. At the same time horses, mules, and ambulances of the First Division came running in the greatest confusion and disorder from the right, and passed in the rear of the regiment. We immediately formed line of battle, facing to the west, during the formation of which 2 of our men fell. We then marched in line of battle and in good order to the top of a little hill in our rear, and there faced the enemy. During these movements, men of the First Division continued to run in the greatest confusion on our right. We commenced firing, and the regiment fired at least 6 rounds from this position. The

enemy advanced with a steady and heavy fire, in compact masses. Through his advance from the right he drove the troops on the right of the regiment to our rear, exposing us to a heavy front and flank fire. You then personally ordered the colonel to fall back a little from the top of the hill. The regiment fell back 15 yards in good order, leaving about 70 killed and wounded on the ground it had occupied. Colonel Hecker then took the flag in his hand, cheering his men to make a charge as soon as the enemy should arrive at the proper distance, but, observing that the right of the regiment, which had been exposed to a heavy flank fire, gave way, he returned the flag to the color-bearer, and hastened to the right, but, before he arrived there, received a shot through the left thigh. He rode behind the center of the regiment, where he fell from his horse. The major, who went to his assistance, was wounded in the leg immediately afterward. The regiment fell back to the woods in its rear, having received your orders to do so.

The officers rallied as many men as possible around the colors, and retired in good order to the edge of the woods, keeping a steady fire, which considerably checked the advance of the enemy. The men which they gathered here formed in line on the right of the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York. The enemy had followed them very close, and when he arrived at about 40 or 50 yards distant, they fired a round, and retreated in good order about 100 yards. There they stopped again, and fired 2 more rounds, which were very effective, and after which the enemy did not follow them. The march to the rear was then continued until we arrived on the ground where the brigade was forming. At the different halts we lost the balance of our killed and wounded, making in all a loss of 156 killed, wounded, and missing, which included 7 commissioned officers.* After the regiment had joined the brigade, we marched with the brigade, under your command, to the Chancellor house.

I do not think it necessary to say anything about the further movements of the regiment, as they have been made under your personal command and observation, the regiment not leaving the brigade on any detached duty. I only beg leave to say, as I personally have not been in action, being at the time sick at Chicago, Ill., I had to make this report according to the statements I solicited from the officers of my regiment. Their statements varied in several points, but I have endeavored to make the report as correct as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD S. SALOMON,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Eighty-second Illinois Vols.

Brig. Gen. A. Schimmelfennig,

Commanding 1st Brig., 3d Div., 11th Army Corps.

No. 255.

Report of Lieut. Col. Adolph von Hartung, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Hdqrs. 74th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., *May* 4, 1863.

General: Herewith I have the honor to send to you a report concerning that part of the battle of Chancellor's farm in which the Seventy-fourth was engaged, May 2.

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* But see revised statement, p. 183.

Before beginning the fight, the regiment was formed in line of battle facing the Plank road from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House. Different regiments of the First Division of the Eleventh Corps were in the same manner posted on our right and the Sixty-first Ohio on our left.

At about 5.30 p. m. the regiments on our right were suddenly attacked in very great force by the enemy, and his attack was directed on our right flank and back. The regiment on our right broke through the ranks of the Seventy-fourth Regiment in such a manner that the regiment got at once thrown in such disorder that a restoring of order was an utter impossibility. The first we ever knew of the enemy was that our men, while sitting on their knapsacks and ready to spring to their arms, were shot from the rear and flank. A surprise in broad daylight, a case not yet heard of in the history of any war, was so complete that the men had not even time to take their arms before they were thrown in the wildest confusion. The different regiments on our right were in a few minutes all mixed up with the Seventy-fourth. The enemy pressed heavily. Some guns of Dieckmann's battery in front, without firing a single shot, broke through the whole mixed crowd, and the regiment could, under such circumstances, do nothing else but retreat through the woods.

Preserving as much order as possible, I led the regiment back behind a rifle-pit near the old headquarters of Major-General Howard. About 50 paces in front of this rifle-pit, right near the road, I found Major-General Howard, who was crying, "Stop; face about; do not retreat any farther!" This was well said, but impossible to be done. The troops were entirely mixed up, the panic was great, the enemy pressed heavily, the rifle-pits in the rear was already glittering with bayonets, and occasional shots from behind were showing the greatness of the danger of trying to rally the troops in front of the pit. To obey the order of Major-General Howard at this moment and at this place would have been certain useless destruction to every man of my regiment. The rifle-pit alone and nowhere else was the right place for rallying the troops. There the greatest order was soon restored, and the regiment awaited calmly the approach of the enemy. Different regiments were on our right and left. On our right I remember the One hundred and nineteenth and Sixty-eighth New York Regiments, all well rallied again. We were soon furiously attacked, but the enemy was handsomely checked and driven back. The men stuck to their colors and fought bravely, but renewed attacks of superior forces and flank movements of the enemy made all the troops on our left fall back. Our artillery, too, retreated, and broke through the rifle-pits and through our ranks. The troops on our right, too, withdrew, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment, nearly left alone, could not keep up the defense any longer, and consequently retreated. A part of the men, as it does always happen, got separated from the main part of the regiment and retreated on their own hook.

The main part of the regiment retreated in the greatest order up to a point near Major-General Hooker's headquarters, where the whole Eleventh Corps was rallied again. The whole regiment was soon rallied again, some few stragglers excepted, who joined during the night and next morning.

At roll-call, held at about 10 p. m., 60 men were missing; of these 3 officers and 16 men are positively either killed or wounded, the rest taken prisoners or missing.

I have the honor to take this opportunity to mention to you the

names of the following sergeants of this regiment detailed for color-guard, who, in a moment of the greatest danger, behaved most nobly and bravely, and to whom the whole regiment is indebted for not losing its flag: Sergeant [George] Ekert, color-bearer; Sergeant [Henry] Bender, Company A; Sergeant [George] Nissel, Company D; Sergeant [Joseph] Frey, Company G, and Sergt. W. Kruger, Company B.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

A. VON HARTUNG,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 74th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding First Brigade..

No. 256.

Report of Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, Fifty-eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

NEAR BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report about the engagement of May 2, near Wilderness Run, Va.:

About 11 a. m., May 2, I received your orders to withdraw two regiments from the position my brigade had occupied since the previous day, they being at that time placed in reserve fronting to the south. The position which was assigned to the two regiments was a reserve for the First Division, and, fronting to the west, partly formed the extreme right wing of the whole army. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered to take this position.

About 11 p. m. I received orders to detail one regiment of my brigade for picket duty, to relieve the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, for which duty I ordered the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the exception of about 60 men, which were in excess of the number required for picket duty. Of these, 45 men were detailed to form part of the skirmishing line. To replace the regiment thus detailed, I ordered the Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, which still occupied the place assigned to it the day before. The disposition of my troops before the engagement was, consequently, as follows (see annexed sketch):* The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers on picket, except 60 men; One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers on the left wing of the First Brigade, Third Division, deployed in line along the Orange Court-House Plank road, fronting south, and the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers in the position above indicated, fronting west. I remained with my staff with the two last-named regiments. About 400 paces in front of the latter two regiments, the skirmish line of 80 men of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers and 45 men from the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; the Twenty-sixth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in close column to the center on the extreme right, and the Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers on the left, with deploying distance between them.

About 6 p. m. firing was heard in front toward the left of my line,

* Not found.

and but a short time afterward I discovered a part of the First Division coming down upon the left of my troops in the greatest disorder. Meanwhile the firing drew nearer. I inquired into the cause of the disorder, and was informed by officers and men of that division that the enemy came in such force and was pushing so rapidly that they were obliged to fall back. My skirmishers retained their position, and were not engaged until some minutes afterward, when, after some resistance, the enemy's force obliged them to fall back upon the regiments, which was done in good order, as also the deploying into line of the latter.

It appeared, however, that the enemy came upon our lines in an oblique direction, completely outflanking my forces on the right, and massing in front of them, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw; but, not desiring to take the responsibility, I sent one of my staff officers, Lieutenant [Louis H.] Orleman, to you, with a request for re-enforcements, but I received orders from you to fall back to the border of the woods on the right of the intrenchments, which woods, being very thick, caused the wing companies of the regiments to be detached. When the intrenchments were abandoned, my troops fell back upon the line occupied by General Berry's division. Here I was joined by the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Robinson, part of the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, and the One hundred and fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Colonel Brown. We occupied this position for upward of one hour. The firing having by that time been somewhat discontinued, and my forces being separated from the rest of the corps, I concluded to make proper efforts to join the rest of the corps near a large farm-house north of Chancellorsville, in which I succeeded. Nearly one hour later I received orders to proceed to Chancellorsville, and there join the remainder of the troops.

As to the behavior of the troops under my command, I must confess that they behaved well and to my satisfaction. The Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, as well as the Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, stood their ground until it became untenable. The officers exerted themselves to cheer their men.

Of the One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers I cannot mention much, from the fact that this regiment was detached from the rest of the brigade. I have ascertained that it fought well.

Of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the skirmishers reflect credit on their regiment.

It would be doing injustice to many if I should particularly mention the name of any line officer. I therefore leave such to the respective regimental commanders. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning the names of Col. W. H. Jacobs, Lieutenant-Colonel Boebel, Major Baetz, and Adjutant Schlosser, all of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who led their men to the best of their abilities and with coolness; also Capt. E. Koenig, of the Fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, who, after Captain Braun, its commander, had been killed, took command of the regiment.

Of Col. E. Peissner, One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, I can speak only with admiration, he having cheered his men at the moment he fell, as I am told by many of his officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lockman, of the same regiment, is said to have acted bravely and with coolness.

Respecting the officers on my staff, I have reason to express my entire satisfaction, they having executed my orders with the greatest promptness, and every one of them has received marks which prove that they have been in the midst of the shower of lead.

The total loss of the brigade is, as near as can be ascertained, as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	6	5	10	21
Enlisted men	55	189	169	413
Total*	61	194	179	434

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Col., Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., 11th Army Corps.

Maj. Gen. CARL SCHURZ,
Commanding Third Division.

No. 257.

Report of Lieut. Col. John T. Lockman, One hundred and nineteenth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 8, 1863.

COLONEL: In accordance with your order of this day, I beg leave to report as follows:

At the time the enemy attacked our right, on the afternoon of the 2d instant, the One hundred and nineteenth New York was posted on the edge of the road leading toward Culpeper, facing to the front, and expecting an attack in that direction. When the firing commenced, Colonel Peissner, by order of General Schurz, moved the regiment up to the fork of the two main roads leading west, and posted it across both.

Here we awaited the enemy, and engaged him until he made an attack on the left of our regiment, and also attacked with heavy masses our right flank. The position then became untenable, and we retired to the line of breastworks in our rear, where we reformed. We were forced also from this position by an enfilading fire from the right, and, endeavoring to retreat along the road toward Chancellorsville, were broken by the stream of straggling cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Part of the regiment took up several positions with the Twelfth Corps, and part united with McLean's division. The whole was reorganized on Sunday, whilst holding the position on the left of the line.

Our loss amounted in killed, wounded, and missing to 126, among whom were Colonel Peissner and 5 officers.

Most respectfully, &c.,

[JOHN T. LOCKMAN.]

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., 11th Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 183.

No. 258.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps.

HDQRS. TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 17, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of the troops under my command, from April 27 to the 6th instant:

In obedience to instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Twelfth Corps marched, on April 27, from its present position to a point near Hartwood Church. On the 28th, the march was continued, and the entire corps encamped at 4 p. m. near Kelly's Ford. At this point I was instructed to assume command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and to move both corps to Germanna Bridge on the following day, and, if possible, effect a crossing at once.

The Twelfth Corps commenced the march at 4 a. m. on the 29th, and was followed by the Eleventh Corps. Soon after leaving Kelly's Ford, the advance guard met a small force of the enemy's cavalry, and captured 1 captain and several privates within 4 miles of the ford.

During the entire march from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, the advance guard, consisting of the Sixth New York Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar commanding, was opposed by small bodies of cavalry, but the progress of the main body was but little delayed, and several captures were made on the march. On arriving at Germanna Ford, our crossing was opposed by a body of infantry, consisting of 125 men, who were posted in a mill and behind timber, which had been collected on the opposite side of the river for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge at this place. The Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin Volunteers were at once marched in line of battle to the bank of the river, and, after an exchange of a few shots, the enemy surrendered. The passage of the river was at once effected by the cavalry, followed by Generals Ruger's and Jackson's brigades, of Williams' division, and all the artillery of the corps.

While the troops were fording the river, the pioneers of the First Division were engaged in the construction of a bridge. This work, under the supervision of Generals Geary and Kane, was soon completed, and the remainder of the Twelfth Corps, with its pack trains and the entire Eleventh Corps, crossed the river on this bridge. A strong position was taken on the opposite side of the river.

At daylight on the following morning, the march was resumed, Geary's division leading. Just before the head of the column reached the Wilderness, an attack was made on our right flank by a small body of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Two regiments were sent to drive away this force, while the main body continued its march.

The two corps arrived at Chancellorsville, Va., at about 2 p. m. on the 30th. The Twelfth Corps took position in the woods, on a line nearly parallel to the Plank road, with the left resting near Chancellorsville and the right near a church about 1½ miles therefrom. The Eleventh Corps joined the right of the Twelfth, with its right resting on Hunting Run. The Fifth Corps, which had crossed at Ely's Ford and arrived at Chancellorsville before either of the others, extended from Chancellorsville toward the United States Ford. The major-general commanding the army arrived at Chancellorsville on Thursday evening, the 30th, and I then resumed the command of the Twelfth Corps.

On Friday, at 11 a. m., pursuant to orders, I moved the Twelfth Corps from Chancellorsville toward Fredericksburg, on the Plank road. We met the skirmishers of the enemy about a mile from the Chancellor house; formed in line of battle and advanced, the enemy falling back toward the heights of Fredericksburg.

At about 1 p. m. orders were received to return to our original line. In this movement our loss was only 10 killed and wounded. Friday night and Saturday morning were spent in strengthening our position.

At 3.30 p. m. on Saturday, I received a note from General Sickles, stating that he was advancing a strong line of two brigades to ascertain whether the enemy was retreating; that General Birney reported that he had reached a brigade of the enemy in rifle-pits, posted, as he (General Sickles) thought, to cover the retreating column; that he would attack him if he was not stronger than reports so far represented, and occupy the road by which he was retreating, and that he desired me to support his advance. This note was at once referred to the commanding general, and, with his consent, I sent nearly all the First Division, under General Williams, to the support of General Birney, and at the same time advanced a portion of the Second Division, under General Geary, to feel the enemy in its front. It soon became evident that the enemy was in force in this position and strongly posted. The Second Division was, therefore, recalled, and directed to hold its original line.

While this division was retiring as ordered, the enemy attacked the extreme right of our line, which was held by the Eleventh Corps. I at once rode in that direction; but before arriving within a mile of the line met large numbers of that corps retiring in the utmost disorder. I at once dispatched two staff officers with orders to General Williams to return as rapidly as possible to his original line, hoping to make such disposition of his troops as would assist in checking the advance of the enemy. This order was promptly obeyed; but the enemy had possessed himself of the right of the line formerly occupied by General Williams before his arrival, and, in attempting to regain his position, Colonel Mathews, of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and nearly 200 of his regiment, were captured. Williams' division at once took possession of the left of the line formerly held by him, and formed Ruger's and Knipe's brigades in line on the left of and at right angles to the Plank road leading toward the Wilderness, his right connecting with the division of General Berry, formed on the right of the Plank road.

In the meantime Captain Best, chief of artillery of the Twelfth Corps, had by great exertions got thirty-four guns in position on the crest of the hill in rear of these divisions. The divisions of Generals Williams and Berry, with a well-directed fire from our artillery, checked the advance of the enemy. A portion of the troops under General Birney, on returning, took position on the crest of a hill nearly in prolongation of the line held by Geary's division. At about 12 o'clock Saturday night, a portion of these troops advanced against the enemy directly in front of Williams' division. As I had not been informed that a night attack was contemplated by our forces, I supposed, on hearing the firing, that the enemy were advancing on Williams' division, and at once opened upon them with our artillery. General Williams also fired upon all lines that made their appearance in his front. I have no information as to the damage suffered by our troops from our own fire, but fear that our losses must have been severe.

At daybreak on Sunday, May 3, the enemy commenced the attack

on Williams' and Berry's divisions. The troops of Birney's division, above mentioned as occupying the hill in prolongation of Geary's line, soon retired. A battery belonging to the same division, which was with these troops, was, I am informed, captured by the enemy. I know that immediately after the infantry had retired from this position a battery was used on this point against Geary's line with fearful effect, as it enfiladed his position completely. The efforts of the enemy for three hours were directed mainly against the divisions of Generals A. S. Williams and Berry.

Repeated efforts were made by heavy columns of the enemy to break these lines, but without effect; our troops held their ground with a determined bravery seldom equaled. Our artillery was advantageously posted and handled with great skill and effect.

At 8 a. m. I informed the commanding general of the fact that our small-arm ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that a new supply was necessary or that my troops must be relieved. As there was no ammunition on hand, a brigade of Birney's division was ordered to relieve a portion of Williams', which was done, but too late to prevent the advance of the enemy. Our artillery, also, which had been firing constantly for about three hours, was nearly exhausted of ammunition.

At about 9 a. m. the troops on the right of my command fell back, which was soon followed by a portion of my line. The enemy at once gained a position which enabled him to use his infantry against our batteries. The artillery, however, held its position until two battery commanders, Captain Hampton and Lieutenant Crosby, were killed beside their pieces, until 63 cannoneers were killed or wounded, and until 80 horses had been shot in the harness. The batteries were then retired to a position in rear of our second line without the loss of a single piece. The infantry also retired in much better order than could reasonably have been anticipated, and formed in rear of the new line. At 9 p. m. on Sunday, I was ordered to take a position on the extreme left of the line, which was done at once, and every hour was occupied in strengthening our position until we were ordered to recross the river.

We recrossed on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday evening the entire command was in its former camps.

The events of the past few days have greatly increased my confidence in my command. Most of my corps marched more than 60 miles in three and a half days, over bad roads and through a severe rain-storm, the men carrying on their persons eight days' rations (more than double the amount ever before carried by any troops in this army), besides 60 rounds of ammunition and the usual amount of clothing. On this march the command crossed two rivers, a portion of it fording one of them. I have never witnessed a scene that tended more to increase my confidence in our troops, or that so strongly excited my admiration, than that presented by the two brigades of Williams' division in fording the Rapidan River. This ford is a very difficult one at all times, the current being very rapid, the bed of the river uneven and very rocky, and the water in many places being at least 4 feet in depth. Not only the officers, but every soldier, seemed to appreciate the necessity of speedily gaining a position on the opposite bank, and they seemed to vie with each other in their eagerness to execute their orders. The fact that from nearly every regiment one or more men were swept down the river by the rapid current, and were only saved from drowning by cavalrymen and boatmen stationed below the ford for the purpose of rescuing such as might lose their footing, did not seem in the slightest degree to dampen their ardor.

The command was in camp every night at the point designated by the commanding general at an earlier hour than that named in his instructions to me.

Notwithstanding the severity of the march, I have never seen so few stragglers. The conduct of the officers and men in each engagement with the enemy was equally gratifying. The Second Division on Sunday held its line until forced to retire by the appearance of the enemy in its rear. The First Division maintained its position until long after every round of ammunition had been exhausted.

I cannot designate any particular regiment as worthy of special commendation without doing injustice to others, nor can I, with justice, name any of my officers as having particularly distinguished themselves where all did so well. Every one of the general officers discharged his full duty.

I am greatly indebted to General Pleasonton for his services on our march from Kelly's Ford to Chancellorsville. He was with me constantly, and greatly assisted me not only by his knowledge of the country, but his experience in conducting a march of this nature.

The members of my staff—Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers, Maj. E. W. Guindon, Capts. William W. Moseley and William G. Tracy—each did his duty to my entire satisfaction, in the performance of which the latter was very severely wounded. I am also indebted to Capt. C. F. Morse, provost-marshal; Capts. F. W. Butler and I. Thickstun, signal officers, and Lieut. E. Diven, aide-de-camp to General [Nathaniel J.] Jackson, and G. L. Birney, acting assistant quartermaster, who acted during all engagements as volunteer aides.

To the other members of my staff—Lieut. Col. S. H. Sturdevant, commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Col. W. R. Hopkins, and Surg. J. McNulty—I am greatly indebted for the able manner in which they discharged the duties of their several departments.

I have to lament the loss of many valuable officers, all of whom were killed in the discharge of their duties. Among them was Colonel Stainrook, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania; Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Third Wisconsin; Major Chapman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania; Captain Hampton, Hampton's battery, and Lieutenant Crosby, commanding Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

For fuller details, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports of my division, brigade, and regimental commanders.

I annex a sketch, showing the positions occupied by my command on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May, and inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, from which it appears that the loss of the corps was 2,883.* Of those reported missing, a large number have been brought in to-day, wounded. Many others are known to have been captured in attempting to reach their original lines on Saturday night, after the rout of the Eleventh Corps.

My command consists of but two small divisions, the Third (Whipple's) Division having been temporarily detached for special service by virtue of Special Orders, No. 303, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and having never been permitted to rejoin my corps.

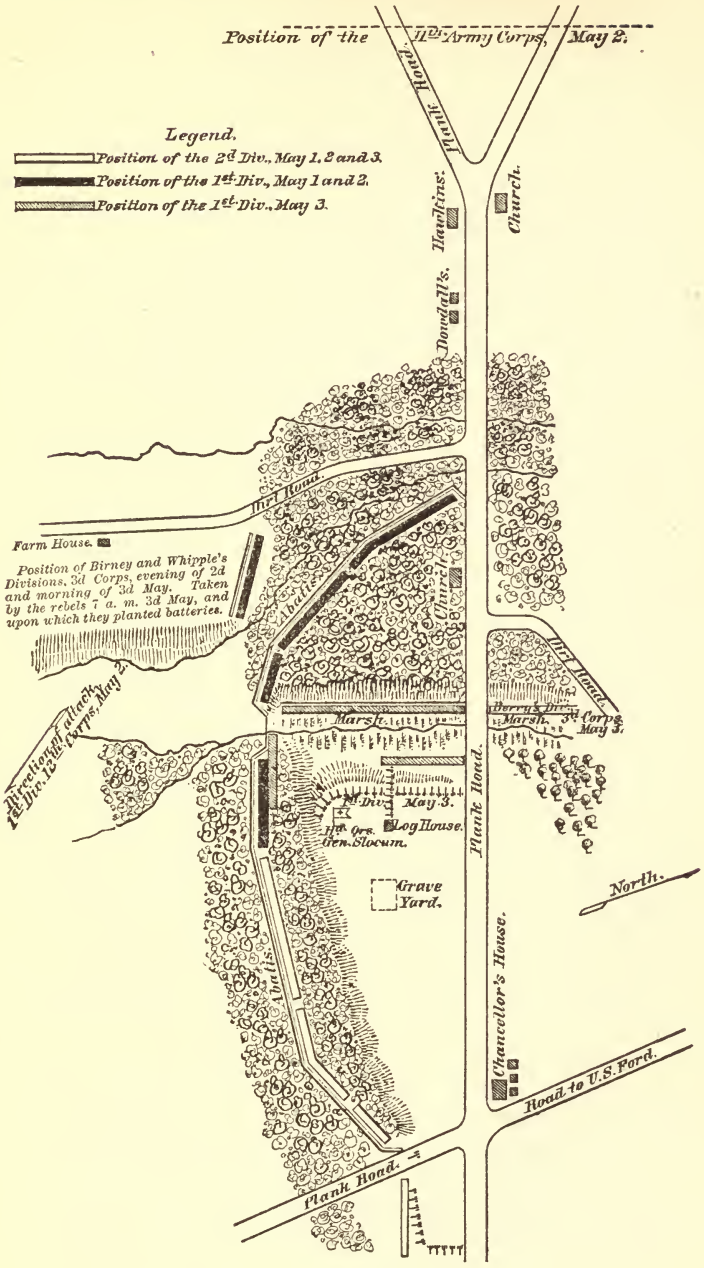
My losses, as stated above, were, therefore, about 30 per cent. of my entire effective force.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, *A. A. G., Army of the Potomac.*

* But see revised statement, p. 185.



MAP

OF

CHANCELLORSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Showing the position of the 12th Army Corps during the engagements of May 1, 2, and 3, 1863.

Drawn for Major-General Slocum.

[Inclosure.]

Tabular statement of Casualties in the Twelfth Army Corps.

Command.	Commissioned officers.				Enlisted men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Twelfth Corps:									
First Division	12	45	35	92	116	754	639	1,509	1,601
Second Division	14	42	10	66	106	586	524	1,216	1,282
Total*	26	87	45	158	222	1,340	1,163	2,725	2,883

No. 259.

Report of Capt. Clermont L. Best, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following movements and operations of the artillery arm of the Twelfth Corps in the interval of their departure and return to this point:

The corps broke camp on Monday morning, 27th ultimo, one battery, in accordance with orders, moving with each of the two divisions—M, of the First New York Artillery, with the first, and Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery with the Second Division. The remaining three batteries—Hampton's, K, First New York, and F, Fourth U. S. Artillery—were directed to remain and move with the corps wagon train, and subsequently joined the command at Chancellorsville on Thursday, the 30th. Up to the time of this junction I need say nothing of movements or operations of the artillery, since they were quite unimportant compared with the trying times so near at hand.

On Friday, May 1, the corps commenced a cautious movement from Chancellorsville on the Plank road toward Fredericksburg, one battery (and the same as previously mentioned) accompanying each division.

After proceeding about 2 miles, the enemy was felt, evidently in some force, and commenced disputing the advance with his artillery. By direction of the general commanding, I advanced Knap's battery to a suitable point, opening a slow but effective fire; posted Lieutenant Winegar's six guns suitably, and sent back for Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which soon came up, and was posted near Knap's.

Soon after these dispositions the whole command was recalled to Chancellorsville. While retiring, the general commanding directed me to proceed to Chancellorsville, and post the corps batteries in such positions for defense against the probable following enemy as might be deemed judicious. Accordingly, I placed Knap's, Hampton's, and one section (under Lieutenant Muhlenberg) of Battery F at the intersecting point at Chancellorsville of the roads leading to Fredericksburg, and the other four pieces of Battery F with Fitzhugh and Winegar, on the rising and open ground on the Gordonsville front. Thus we had

* But see revised statement, p. 185.

fourteen pieces on each front, on one or both of which the attack must occur, and did occur on both in the afternoon. The enemy was effectually checked or repulsed in each case, Knap's battery being most engaged, and doing its work, as usual, well. A section of Knap's battery was pushed down (a hazardous experiment) the Plank road without my knowledge, by order of General Geary, among the enemy's skirmishers, but was soon recalled by the general commanding. Lieutenant Atwell was wounded in this movement. Lieutenant Muhlenberg's light 12-pounders were of great service on this front during this and subsequent days, sweeping the woods and road with their heavy fire, canister included. Lieutenant Muhlenberg behaved with great discretion and gallantry during all the engagements, having at the last nearly all his cannoneers wounded and horses nearly all killed. I think he well deserves the favorable consideration of the Government.

The batteries all maintained the positions specified until Saturday afternoon, when the Eleventh Corps was suddenly routed, and came fleeing in disordered and bewildered masses toward Chancellorsville. Having no doubt the enemy would follow in force, I gathered all our batteries, save Knap's and Lieutenant Muhlenberg's section, massing them on the ridge in rear of our First Division, and posting in position with them some of the fragments of the Eleventh Corps batteries, until I had 34 guns in what may be termed the key-point of the battle-field. The general commanding soon after came up, approved the disposition, and kindly authorized me to open fire whenever I deemed it necessary. The necessity soon occurred, for there was no doubt that the enemy was in force in the woods between 600 yards and a mile in our front. I was obliged to fire over the heads of our infantry force, ranged in parallel lines about 500 yards in front. It was an operation of great delicacy, this cannonade of 34 guns over the heads of our men, but it was a matter of necessity, and was promptly and fully executed.

Up to near 10 o'clock at night the cannonading at intervals was terrific, and, in my opinion, contributed much to checking the bold and elated enemy. So far as I can learn, and I am happy to record it, not one of our men was killed by our fire, or, indeed, wounded. That night I intrenched all my guns, the digging subsequently proving much protection.

Early Sunday morning, the enemy commenced the attack, evidently determined to carry that point, and all my batteries again opening on their masses.

Here I beg leave to offer an opinion. Our position could not have been forced had the flanks of our line of guns been successfully maintained. An important point—an open field about a mile to our left and front, guarded by a brigade of our troops (not of the Twelfth Corps) and a battery—was seemingly taken by a small force of the enemy and the battery captured and turned on us with fearful effect, blowing up one of our caissons, killing Captain Hampton, and enfilading General Geary's line. It was most unfortunate. My line of guns, however, kept to its work manfully until about 9 a. m., when, finding our infantry in front withdrawn, our right and left turned, and the enemy's musketry already so advanced as to pick off our men and horses, I was compelled to withdraw my guns to save them. We were also nearly exhausted of ammunition.

While retiring, I was directed by the chief of artillery of the army to take the batteries to the brick hospital near the ford, to replenish them, and to remain in person to take charge of all the batteries of our own and other corps there massed, where I remained so engaged until

Tuesday, the 5th, when General Hunt directed me to cross all the batteries, and select positions to protect the recrossing of the army, which I did with about fifty guns, eighteen of our own being among the number, including Captain Knap's, to whom I gave the most important point, and which he protected well.

Let the general commanding be assured I am well pleased with our artillery in these terrific conflicts from first to last, and I hope he is.

To Captains Knap and Fitzhugh I am much indebted for valuable assistance, the battery of the former being almost constantly engaged. They speak in high terms of their subordinate officers and conduct of their men, to which, as far as I can, I bear cordial witness, and to whom I tender my admiration and thanks.

Lieutenant Smith, Battery M, First New York Artillery, assisted me much in the transmission of orders during Saturday and Sunday. Lieutenant Winegar, in the desire to recover a lost caisson, rode into the enemy's line on Sunday afternoon and was captured. Captain Hampton was wounded on Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, and died soon after. For the eighteen months in which I have been associated with him I have found him, particularly in battle, brave and devoted to his duty.

Lieutenant Crosby, commanding Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was killed about 9 a. m. by a musket-ball while fighting his guns. My pen almost refuses to record his untimely death. Young, ambitious, highly educated, efficent as an artillery officer, unexceptionable in his habits and character, a Christian, practising as he believed, the service lost an officer of great value, and it seems yet a dream that his gallant heart is hushed forever.

A list of casualties is herewith annexed.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. BEST,

Captain, and Chief of Artillery, Twelfth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 260.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac south of the Rappahannock:

This division is composed of the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Knipe, Ruger, and Jackson. The latter (owing to a recent severe accident to General Jackson) was commanded temporarily by Colonel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers.

The division struck camp at this place on April 27, at sunrise, and reached Hartwood Church, over very bad roads, at 3 p. m.

On the 28th, we marched to Kelly's Ford, following closely the Eleventh Corps.

On the 29th, the command of the corps devolved temporarily upon me,

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 184, 185.

General Slocum having been put in command of three [two] corps. At sunrise we crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge, and took the road for Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, the First Division of the Twelfth Corps leading. Ruger's brigade was pushed forward as an advance guard, with skirmishers well to the front, and two regiments moving by the right of companies to the front on either side of the road. In this way we pushed the inconsiderable opposition rapidly to the Rapidan, and, by a sudden deployment of two regiments to the right and left of the front, so enveloped the line of retreat that nearly the whole force of the enemy (bridge-builders and guard) surrendered after a feeble resistance; about 125 prisoners were taken.

The First Division began at once with marked spirit and cheerfulness to ford the river, which was deep, rocky, and rapid, and, wading to the arm-pits, passed rapidly to the south side of the Rapidan, and were established in a strong position in bivouac through the woods, across the peninsula formed by a sharp curve of the stream. Bridge-builders were detached on reaching the river, and in an hour or so a practical bridge for infantry was constructed, over which the Second Division and Eleventh Corps passed dry-shod.

On the following morning we advanced toward Chancellorsville, Geary's division taking the advance, and moving with very little opposition. Near Old Wilderness Tavern the enemy's cavalry, with a section of artillery, made some demonstration on our right, which was easily brushed away by a regiment of infantry sent in turn from each division, while the command and trains were passing, to hold the road that intersects from the south at this point.

The corps reached Chancellorsville at 3 p. m., and took position at once; the left (Geary's division), resting a small distance in advance of the Chancellor house, and extending west through the woods, was continued on by the First Division in a circular line to a point on the Old Wilderness Plank road, about 1½ miles west. Barricades or breastworks of logs and rifle-pits were at once made and trees felled at proper points as abatis. An advanced line of barricades and small intrenchments were made by General Ruger to cover the open space half a mile or so in our front, where the enemy had manifested a disposition to annoy us, and from which on subsequent days he inflicted great damage on our lines.

On the following morning, May 1, I resumed command of the First Division, and was ordered by the major-general commanding the corps to proceed down the Plank road toward Fredericksburg, sweeping the woods and fields on the left, and connecting with Geary's division on the right of the road. I formed Knipe's and Ruger's brigades, with two regiments, each deployed in line of battle, and the Second Brigade (Ross') following in the center in double column, as a reserve.

Notwithstanding the density of the underbrush and evergreen thickets, the division moved rapidly to the front, driving before them the pickets of the enemy. During the most of our advance we were under artillery fire, which, however, inflicted no injury. I had crossed some open fields, perhaps 2 miles in advance of Chancellorsville, to a point where the first sight was obtained of the enemy's intrenchments and rifle-pits, and had halted Knipe's brigade to establish my line and put the reserve brigade in position. My skirmishers were sharply engaged with those of the enemy, and the troops seemed never so eager to engage, when an order was received to return to my original position, which was done in good order and without loss. Two or 3 men were killed and 7 or 8 wounded among my skirmishers in the advance.

During the night we strengthened and extended our barricades and rifle-pits, and connected the line with the Plank road near an unfinished church, west of Chancellorsville. The enemy opened a battery from our left front, which was soon silenced by the artillery under Captain Best, chief of artillery of the corps. The enemy's pickets, which attempted to crowd our lines, were also driven back, but, I regret to say, with the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Norton, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, severely, if not mortally, wounded.

On the afternoon of May 2, my division was ordered to make a detour to the left and front, move out 2 or 3 miles through the woods, so as to strike the rifle-pits and other temporary works of the enemy on the flank and rear, and then sweep both sides of the Plank road toward Chancellorsville. On moving out to take position, I found myself in contact with Whipple's division, of Sickles' (Third) corps, who had on his right, as I understood, Birney's division, of the same corps.

I arranged with General Whipple to move as far as possible to the right, in order to strike the position of the enemy as far as practicable from Chancellorsville, and that I would connect closely with his left. The First and Third Brigades (Knipe's and Ruger's) of the division, moving their first line by the right of companies to the front, penetrated rapidly the dense evergreen thickets. Knipe had already opened a brisk fire upon the enemy, driving them before him. Ross' (Second) brigade had lost the prescribed interval, and some of his regiments had broken their proper formation, which I was in the act of correcting when an order was received to reoccupy our barricades at once. I ordered the several brigades to retire in good order but without loss of time, being apprehensive that some disaster had happened to the corps on our right, which might expose our camp, in which many of our knapsacks had been left, under guard of four companies of the Twenty-eighth New York.

On reaching the open fields to the front of our original position, I saw the ravine and ridge in the vicinity of Fairview swarming with fugitives of the Eleventh Corps. I rode as rapidly as possible with my staff to the Plank road, where Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, and other officers were engaged in trying to stop and form the fleeing troops. The attempt was practically fruitless, and I returned to meet Ruger's and Knipe's brigades, which came at a double-quick, and moving by flank along the entire line of the woods south of the Plank road, through which the fugitives were passing, were faced to the front, and, with a loud cheer, pushed into the woods. The movement checked at once all farther advance of the enemy. Ross' (Second) brigade took up its original position on the left, and Ruger's brigade immediately reoccupied a portion of its barricades.

By orders of the major-general commanding the corps, I directed General Knipe to attempt to reoccupy his original line of rifle-pits, which extended diagonally through the woods to the Plank road. It was now quite dark; the woods were thick with underbrush, and a marsh near the center made it necessary to detach one regiment to the right. It was not known that the enemy had driven the Eleventh Corps from the north side of the Plank road. Orders were given to advance cautiously, with skirmishers well out; but in spite of all precaution the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Mathews, on the right of our line, found itself partly enveloped on its right and rear, and before it could be extricated its colonel and lieutenant-colonel, with at least 150 of the men, fell into the hands of the enemy. Many of the reported missing of this regiment, and of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania

and Fifth Connecticut, undoubtedly fell under the heavy fire of the enemy, concealed in the woods on our right and in our own rifle-pits, on the extreme right of our line.

Among those whom we know were mortally wounded at this time I have with regret to record Major Strous, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Packer, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, also fell into the hands of the enemy at this time, but it is not known whether wounded or not.

On the first appearance in our rifle-pits of the men of the Eleventh Corps falling back from the attack on the right, four companies of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook commanding (six companies being on detached duty), left as guard in camp, were deployed across the woods, and for a while successfully stopped the fugitives. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 formed behind our barricades, but they fled at almost the first approach of the enemy, breaking through our thin line of skirmishers. Lieutenant-Colonel Cook attempted to resist the enemy's advance, but, passing our flank on the north side of the Plank road, they succeeded in placing themselves in his rear, and making prisoners of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, 2 captains, and about 60 men of his command.

Finding that our original line of intrenchments could not be reoccupied, and that from the direction of the enemy's attack it would furnish little, if any, defense to our own troops, with the approval of the major-general commanding the corps I ordered a new line to be taken up along the interior edge of the woods in front of the ravine near Fairview, connecting near the Plank road with the left of Berry's division, of the Third Corps, which had come up to take position on the right of the Plank road. On consultation with General Berry, I decided to relieve, by two regiments of the Second Brigade of my division, two regiments of his command, which were on the left of the Plank road. The night was passed in throwing up along my whole line such defenses of logs and earth as was possible from the scarcity of tools at hand. The ammunition was also fully replenished to all the regiments from the division pack train.

During the evening a staff officer of General Sickles' corps communicated to me the intention of attacking the enemy on his right flank, in the woods, with at least one brigade of that corps. On account of the position of most of my line, at right angles to the position of General Sickles' troops on the left, and from the evident danger of confusion and mishap in the darkness of the night, I asked this officer to have the attack deferred until I could communicate with General Slocum, who was then at the headquarters of the army. The attack, however, began before I could see General Slocum, and, if without important results, yet, I think, without injury inflicted by our own guns upon our own troops, as was at first feared. I used all endeavors to communicate to my line the nature and locality of the attack, and to prevent firing in the direction of the attacking party. The infantry on the right of my line, finding itself threatened during this attack, opened a brisk fire, and the artillery shelled the woods in advance with a vigor that must have been very destructive to the enemy's masses in the woods.

On the morning of May 3 (Sunday), my line was as follows: Connecting with the left of Berry's division, on the Plank road from Chancellorsville to the Wilderness, just in advance of Fairview, were two regiments of the Second Brigade (the One hundred and twenty-third New York and Third Maryland Volunteers), having been transferred from the left during the early morning. Ruger's brigade completed the line along

the inner edge of the woods to the angle of our breastworks, where it crossed the ravine eastward, to connect with Geary's division in the woods in front of Chancellorsville. Two regiments of the Second Brigade (the One hundred and forty-fifth New York and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers) were placed in the rifle-pits in this line. Three broken regiments of Knipe's brigade (all the field officers but one having been captured or disabled the previous night) were placed in reserve in rifle-pits about 200 yards in rear of my right. These regiments were, soon after the attack began, moved to the breastworks, where General Knipe assumed command of the regiments of the Second Brigade, Colonel Ross having left the front, reported wounded.

The lines thus formed with Geary's division presented two sides of a square, with the angle toward some cleared fields and a farm-house on elevated ground, not over 600 yards distant to the left and front, as seen from Fairview. A portion of Berry's and Whipple's divisions, of Sickles' corps, with one or more batteries of artillery, occupied this point during the night of the 2d and on the morning of the 3d. It was an important position, as it nearly enfiladed our infantry lines and commanded our artillery position at Fairview.

The enemy commenced his attack at the earliest dawn, pushing his column through the woods in our front with wonderful vigor and obstinacy. He was successfully resisted at all points of my lines, and although his attacks were almost without cessation, he was repeatedly driven back in confusion during three to four hours, always, however, replacing his broken columns with fresh troops.

In the meantime the enemy, either by the withdrawal of our troops or their retreat from the open elevated ground to our left and front before described, had seized upon that important position, and with a strong force attempted to carry our breastworks beyond the angle on the left. They were successfully resisted by the Twentieth Connecticut, One hundred and forty-fifth New York, and a portion of Ruger's brigade. A number of the enemy who had penetrated our lines were taken prisoners.

At the same time the enemy placed several batteries in position on this open hill (some of them reported to have been guns captured from our troops), and opened a most vigorous fire upon our batteries at Fairview and our lines of infantry both right and left of this position.

This desperate struggle in front and flank by artillery and infantry continued almost without cessation until about 8.30 a. m. My regiments had literally exhausted their ammunition. Some of them had been twenty-four hours without food, and most of them several nights with but little sleep, while engaged in intrenching. My regiments had several times crossed the breastworks to attack the enemy's repulsed columns, but the nature of the ground, the thickness of the underbrush, the heavy columns of the enemy always at hand, as well as their position on either flank of my line, admonished me to act on the defensive until a more favorable moment for the offensive should present itself.

Finding it was impossible to bring up my ammunition pack train under the tremendous fire of artillery and infantry, or to replenish my ammunition in any other way, I reported to the major-general commanding the corps that my regiments must be replaced with fresh troops, and that it would be impossible for me longer to resist the heavy attacks of the enemy. Soon after, meeting General Sickles on the field, he assured me that troops of his corps had already been sent to replace my line.

I immediately sent orders to the brigadiers to withdraw their troops in order as soon as relieved. It was not too soon. The enemy were pressing forward on both flanks of my north and south line. The artillery on our front was already mostly withdrawn with empty chests. The troops sent to my relief were checked before they reached our breastworks, and the whole line finally fell back in good order under a severe artillery and infantry fire, which swept the open field as far back as the Chancellor house. At this point, my brigades were halted behind the rifle-pits fronting down the Wilderness Plank road, and after awhile, by order of the major-general commanding the corps, moved down the road toward the United States Ford, behind our second line, and formed in the woods to the right, on the cross-road toward Scott's dam.

In the evening my division relieved a part of the Eleventh Corps, and occupied the extreme left of our line near the Rappahannock. Here we were for two days employed in intrenching our position, and on the morning of the 6th marched to the pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock, and recrossed that river, the rearmost division of the army, except the rear guard of the Fifth Corps. The same evening my division reoccupied its old camp at Stafford Court-House.

Two of the small regiments of the First Brigade having been put on duty at the pontoon bridge, the regiments of the Second Brigade were placed under the command of Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding the First Brigade, and have since remained so.

It gives me pleasure to state that all the regiments of my division behaved with marked valor and firmness while in the face of the enemy. But one regiment left its position without orders, which was almost immediately halted by me and returned to the breastworks, where it held its post firmly to the last.

The casualties of the First Brigade on the night of May 2, which could not be foreseen nor anticipated (as the extent of the defection of the Eleventh Corps was wholly unknown to me), operated greatly to weaken my effective force, not only in the loss of a large number of men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, but in the still further loss of the commanding officers of every regiment of that brigade. Of the 31 field officers of my division engaged in our operations around Chancellorsville, 10 were killed or wounded and 4 are prisoners (the condition of whom is not known) in the hands of the enemy. Captains [Richard C.] Shannon and [Henry B.] Scott, assistant adjutants-general, of the Second and Third Brigades, were also wounded, and the former taken prisoner.

I annex herewith a list of the casualties in my division, showing an aggregate of 1,611 killed, wounded, and missing. Deducting those on detached duty and the Tenth Maine, whose term of service expired just before our march, my estimate of the effective force of the division engaged in these operations, taken from the field reports on May 1, does not exceed 5,400 men and 300 officers. This was reduced at least 500 men by the casualties of the night of May 2. With a force, therefore, of less than 5,000 men, my division on May 3 gallantly and persistently withstood the unremitted assaults of far outnumbering columns of the enemy for at least four hours, and, before withdrawing from its position, literally expended every round of ammunition, and were uncovered on both flanks of its line of battle.

The reports of brigade and regimental commanders and chief of artillery for the division, forwarded herewith, will furnish appropriate commendation of particular regiments and batteries.

Special reports of officers and enlisted men who particularly distinguished themselves will be made hereafter, pursuant to the Army Regulations.

I cannot let the opportunity pass without the especial mention of the valuable, faithful, and gallant conduct of Brigadier-Generals Ruger and Knipe, commanding brigades. At all times and on all occasions they were prompt and zealous in the discharge of their duties, which were both arduous and constant night and day.

I also desire to bear testimony to the very able and efficient manner in which the artillery of the corps, under Captain Best, U. S. Army, chief of artillery, was managed. The loss inflicted on the enemy by this arm must have been of the most serious character.

Captain Fitzhugh, chief of artillery of the division, also deserves especial commendation for faithful and gallant conduct.

I beg leave also to call the attention of the commanding general to the faithful services of my staff officers. Capt. William D. Wilkins, assistant adjutant-general, fell into the hands of the enemy on the night of May 2, while assisting to reform our line in the rifle-pits. His valuable and experienced aid in the office is greatly missed.

First Lieut. S. E. Pittman, aide-de-camp, and acting assistant adjutant-general since the 2d instant, on this, as on many previous occasions, most faithfully and gallantly assisted me in the field.

Major Buckingham, of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general for the division; Lieutenant Pattison, Second Massachusetts, assistant commissary of musters for the division; Captain [Christopher L.] Skeels, provost-marshal for the division, and Capt. F. R. Munther, additional aide-de-camp, attached to my staff, all were prompt, zealous, and attentive in the discharge of their duties as acting aides-de-camp in transmitting orders.

Lieutenant Augustine, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordnance officer of the division, deserves especial commendation for the efficient discharge of his duties, supplying with his pack trains ammunition to my regiments night and day at all times when called on.

I desire also to bear testimony to the judicious and excellent provision made for the wounded of the division by Surgeon [Artemus] Chapel, medical director, who on this as on other similar occasions discharged his whole duty.

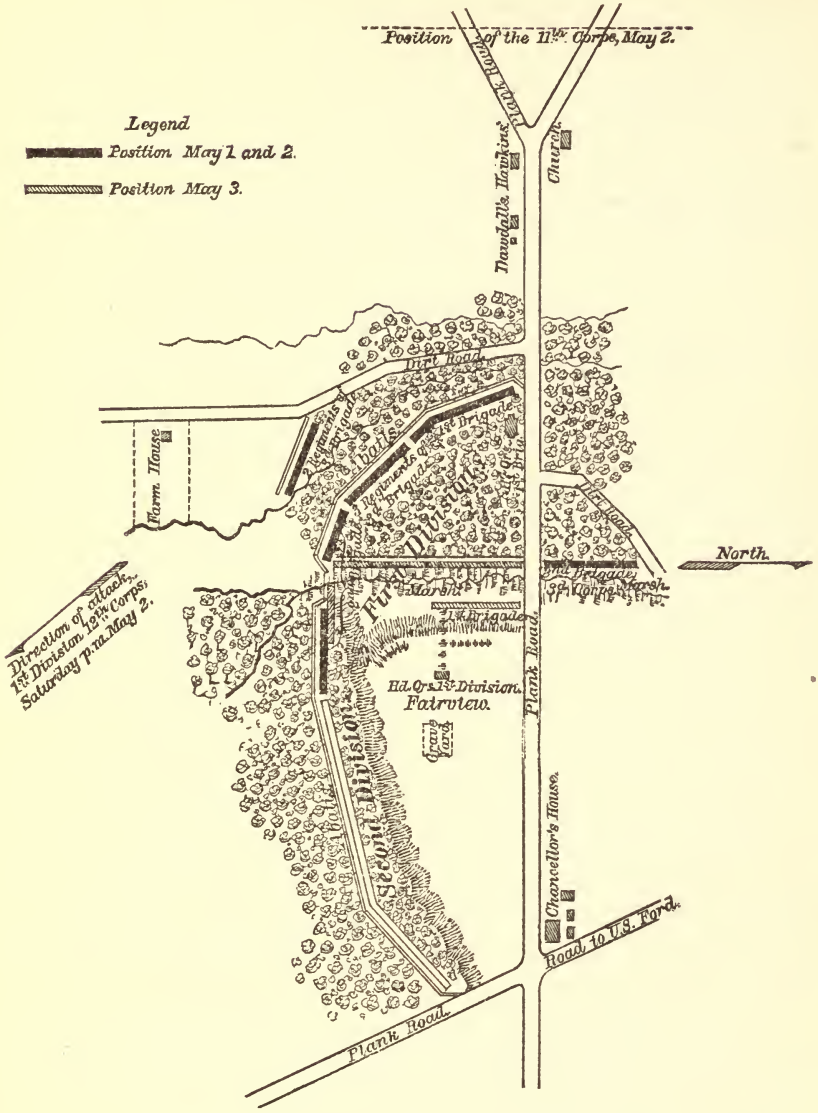
The varying fortunes of the battle compelled a frequent change in the location of the hospital depots, and often under heavy fire of the enemy's artillery.

Captain [Henry M.] Whittelsey, assistant quartermaster, and Captain [Edgar C.] Beman, commissary of subsistence, were for the most time under orders with the division trains on the north side of the Rappahannock; but they were laborious in providing for the necessities of the division.

In conclusion, I beg leave to congratulate the major-general commanding the corps upon the faithful, orderly, and gallant conduct of the Twelfth Corps during the ten days' campaign. On the marches and on the battle-field the conduct of the officers and men almost universally was that of veterans; obedient to orders, faithful to duty, and firm and unyielding under the most vigorous and overwhelming assaults of the enemy. On the marches we had no stragglers and on the battle-field few skulkers.

The insignia of our "star" is a badge of honor we may all properly be proud of.

To the patient, able, and judicious efforts of the commander of the



MAP

OF

CHANCELLORSVILLE AND VICINITY.

Showing the position of the 1st Division, 12th Army Corps, during the engagements of May 1, 2, and 3, 1863.

Drawn for Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams,

corps, I desire, in this official report, to attribute mainly the efficient and superior condition and conduct of this command.

I attach hereto a sketch of the positions of this division on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May. I add also a separate list of field officers of the division killed, wounded, and missing, and transmit herewith reports of subordinate commanders.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 261.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, commencing on the morning of April 27 and ending May 6:

In obedience to orders, the command moved from its place of encampment near Stafford Court-House, Va., at sunrise on the morning of April 27, and marched to Hartwood Church, on the road leading to Kelly's Ford, a distance of about 12 miles, and encamped there for the night, in the woods.

Started the next morning, and marched to within 1½ miles of Kelly's Ford, where we again encamped in the woods for the night.

Started the next morning at 4 o'clock; crossed the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford, on pontoons, and rested for an hour, after which we pushed forward and moved to a point on the Rapidan River opposite Germanna Ford, where we crossed the same evening, and encamped on the left of the Plank road leading from Culpeper to Fredericksburg, having marched during the day about 10 or 12 miles. The Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers was sent about three-fourths of a mile to the front on this road as a picket, which duty was well performed, under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, the commanding officer of the regiment.

On the morning of April 30, at about 9 o'clock, we again took up our line of march, and moved to within half a mile of Chancellorsville, when I was ordered to place my command in a position for defense, my right resting on the Plank road and my left connecting with the Third Brigade (General Ruger's), the whole forming an arc of a circle, the right of the line facing due west and the left about southwest.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, I received orders from General Williams, commanding First Division (of which my brigade is a part), to cut an abatis in front of my position. This was done under the supervision of Lieut. John Care, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade was kept in line during the night, with arms stacked, and the men cautioned to be ready to fall in at the first alarm. One-half of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers was sent to the front as a picket. In this position the command bivouacked for the night.

May 1, at about 10 a. m., I received orders from the division commander to draw in my pickets and move my command forward on the road toward Fredericksburg. I at once moved to the front with the brigade, and took a position in the woods on the left of the road, about three-fourths of a mile in advance of Chancellorsville. I formed my command in line of battle, with the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers on the right, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the center, and the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers on the left, while the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed in column on the center as a reserve, and reported for further orders. I then received orders to advance through an open field toward a woods occupied by the enemy. I at once ordered Companies B and K, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the front, deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Captain Caldwell, of the latter company, and in this order moved rapidly forward. My skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy, who gradually fell back as my line advanced. I soon reached the position I was ordered to occupy, when the enemy opened on me with artillery and musketry. I at once ordered my line to lie down.

After occupying this position for about half an hour—having previously strengthened my skirmishers by sending four companies of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers to relieve the two from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after sending an aide-de-camp to General Slocum, commanding the corps, for permission to take a battery of the enemy's not more than 500 yards in my front, which annoyed me considerably by its shells—I received an order to fall back to my former position, and support Captain Knap's battery in a retrograde movement to our camp of the night previous. I at once commenced my movement by facing by the rear, and moved back in perfect order. I lost no men in this movement, although the enemy kept up a continuous fire of artillery and musketry. I had, however, previous to falling back, lost 1 man killed and 6 wounded in the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers while engaged with the enemy's skirmishers and by explosion of his shells.

I reached my position of the night previous about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at once put my command at work strengthening our position by building strong barricades along the whole line. At the same time, five companies of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown to the front as pickets. I also instructed my command to keep constantly on the alert for any attack that might be made by the enemy.

Some changes in the disposition of troops to my immediate front and right took place during the night. General Birney, with his division, arrived on the field about 9 o'clock in the evening, and, as I had become familiar with our position, I tendered my services to him in conducting him to a point where a battery could be advantageously placed. This was done, after which I called in my pickets and sent them into the woods to the right and front of this battery, with instructions to keep a sharp lookout, to prevent the enemy from surprising it. These men were relieved on the morning of May 2 by General Birney.

The brigade remained in position behind the barricades until some time in the afternoon of Saturday, May 2, when I received an order to move out into the open field a little to the left of the position occupied the previous night by the battery above mentioned. I formed my command in three lines—the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers in the front; the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the second line, and the One

hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a reserve, the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers having been left, by order of General Williams, to protect the intrenchments.

Having made this disposition, I received an order from General Williams to move in an oblique direction to the left, push forward rapidly, and connect on my right with General Whipple's division, of the Third Corps, while the Second Brigade, Colonel Ross commanding, would connect on my left. The dense underbrush and heavy morass through which I had to pass prevented me from advancing in line of battle. I therefore moved by the flank, and, after emerging from the swamp into an open field, I formed, forward into line, in three lines as before, my right connecting with the left of General Whipple's command. I advanced in this order, with skirmishers well to the front. My skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy. The whole command moving steadily forward, I had not advanced more than 100 yards before I received a heavy fire from the woods on my left flank. I at once called in my skirmishers and opened with my first line, firing left oblique, silencing the enemy in a few moments.

The men on this occasion behaved with great gallantry, obeying every order, delivering their fire at the word of command, and ceasing when ordered to do so.

Just after this firing had ceased, an aide-de-camp from Major-General Slocum rode up to me, with orders to fall back in order to our rifle-pits, and informed me that the enemy had turned our right and that the Eleventh Corps was falling back in disorder. This I found to be the case on emerging from the swamp through which I had previously advanced. That command appeared to be perfectly panic-stricken, and in a great measure prevented me from reforming my brigade, as a number of my men became mixed up with the fleeing troops and were unable to join their command until I sent a staff officer to bring them forward.

In this short but sharp engagement I lost Major Strous, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, mortally wounded (since died); Lieutenant Priestly, of the same regiment, killed, and Colonel Packer, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, missing.

I at this time received an order from General Williams, commanding the division, to form on the right of the Third Brigade, in the edge of the woods and nearly at right angles with the rifle-pits. After occupying this position some fifteen minutes, I was ordered to advance through the woods to my original position. I advanced in line of battle, throwing my skirmishers well to the front, and arrived behind the barricades without meeting any opposition and without the knowledge that the enemy had at any time had possession of them. I had just taken this position when some half dozen of the enemy came forward through the bushes, unarmed. Upon being asked who and what they were, they replied, "We are Confederates, coming in to give ourselves up; we are tired and hungry." I at once sent them to the rear. Immediately after this I observed another party approaching. I hailed them, asking what troops they were. The answer was, "We are friends." I became pretty well satisfied by this time that the prisoners in my hands had been sent forward as a decoy. I was then asked by the parties in my front what troops we were. I answered, "We are Confederates," and the response was, "We are Confederates." I asked of whose command, and received an answer, "General A. P. Hill's." I told them to come in, intending to make prisoners of them as fast as they came over the barricades.

At this time my attention was called to a movement on my right and rear. I immediately rode in that direction, and hailed the party approaching by asking who they were. The answer received was, "Do not come any farther, or we will fire." I replied, "Do not fire; we are friends," and immediately wheeled about and directed my command to move off by the left flank, stooping, so as to be sheltered from the enemy's fire in front.

At this instant the enemy opened upon my line from both front and rear. I withdrew my command in tolerably good order, losing, however, Col. J. A. Mathews and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the greater portion of Company K, of the same regiment, as prisoners. They being on the extreme right of my line, were cut off by the enemy coming from the Plank road on my right and rear. Here I also lost three valuable officers from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, viz, Captains Griffith and Chesbro and Adjutant Witman.

After this I again formed my line in the edge of the woods, on the ground occupied by my brigade previous to the advance on the rifle-pits. This advance to our original position was made after dark, through a dense woods, so that it was almost impossible to distinguish friend from foe. It was at this time that I first learned that, owing to the disgraceful retreat of the Eleventh Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, commanding the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, who had been left in the intrenchments, was captured, with a large portion of his regiment.

I now reported to General Williams for further orders, and was directed to take ground on the right, so as to connect with General Berry's division, on the Plank road. This position I occupied during the greater part of Saturday night, twice repulsing the enemy's advance, with the assistance of the artillery, posted on the ridge in the rear of our line. Toward morning, my brigade was partially relieved by two regiments of the Second Brigade (Colonel Ross commanding), I falling back and forming a second line. Previous to this my men had been constantly employed, when not engaged with the enemy, in strengthening our position.

Just before daylight on the morning of Sunday, May 3, two regiments of the Third Corps were sent forward as an additional support, taking position between my line and that of the Second Brigade. In order to afford room for these regiments, I was compelled to move back a few yards, across a stream running parallel with our line, the whole distance from the first line being somewhat less than 100 yards.

I had hardly time to form my men before the action of the morning of the 3d commenced. While lying in this position, I saw the necessity of strengthening our first line, as it was being heavily pressed by the enemy throwing his masses up to our breastworks and there attempting to deploy them. This, however, they failed in, as they were being mowed down like grass, both by our artillery and infantry.

Colonel Ross having been reported wounded and gone to the rear, I felt it my duty to assume command of the first line, and at once ordered the regiments from the Third Corps, which were lying down immediately in my front, to move forward and assist our men at the barricades. I failed, however, in my efforts to bring these men forward, for just at this moment a regiment of red-legged Zouaves came pell-mell from our left, with less than half their number of the enemy close at their heels. I endeavored to arrest the fugitives and induce them to defend themselves from behind the rifle-pits, over which they had just retreated.

This, however, I could not accomplish. It was left to the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, to repulse the advancing enemy, and it did it nobly.

To the falling back of this regiment of Zouaves in the manner and at the time they did, I attribute the giving way of General Berry's line and our own, as they carried with them the troops which were intended as re-enforcements for our line. These never came up to our barricades nor fired a shot in our support.

After this disgraceful retreat on the part of the Zouaves, I saw Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, moving through the woods in my front, attacking the enemy on the flank, and apparently driving him. I at once ordered the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers to advance over our barricades, and, throwing its left wing forward, it delivered some well-directed volleys into the enemy's flank, immediately in front of the left of General Berry's line.

At this moment the enemy pressed forward with such an overwhelming force as to compel our whole line to give way and fall back to the brick house previously occupied by General Hooker as his headquarters. There I succeeded in forming a portion of the First and Second Brigades, after which I was ordered by Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, to hold my men in this position. I found this to be a harder task than might at first be imagined, from the fact that I had lost every regimental commander of the eight regiments composing the two brigades, except Colonel McDougall, of the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers; besides, the men had been continually either engaged with the enemy or building rifle-pits for three days and nights, and my command had also been without food for at least twelve hours, and were likewise without ammunition, and entirely worn out and dispirited from seeing everybody else going to the rear.

I take this occasion to return my sincere thanks to Colonel Diven, of the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, for volunteering to remain at this point with his regiment as long as he could be of any service to me. He is a brave and gallant officer; would to God that our country had more like him!

After remaining in this position about ten minutes, I received an order from General Williams to move my command along the right of the road leading to the United States Ford. After moving about a mile and then halting some hours in the woods, the command was again moved, and about dark took up a position on the hill at Scott's dam, relieving a portion of the Eleventh Corps, and forming the extreme left of our line.

This position we occupied during May 4 and 5, the men being constantly employed in constructing traverses for our artillery and throwing up rifle-pits.

On the morning of the 6th instant, I received orders to recross the river, which was successfully accomplished without any accidents, and the brigade moved to this point, arriving in camp just after sunset.

I have omitted to state that a portion of the First Brigade fell back as far as the river on the 3d instant, where it was employed on provost duty and in guarding prisoners until the 5th instant, when it rejoined the division, I in the meantime having been assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, by order of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding First Division.

I take this occasion of speaking in the highest terms of the valuable services rendered me by Capt. C. H. Fenn, of the Twenty-eighth

New York Volunteers, assistant inspector-general of this brigade, and of Lieutenants [John H.] Knipe and [Darius S.] Gilger, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, my acting aides-de-camp. They were ever by my side, ready to perform any and every duty required of them.

In referring to the members of my staff, I regret I cannot speak favorably of Captain Judd, of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, my acting assistant adjutant-general. This officer was never to be found where there was danger, and were it not that his term of service expires within a day or two (his regiment having been sent to the rear to-day), I would ask that he be dismissed the service in disgrace for cowardice.

I herewith forward the reports of the regimental commanders of the First and Second Brigades, with lists of casualties attached.

The number of killed, wounded, and missing in the two brigades amounts to 949.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st and 2d Brigades, 1st Div., 12th A. C.

Lieut. S. E. PITTMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 262.

Report of Maj. David F. Lane, Fifth Connecticut Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your examination the following report of the movements of the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the recent engagement near Chancellorsville or Fredericksburg Cross-Roads, Va.:

On the afternoon of Thursday, April 30, the regiment arrived and encamped in a piece of woods near the above-mentioned place, on the left of the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, fronting in a northerly direction. Being myself brigade field officer of the day, was ordered by General Knipe, commanding the First Brigade, to take a portion of the regiment and establish a picket line, which I did, taking for the purpose the left wing of the regiment.

During the forenoon of Friday, May 1, the brigade was ordered to take a position in a southwesterly direction from the hotel. The right wing of the regiment, under Colonel Packer, proceeded with the brigade. Soon after, I was ordered by the general officer of the day to draw in the pickets and join the brigade, which I was proceeding to do when I was ordered by an aide-de-camp of the general commanding the brigade to support Knap's battery, and, in compliance with that order, I remained with the said battery until ordered to rejoin my regiment at its former encampment.

We remained in the same position until the afternoon of the next day (Saturday, May 2), when our regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, was ordered to the left of and outside our intrenchments. After advancing through the fields about half a mile, we were formed in line of battle, and our regiment, being on the right of the brigade,

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

was ordered to throw forward a line of skirmishers. From this point we advanced a few hundred yards, when our skirmishers drew the enemy's fire. We still advanced, our skirmishers firing on the enemy, when they were ordered to lie down, and the regiment delivered a few volleys. The skirmishers were then called in, and the regiment ordered by General Knipe to retire.

As we were complying with this order, we were ordered to move at a double-quick, and as our way was through thick pine shrubbery and it being nearly dark, we became confused. As we arrived near our intrenchments, we were suddenly fired upon, which completed the disorder. We were scattered in confusion, and, upon entering our intrenchments, found them in possession of the enemy.

It was at this time that our colonel was first missed, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Betts. I here became separated from the regiment. After endeavoring for some time to find it, I engaged in forming a line of the scattered forces. Soon after, I retired to the rear of the woods, and found the regiment formed in line on the left of the Excelsior Brigade. In this position we remained until relieved by the Second Brigade, when we fell back a few yards, where we remained until morning.

Soon after taking this position, Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, being sick, left me in command. From this position I was ordered to retire by the commanding officer of other troops, who wished to form a line upon the ground I occupied. I then fell back to the hillside, immediately under our batteries, where I lay for some time exposed to a severe fire of musketry. When the lines were broken in front, the men retired over the crest of the hill to near the hotel. We lay at this point for some time, when we moved inside along the line of the intrenchments toward the river.

The few men I had with me being out of rations and very much exhausted, and hearing that the rest of the regiment was at the ford, I proceeded to the river, and was placed on duty by Brigadier-General Patrick, provost-marshal-general, under whose command I remained until our forces retired across the river, when I was relieved and ordered to rejoin the brigade, which I did on the road between United States Ford and Stafford Court-House during the forenoon of Wednesday, May 6. Accompanying this please find a list of casualties which occurred in this regiment.*

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID F. LANE,

Major, Commanding Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. F. KNIPE,

Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 263.

Report of Adjt. William A. Daniels, Fifth Connecticut Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May* 21, 1863.

GENERAL: I respectfully submit the following report of the movements of this regiment from the time of leaving camp, on April 27, until our return, May 6, together with a list of casualties. For con-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

venience, as well as to render the report more definite, it is submitted in the form of a diary of each day's events:

April 27.—The regiment, in common with the others comprising the Twelfth Corps, took up its line of march in the direction of the upper fords of the Rappahannock, having in the line 28 commissioned officers, with 330 enlisted men bearing arms. The first day passed without incident unusual to ordinary marches, without the least straggling, although the weather was of that close, peculiar kind which is remarkably exhausting to the physical powers. At sunset, having reached Hartwood Church, 12 miles from our starting-point, the regiment bivouacked for the night, surrounded by the balance of our own corps, together with portions of the Eleventh and Fifth.

April 28.—Left Hartwood Church, and moved up to within half a mile of the Rappahannock River, again bivouacking, and remaining until daylight.

April 29.—Again took up the line of march, the Twelfth Corps being in advance, led by the Third Brigade, First Division, after which came the First Brigade, of which the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers formed a part, closely followed by the remainder of the corps. Upon arriving within about a mile of the Rapidan River, a skirmish took place between a portion of our cavalry advance and the enemy's pickets, resulting in the capture of several prisoners by our forces. At the ford of the Rapidan there were discovered a number of artisans engaged in rebuilding the destroyed bridge, and protected by two companies of a Louisiana regiment, the whole of whom were captured by the Third Brigade, with trifling loss upon either side. At the ford it was discovered that, owing to the depth of water and the absence of the bridge, it would be impossible to get the pack-mules conveying the ammunition across while burdened with their packs; upon which, Companies A and H, of this regiment, with alacrity commenced and completed the labor of unpacking and transporting the ammunition across by hand, which task they accomplished in about two hours. The command then crossed the river, and bivouacked in line of battle behind their stacked arms.

April 30.—The Twelfth Corps continued in advance, the Second Division holding the right. The day passed without noticeable incident, the corps arriving at night near Chancellorsville, Va., where we joined the Fifth Corps, which had advanced by a different route and captured in the neighborhood of 300 prisoners. Line of battle was here formed, the Fifth acting as reserve to the rest of the brigade, the right of the line resting upon the Plank road upon which we had advanced, and facing to our late rear. In this position, a part of the regiment being on picket, we passed the night.

May 1.—Continued in position of previous night until 10 o'clock, when the division was ordered to the left in the direction of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of making a demonstration in order, it is supposed, to draw attention from the United States Ford, our brigade being thrown out in advance for the purpose of drawing the fire of the enemy. At this time, the left wing being engaged supporting a battery, the remainder of the Fifth held the right of the brigade. This object, drawing their fire, was accomplished, and the regiment lay under the fire of the enemy's batteries for two hours, but happily sheltered in a great degree from their fire by a fortunate peculiarity in the formation of the ground, which partially protected us. At the end of these two hours we retired to our original position, the commanding generals having accomplished the object in view. Here we passed the night.

May 2.—The forenoon was devoted to an artillery duel between our batteries upon the left and those of the enemy upon the right. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, our corps was ordered out from the barricades, which had been constructed the previous night, to engage the enemy upon the left of our corps line. Before meeting the enemy, we moved about 1½ miles to the left, there forming line of battle, the Fifth Connecticut taking the right of our division and forming part of the first line of battle, Company H, under Captain Daboll, being thrown forward as skirmishers. These having drawn the fire of the enemy, a rapid exchange of shots ensued until within about 50 yards of the enemy's line, when, the skirmishers being ordered to lie down, the regiment received orders to commence firing, which it did, alternating front and rear rank with good effect. After about a quarter of an hour's engagement, the entire line received orders to fall back, firing as they moved, which was done in good order, the men conducting themselves with the most perfect coolness and regard for discipline, our regiment in the meantime performing the difficult feat or maneuver of doubling on center. After moving to the rear about 200 yards, the entire brigade was ordered to move at double-quick in the direction of the intrenchments formerly occupied. Upon arriving within 200 yards of our barricades, we received a tremendous volley of musketry from the enemy, who had succeeded in obtaining possession of them in our absence through the retreat of the Eleventh Corps, which had occupied a position upon the right of our intrenchments. It was at this juncture, while endeavoring to restore order and rally his command—which had unavoidably been thrown into some confusion by the mass of fugitives from the Eleventh Corps—that Colonel Packer was taken prisoner. At this time it was quite dark and difficult to distinguish objects at a distance. General Knipe finally succeeded in rallying a portion of the brigade, advanced upon and took the intrenchments, but was forced to withdraw, owing to the overwhelming force of the enemy. During this confusion it is supposed that the following-named officers were made prisoners, having been missing since, viz: Captain Doyle, Lieutenants Reily, Purrington, Hyatt, and Burns. The brigade was again formed, and our regiment, again upon the right, took up position some 600 yards in rear of the intrenchments, holding it under heavy fire at intervals during the night.

May 3.—The enemy having ceased firing, we fell back some 200 yards, and there halted for a short rest, having been relieved by the Twentieth Connecticut. At about daylight, the regiment was advanced to the last position, where the enemy was again engaged, and the fight continued until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the engagement being general along the entire line. The brigade was then ordered to the rear of our batteries, and, at about 2 o'clock, the regiment was ordered to the Rappahannock, arriving at the United States Ford at 4 p. m. We crossed the river and were placed on provost duty by General Patrick, provost-marshal-general, and were thus employed until the morning of May 6, when we were ordered to our old camp at Stafford Court-House, where we arrived at nightfall the same day, in the midst of a drenching rain.

It was during the engagement of May 3 that Capt. George S. Benton, of Company F, was killed. Having been connected with the regiment from its formation, he early won the respect and esteem of the entire command, without distinction as to rank or position. Ever prompt to answer the call of duty, falling at his post upon the field of battle, none of her sons have left a more honorable record as a legacy to his friends and native State than has George S. Benton.

During the entire engagement the attention of all was particularly attracted by the daring displayed by Dr. E. S. Bissell, assistant surgeon, who, in his efforts to see and attend to the wants of all the wounded of the regiment, frequently exposed himself to the most imminent peril. The adjutant would also express in this report the gratitude of the command to Chaplain M. C. Welch for his kindly offices in behalf of the wounded.

As this report is about being concluded, information is received through paroled prisoners that only 23 out of the 37 enlisted men are known by them to have been made prisoners, leaving the fate of the remainder in a painful state of uncertainty.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. DANIELS,
Adjutant Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. F. KNIPE,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 264.

Report of Maj. Theophilus Fitzgerald, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry.

STAFFORD, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On May 1, the Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. E. W. Cook, marched from their bivouac, in the woods west of Chancellorsville, and took a position near the road leading in a southerly direction from Chancellorsville, and about 1 mile distant. They were then moved forward with the brigade about half a mile, when they were halted and deployed as skirmishers; engaged the skirmishers of the enemy, and, after a sharp contest, drove them from the woods they had previously held, and discovered the position of the main body, when, on receipt of an order from yourself, they retired, with a loss of 1 killed and 5 wounded, and rejoined their brigade in its former position.

The following day, when the brigade moved to the front, the regiment was left in the intrenchments, and, when the Eleventh Corps fell back in disorder, was deployed along the breastworks to halt and reform the fleeing troops. A large number were halted and placed in position to defend the works, but at the first fire from the enemy the most of them left their position and ran in wild confusion to the rear, rendering futile all our efforts to rally them.

In the meantime the enemy had crossed the intrenchments on our right, and we were soon made aware of their presence by a sharp fire on our right and rear and in front of our right flank. We then moved to the front, hoping to maintain our old position; but the enemy pressed us on all sides, and, notwithstanding all our efforts, we were overpowered and two-thirds of the command taken prisoners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cook on this as on former occasions conducted himself with great courage and gallantry, cheering on and encouraging his men to stand their ground, though opposed by vastly superior numbers. The remainder of the regiment, about 40 in number, I formed on the hill in rear of the woods, where I left them to report to you.

On receipt of your order to rejoin the brigade, I moved forward, and took a position on the left of the brigade in the edge of the woods, then the first line, where we remained until relieved by the Second Brigade, when we fell back a few rods and formed the second line, where we lay during the remainder of the night.

After daylight, this line was replaced by a portion of General Sickles' division, when we were again moved a short distance in the rear, and formed the third line.

After the enemy succeeded in carrying our position, we fell back with the rest to the brick house. There remained then so few of the regiment that I was ordered to the rear, to assist the provost-guard of the division.

My command was retained at the ford; assisted in crossing the troops during the night of the 5th instant, and on the morning of the 6th instant fell in rear of the First Division, and marched to this place, arriving at 7 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. FITZGERALD,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. F. KNIPE,
Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 265.

Report of Capt. Edward L. Witman, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: A report of the part taken by the Forty-sixth Regiment in the operations in the rear of Fredericksburg having been called for, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the morning of the 1st, we were ordered to move to the front and proceed along the Plank road toward Fredericksburg about 2 miles, when a line of battle was formed on the left of the road, the Forty-sixth, commanded by Major Strous, forming the center of the line. Companies K and B were thrown forward as skirmishers, and the whole line advanced about half a mile, when the skirmishers were met by the skirmishers of the enemy, who at the same time opened fire upon our lines from a battery posted on a hill half a mile distant. We were ordered to lie down, and the shells passed over us, doing no damage. After lying in this position about an hour, we were ordered to fall back to our old camp.

On the morning of the 2d, we were ordered to erect breastworks, and worked until 4 p. m., when we were ordered to move to the front. When about 1½ miles from camp, we formed line of battle in rear of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, which formed the first line, and advanced its skirmishers, soon bringing on a brisk engagement. The Forty-sixth did not fire, but had 1 lieutenant killed and 1 man wounded. We were then ordered to fall back, and did so in good order until within half a mile of our old position, when we were ordered to double-quick to our breastworks, which caused some confusion. We reached the works at dusk, but too late; found them in possession of the enemy, who captured the

advance of the regiment, while those in the rear retreated to the hill in rear. Major Strous was wounded at this time.

A new line was formed, and we again advanced to the intrenchments, finding them vacant, but had scarcely taken possession when a murderous fire from the rear told us but too plainly we had been flanked. We were again forced to retire, rallying at the brick house known as the headquarters of General Hooker, when Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, of the Fifth Connecticut, took command, and moved us to the front, where we remained until 2 a. m., when we were relieved by the Second Brigade.

About 6 o'clock, the Fifth Connecticut and Forty-sixth [Pennsylvania], and part of the One hundred and twenty-eighth [Pennsylvania], moved to the United States Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, as we supposed, having been ordered to do so. On arriving at the ford, General Patrick ordered all belonging to the Twelfth Corps to form and cross the river, where he placed us as guard over the prisoners captured from the enemy. During the afternoon we received an order to recross the river, but waited for an order from Colonel Betts.

On the morning of the 4th, Lieutenant Knipe, aide-de camp, again ordered us to cross the river, and we moved by his direction, but were ordered back by Major Lane, of the Fifth Connecticut, who produced a letter from General Patrick to General Slocum, which stated that he had us on duty, and General Slocum's reply, which said, "Keep them, if useful."

During the afternoon we were relieved from duty and recrossed the river, joining the brigade the next morning, and remaining with it until it fell back, on the morning of the 6th.

The loss of the regiment during these operations was as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	3	6	10
Enlisted men	1	13	73	89
Total	2	16	81	99

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. WITMAN,

Captain Co. D, 46th Pennsylvania Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Capt. A. B. JUDD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 266.

Report of Maj. Cephus W. Dyer, One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders just received from General Knipe, I have the honor to offer the following report:

On the morning of April 27, the One hundred and twenty-eighth

Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left camp, near Stafford Court-House, Va., fully equipped, well clad, and in excellent spirits. Two days afterward it crossed the Rappahannock, near Kelly's Ford, and continued its march, without obstructions or difficulty of any kind, until its arrival in the neighborhood of Chancellorsville, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 30.

About noon on Friday, May 1, the regiment was ordered out of camp, marched about 2 miles, and placed for one hour under a brisk cannonading from several rebel batteries.

After returning to camp, the left wing was ordered out on picket duty during the night.

On the following day, it was employed in throwing up strong breastworks in front of the camp. Toward evening, the regiment was ordered out without knapsacks, and a severe battle ensued, continuing until late at night. Our loss in this engagement was considerable.

At daylight next morning, the battle was renewed, and our regiment remained under fire until relieved, about 9 a. m. It then crossed the river at the United States Ford, where the brigade was reorganized, and ordered to the front next day. Here the men, though greatly fatigued, were made to work on fortifications all night and a part of the next day.

On Wednesday, May 6, the regiment recrossed the river with the whole army.

In all the engagements and extreme fatigue the men behaved bravely, and performed all their duties without murmuring or complaint. Within our knowledge there was not a single instance of skulking or rank cowardice. Their conduct was highly commendable, well sustaining the high reputation gained at Antietam.

Our total loss was severe, amounting in all to 225 officers and men.* Among them we with deep regret report our colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and 9 of the line officers. Most of the missing are supposed to be taken prisoners.

The regiment returned to Stafford Court-House greatly fatigued, stripped of clothing, with arms and accouterments, ammunition, &c., much damaged by the inclemency of the weather, and many of them sick from continued exposure.

C. W. DYER,
Major One hundred and twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. A. B. JUDD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 267.

Report of Col. Samuel Ross, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

IN PRIVATE HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my (Second) brigade, General Williams' (First) division, General Slocum's (Twelfth) corps, at Chancellorsville up to the time I was

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

wounded by the fragment of a shell on Sunday, May 3, about 8 a. m., and carried from the field:

My brigade—composed of the Third Maryland Volunteers, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, and the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers—was posted in line of battle on the evening of April 30 in the following order: My left commencing on the right of General Geary's division, with my right extending to General Ruger's brigade. The One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers on the right, next the One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers, and the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers on the left. The Third Maryland Volunteers was held in reserve. The two left regiments occupied wooded ground, and extended to the open ground, which, being commanded by our artillery, was without infantry, the first-named regiment occupying the wooded ground from this open space to General Ruger's brigade.

The regiments in line immediately built temporary breastworks by felling trees, &c., which were subsequently improved so as to afford very good protection.

In the movement of Friday morning, May 1, on the enemy, my brigade was the reserve of the division and was not engaged, although under the fire of the enemy's artillery. The brigade performed the exact duty assigned to it by the orders of General Williams.

On returning to my former position, in pursuance of orders from General Williams, the One hundred and twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteers was advanced in front of our lines to feel the enemy, to send out scouts and pickets, and to hold the position on the high ground near a small house until compelled to fall back.

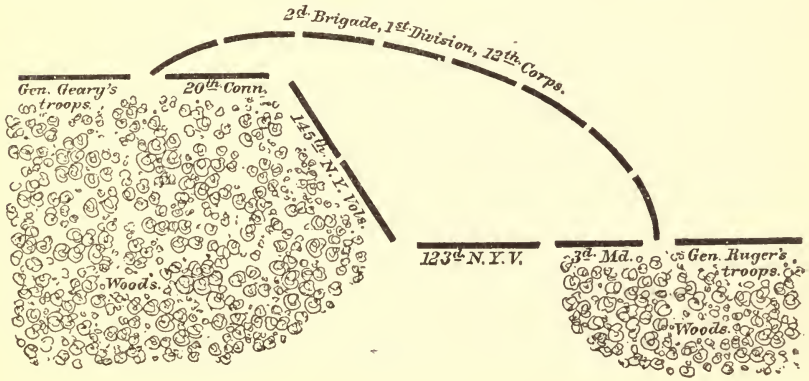
In the meantime the Third Maryland Volunteers was detached to support an artillery battery.

Very soon the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers became hotly engaged with the enemy, who appeared in force, driving in the scouts and pickets. Overwhelmed by superior numbers, and nearly surrounded, this regiment gallantly maintained its ground until ordered to fall back, when it retired at about sundown in good order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norton fell, severely wounded, while bravely discharging his duty.

The loss of the day, as verbally reported, was 2 killed and 8 wounded.

The line of battle of Friday night was as follows:



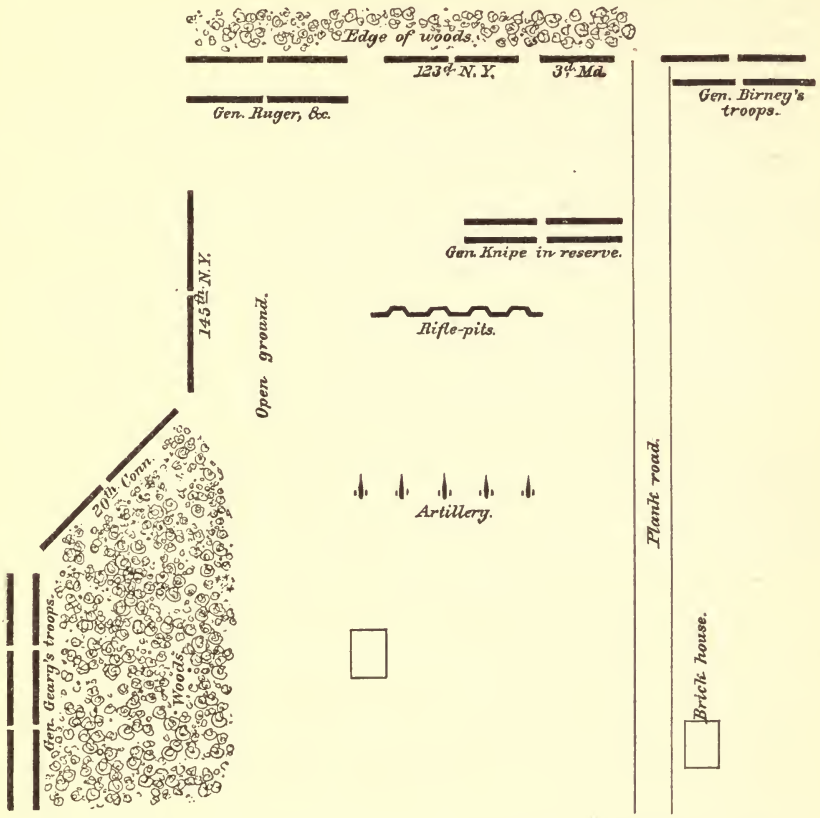
The Third Maryland Volunteers, having been relieved from duty with the artillery battery, returned and occupied the breastworks on the right, formerly manned by the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers. The One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers occupied the open ground between the woods, and erected during the night temporary breastworks thereon by bringing trees from the woods. The other regiments were posted the same as on the night before.

In the movement of the division with other troops on Saturday afternoon, in our front, to drive the enemy from the woods and to the Plank road, my brigade took position between General Ruger's brigade on my left and General Knipe's brigade on my right, advancing on the enemy, as ordered by General Williams in person, "by the right of companies to the front," in double lines, the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers forming one line and the Twentieth Connecticut and the Third Maryland Volunteers making another line. When well into the woods, under a heavy fire of round shot and shell from the enemy's artillery, advancing under the immediate direction of General Williams in person, Maj. Julius Hayden, U. S. Army (serving on the staff of General Whipple, I believe), came to me with information of the exact position of the enemy, which was to our right and front (which information I sent by an aide-de-camp to General Williams, who was near at hand); whereupon I immediately faced the brigade to the right, and moved to opposite where the enemy was, and commenced the formation of line of battle, intending to briskly charge the enemy, as General Williams had directed me to do, in double-quick, "if the least opportunity offered," it being late in the day, and the importance of driving the enemy to the Plank road before dark being particularly impressed upon me by General Williams in person.

Just as my line of battle for a charge was being completed, the sad disaster to the Eleventh Corps became known. I immediately received orders from General Williams to return in good order to my former position, which order I executed without the loss of an officer or man.

About 1 a. m. on Sunday, May 3, my line of battle was changed, by the order of General Williams, so as to establish two regiments on the right of General Ruger's new line of battle—whose brigade had changed front at right angles with its former position, his left resting near where the left of the Third Maryland had been, and his right extending toward the Plank road—my two regiments being intended to relieve General Knipe (whose brigade was held in reserve) and to occupy the ground between Generals Ruger's and Birney's troops, with my right resting at the Plank road. The Third Maryland Volunteers and One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers were the two regiments so posted on the right. The One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers and Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers remained on the left of General Ruger's brigade, forming a line nearly at right angles with the new front, and were moved from their former position, so as to connect with the left of General Ruger's brigade, General Geary's troops taking possession of the defenses made vacant by these changes. The One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers and Third Maryland Volunteers worked unceasingly through the night in erecting breastworks of logs, and were so engaged when the enemy opened fire.

Thus, on Sunday morning, May 3, my line of battle was formed:



By the personal order of General Williams, who visited the line just as the battle was beginning, I took post with the two regiments on the right.

Immediately after daylight our scouts reported the enemy advancing. About 5.30 a. m. our pickets were driven in, and the enemy, with artillery and infantry, vigorously attacked our lines. In a few minutes the battle raged with great fury.

In the early part of the day (I think it was about 8 a. m.) I was wounded by a fragment of shell just above the ankle joint, totally disabling me from standing alone, and carried from the field. I reported to Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers, assistant adjutant-general Twelfth Corps, and then expected to return to the field as soon as my wound could be dressed, but my foot, ankle, and leg began to swell so that I was obliged to have my boot cut off, and from that moment to the present my right leg has been totally disabled. I shall, therefore, be obliged to refer you to regimental reports and my successor in command for what transpired after I was wounded, and for a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

The coolness, bravery, fortitude, and cheerful promptness in the performance of every duty, of the officers and men under my command, merit especial mention.

The following regimental commanders I desire to mention for coolness and bravery throughout these incidents: Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, Third Maryland Volunteers, and Colonel McDougall, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers.

The staff officers of the brigade, one and all, rendered me every assistance and promptly performed their duties without regard to dangers. I desire to mention them, viz: Captain Shannon, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Beardsley, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, acting assistant inspector general; Lieutenant Burbank, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Robinson, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. ROSS,

Colonel 20th Conn. Vols., Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 12th A. C.

Capt. S. E. PITTMAN,

A. A. A. G., Gen. Williams' Div., Gen. Slocum's Corps.

No. 268.

Report of Maj. Philo B. Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,

May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 27th ultimo, together with a detailed account of casualties:

By orders received from brigade headquarters, the regiment formed under the command of Lieut. Col. William B. Wooster (Col. Samuel Ross being absent from the regiment and in command of the Second Brigade as acting brigadier), with the other regiments comprising the Second Brigade, at 6 a. m. on the 27th ultimo, in front of the division headquarters, and soon after took up its line of march for Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and encamped for the night near Hartwood Church.

Two commissioned officers, 4 non-commissioned officers, and 42 men were sent out on picket, and at 6 a. m. resumed the line of march, and at 4 p. m. of Tuesday again encamped some 2½ miles from Kelly's Ford.

At 5 a. m. again took up the line of march, and crossed Kelly's Ford, and, after short delay, took the road toward Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan River, which was crossed, and the regiment encamped near the river for the night.

At 8 a. m. of Thursday, the regiment resumed the march, and arrived at Chancellorsville at about 3 p. m., when the regiment was placed in position, occupying an eminence in the woods on the right of the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, commanded by General Geary, and forming a line with his division and the One hundred and forty-fifth New York Volunteers, which was in position on our immediate right.

On Friday, May 1, the regiment, with other forces, was ordered on a reconnaissance on the road leading to Fredericksburg, when it was formed, with the other regiments composing the Second Brigade, as a reserve in the rear of the First and Third Brigades of the First Division, Twelfth Corps, and in this position advanced under the fire of shell

from the batteries of the enemy, behaving with coolness and steadiness, though for the first time under fire, until ordered to retire with the other troops to the position occupied before the advance.

On Saturday, at about 5 p. m., the regiment advanced under orders, with other troops, through the woods in our immediate front, as a part of the second line, and was again under fire of shell from the enemy's batteries. At about sunset orders were received from the general commanding the division to retire slowly through the woods, and again occupy our original position behind a breastwork which had been erected by this regiment as a protection and to strengthen our position in case of attack. The breastworks were reoccupied, and Company G was thrown out in our immediate front as a picket, and during the night exchanged a few shots with the skirmishers of the enemy, but without loss on our part. Both officers and men manifested a determination to hold the position should an attack be made upon this portion of the general line, which was momentarily expected, as the enemy had driven in the extreme right of our line held by the Eleventh Corps and were making a murderous attack upon the center of our position, which was but a short distance to the right of the portion of the line held by this regiment.

On Sunday morning, the 3d instant, the enemy appeared in force near the point of attack on the evening previous. The action soon became general, and extended along the left of the line until it reached the point occupied by the Twentieth Connecticut. The officers and men waited with great coolness the approach of the enemy, who came up yelling like fiends until they arrived in a ravine about 20 rods from the front of the regiment, when the men rose and discharged their pieces in a well-aimed volley, which covered the ground with the killed and wounded of the enemy and caused them to fall back in disorder. They again rallied, and advanced under cover of a battery of artillery—the fire from which enfiladed the breastwork occupied by this regiment—up to, and some few rushed over, the works, and were either shot down or taken prisoners by our men.

After maintaining its position for nearly five hours, and finding that the enemy had already driven our forces back both on the right and on the left, and that the entire regiment was in danger of being surrounded and captured, Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster reluctantly gave the order to retire, which order was executed in some disorder, but the men rallied and reformed under the direction of the remaining officers some half a mile in the rear of the first position. It was behind the barricade and during the time the regiment was falling back through the woods that our entire loss occurred. The men, after leaving the barricades, were subjected not only to the fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery, but to a cross-fire of infantry. It was then that Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster, who had through the whole action manifested the utmost coolness and bravery, was seen to fall, as was supposed, wounded, and was, without doubt, taken prisoner by the enemy.

Second Lieut. David P. Griffiths, of Company F, was killed in the intrenchments by a musket-ball in the forehead, and fell with his sword in his hand, a pattern of determined courage and bravery.

Capt. Charles J. Arms was also slightly wounded in the head and had a narrow escape from death, and also received another bullet through the sleeve of his coat. His conduct both during the action and retreat is deserving of especial mention.

Capt. Ezra D. Dickerman was also wounded, in the intrenchments, and was supported off the field in the early part of the engagement.

Second Lieut. George W. Sherman, of Company C, received a wound in his hand in the early part of the action, and was compelled to retire.

Capt. Wilbur W. Smith, of Company C, is supposed to have been wounded and taken prisoner, although it is not certain he was wounded. He was last seen in the woods when the regiment was retiring.

Capt. Henry C. Pardee, of Company F, is supposed to have been taken prisoner. He was last seen at the barricades.

First Lieut. Andrew Upson, of Company E, was last seen at the barricades, and is supposed to be a prisoner.

The officers who were wounded or taken prisoners behaved with great gallantry, and deserve commendation; and, in fact, there was not an officer of the regiment but might be mentioned as deserving credit for good conduct.

Sergt. Maj. John S. Root was killed by a shell at the barricades in the early part of the action, and was noted for his coolness and courage.

Asst. Surg. Daniel Lee Jewett was taken prisoner.

During the action the regiment took a captain and some 30 to 40 prisoners, but was compelled to relinquish them on retiring from the contest. The regiment lost 11 killed, 59 wounded, and 98 missing.

During the succeeding days it can be said that the officers and men performed their full share of all duties assigned them both with alacrity and cheerfulness, whether the duty consisted in building barricades or standing night and day behind them watching and waiting for the attack of the enemy.

After the engagement of Sunday, the 3d instant, Capt. Sanford E. Chaffee was in command of the regiment, being senior officer present, Maj. P. B. Buckingham having received some time prior to this the appointment of acting assistant inspector-general of the First Division, Twelfth Corps, and been transferred to the staff of the general commanding the same, until Tuesday, the 5th instant, when Major Buckingham was temporarily relieved from duty as staff officer and ordered to take command of the same.

On Wednesday morning the regiment, with all the command, recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and returned to its former encampment near Stafford Court-House.

A detailed statement of the killed, wounded, and missing is subjoined hereto.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. A. B. JUDD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 269.

Report of Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry.

KANE'S LANDING, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Third Maryland Volunteers struck camp on the morning of April 27, to take part in the active operations against the enemy on the south side of the Rappahannock, which

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

was crossed at Kelly's Ford on the morning of the 29th, without meeting any force of the enemy, arriving at the Rapidan on the evening of the same day, where we met a small force of them building a bridge, but took no active part in their capture.

We encamped on the south side of the Rapidan, and struck camp on the morning of the 30th, and arrived at Chancellorsville on the same evening. Took part in the reconnaissance of the 1st, but were not engaged with the enemy; supported a battery, or rather a section. On the same evening had 4 men wounded with pieces of shell. Retired to our camp, and strengthened it by abatis and breastworks.

Advanced on the evening of May 2, with the rest of the Second Brigade, to support the Third Brigade. Was under fire, but did not lose any men; retired to our old camp about 8 o'clock, and were again under infantry fire. Kept our position until 11 o'clock, when I was ordered to relieve a regiment of the Third Corps on the Orange road, which place I held until 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, the former in our front and the latter on the front and flank. I was forced from my position by superior numbers, but retired in good order to the rear.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing amounts to 84 enlisted men and 3 officers.*

I would also state that my regiment, being composed of a good many new men, stood the fire well, and that all the officers I took into the field behaved nobly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Third Maryland Vols.

Brigadier-General KNIPE,
Comdg. 2d Brig., 1st Div., 12th Army Corps.

No. 270.

Report of Col. Archibald L. McDougall, One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, on the morning of April 27, at daybreak, my regiment formed upon the Telegraph road, near Stafford Court-House, and, in obedience to orders, accompanied by the troops of the corps, marched on the Warrenton road, and halted for the night about half a mile from Hartwood Church.

On the 28th, the march was continued, halting for the night about 1½ miles east of Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

On the 29th, we crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford on pontoon bridges, and thence to Germanna [Mills], upon the Rapidan, reaching the river about 3 p. m. At this place the rebels, who were building a bridge, had been surprised by our advance and a number taken prisoners. There being no bridge, the troops in advance of my command forded the stream, water rising to their waists, and being so rapid that some were carried down the stream, imperiling their lives. An attempt

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

had been made to erect a foot-bridge across the stream, which, seeming not to succeed, and being very desirous to avoid having the men get wet, I personally proposed to General Slocum, commanding the corps, to take men from my command and erect a bridge for the passage of the troops, which proposition was accepted, and competent men were detailed immediately, and put under charge of Capt. O. S. Hall, of my command, and a bridge was immediately erected, so that all the troops in the rear passed over, as well as the pack-mules accompanying the troops. The troops encamped on the south of the Rapidan.

On the 30th, the march was resumed along the Plank road toward Chancellorsville. At the Wilderness, 4 or 5 miles north of Chancellorsville, I was ordered by Colonel Ross, commanding the brigade, to file my regiment up a road leading to the right, which ran perpendicularly to our line of march, for the purpose of re-enforcing a regiment (the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania) posted in the woods about three-quarters of a mile distant, to guard the train against an attack from cavalry of the enemy.

While marching up the road by the flank, right in front, the enemy opened a rapid fire upon us with two pieces of artillery from the woods, which they had planted in the road, commanding our whole column. Having had no intimation that there was any artillery in the neighborhood, my command was exposed to great peril in marching up this road. Orders were immediately given to move by the right, and we were quickly formed into column of companies, right in front, in the field on the left of the road. Availing ourselves of a cover from a ravine in this field, running parallel to the road, we continued our march toward the enemy, they still turning their fire upon us. As soon as we reached the border of the woods, I formed a line of battle, and deployed two companies of skirmishers in the woods, when the fire of the enemy ceased. On making a reconnaissance, it was found that the enemy had left. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania then returned to our rear, and we remained in this position, with our skirmishers out, for about two hours, when, the train having passed, we returned to the road. Resumed our march; reached Chancellorsville that evening, and encamped in the woods in line of battle, making an abatis in front.

On Friday, my command went with the division out to the front, formed in line of battle in mass, and remained under fire until ordered to return to their intrenchments, which it did about 3 p. m., when I was ordered with my regiment to do picket duty for the brigade. A company from this command had been on duty the night before, and this company was ordered to proceed to re-establish the line as it existed in the morning before being called out. The regiment taking position under cover of a hill, while the company was approaching the picket line left in the morning, the enemy opened a fire of musketry from the woods, where, in our absence, they had established rifle-pits and erected a battery. My men deployed as skirmishers among the bushes and held their ground. The company thus deployed was Company I, under command of its officers. Another company (A) was sent to re-enforce the first company, and the regiment was moved rapidly to the brow of a hill in front of the enemy, near a house and within 200 yards of the lines formed by the two companies. These two companies maintained a spirited fire with the enemy at times (being supported by the men in the rear) for about two hours.

In the meantime the battery of the enemy was engaged with the battery on our left, which becoming disabled, the enemy turned their battery upon our regiment, and a large force rushed out of the woods

upon these two companies in front, driving them back to the regiment. They returned in good order, the main force covering the movement with an animated and bold fire.

At this moment shells from the enemy's battery played around us, and, being satisfied that the enemy had a much superior force, I ordered the men to return to the woods, about 100 yards to our rear, where we formed in line until nearly dark. The enemy's shells falling among our men, we returned to our intrenchments.

In this engagement the officers and men behaved with great bravery and coolness. Lieut. Col. Franklin Norton, a most excellent and able officer and brave man, fell upon the field with a severe wound in the hip while guiding and directing the men in their fire.

Our loss in this battle was 4 killed and 7 wounded.

On Saturday, my command again went out, under the command of Colonel Ross, to engage the enemy in connection with the First Division. My regiment was the only one of the Second Brigade that succeeded in getting into line of battle before the order to return to the intrenchments was received, which was done reluctantly, but in good order.

On the 3d, we were ordered from our intrenchments, with the Third Maryland Regiment, and placed on a line running north and south perpendicularly to the Plank road, with the Third Maryland resting on our right, its right resting on the Plank road, with my left resting on the line formed by the Third Brigade.

On the hill near division headquarters and in our rear were posted several formidable batteries. By felling trees, a breastwork was erected, which was imperfectly completed, when, before sunrise, firing of skirmishers along our right commenced. Skirmishers were moved forward in front, but were soon driven in by the enemy, who began to appear, coming through the woods in heavy mass. Never was there a more effective fire of musketry delivered by any men than was by my command from this time until about 9 a. m. Three times were the enemy repulsed, and fled back from our fire, our fire never ceasing except when the men of the Third Brigade came in front in pursuit of the enemy that were retreating from us. This movement on the part of the Third Brigade much embarrassed my men, for they were soon driven back, and as they came straggling back to our front it stopped our fire upon the enemy, who were following them. While the Third Brigade was thus engaged in our front, I was called upon to charge over our breastworks to relieve them, which charge was made with great spirit on the part of the officers and men; but observing that both my right and left were unprotected, and no force in the rear to hold the intrenchments, and my ammunition being exhausted, I ordered the men back to the intrenchments. Here we remained for some time longer, when my men began to inform me that their cartridges were out, and, seeing that the intrenchments on my right were occupied by the rebels, the line on my left abandoned by the Third Brigade, and a battery opening on my right flank, no re-enforcements to be seen near me in my rear, I ordered the men to retire, which they did, coolly, directly up the hill by the house, and to the rear of the batteries in front of the brick house formed in line.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men of this regiment for their bravery and coolness under probably one of the severest fires of musketry and heavy artillery ever experienced. The effectiveness of our fire is demonstrated by the heaps of dead in front

of us when we ceased. This regiment claims that it was the last to leave this awful line of fire.

Our loss was 1 officer and 12 men killed, 4 officers and 83 men wounded, and 20 men missing.*

On the 4th and 5th, we aided in guarding Banks' Ford, and on the 6th we recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to Camp Williams, near Stafford Court-House, Va.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. McDOUGALL,
Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and twenty-third New York Vols.

Capt. A. B. JUDD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 271.

Report of Maj. George W. Reid, One hundred and forty-fifth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

SIR: This regiment, commanded by Col. E. Livingston Price, started from camp near Stafford Court-House, Va., April 27. After several days' marching, we joined the main body of the army near the Rappahannock, at a place called Kelly's Ford. We marched from thence without any particular molestation until we reached Chancellorsville, where we encamped May 1, and by order commenced throwing up breastworks and digging rifle-pits. Our position at this time was about the center of the Twelfth Corps, which occupied the right flank of the army. Our brigade was commanded by Colonel Ross, acting brigadier in the division under General Ruger.

On Friday, May 1, we participated in the feint which resulted in the capture of the United States Ford, and on the afternoon of the same day about 60 of our men were skirmishing with the enemy in front of the rifle-pits.

On Saturday, May 2, we advanced from our fortifications to attack the enemy's left, where our colonel was wounded and went to the rear, when the command devolved upon Maj. George W. Reid. We finally were ordered to return again to our intrenchments. During the night we lay very much exposed to the artillery practice, which was terrific from both sides, for two hours.

On Sunday, May 3, we were again attacked by the enemy in overpowering numbers, and obliged to retire to the woods, but rallied and again attempted to hold our former position, but the fire being severe, and the regiments on our flank breaking in disorder, by orders we fell back to the brick house and again rallied. We afterward joined the brigade commanded by General Knipe, when we were placed in position on the left, nearest the United States Ford, and remained there until orders were received requiring every regiment to return to its respective camp.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. REID,
Major, Comdg. 145th Regiment New York Vols.

Capt. A. B. JUDD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 184.

No. 272.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
May 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade of your division, under my command, in the operations from the time of leaving camp at Stafford Court-House, viz, April 27 to May 6, particularly in relation to the late battle near Chancellorsville:

The brigade left camp at sunrise on the morning of April 27, and marched to Hartwood Church, a distance of 12 miles, encamping at that point for the night.

The march was resumed early next morning toward Kelly's Ford. The brigade encamped about 1½ miles from Kelly's Ford.

The division moved at 4.30 o'clock on the morning of the 29th. My brigade, in advance, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and took the road to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan.

The enemy's cavalry, consisting of one regiment, was encountered by the cavalry in our advance about 2½ miles from Kelly's Ford. Skirmishing occurred between this body of the enemy's cavalry and our own to within about 3 miles of Germanna Ford. When within about 2 miles of Germanna Ford, it was ascertained that there was a detachment of about 150 men of the enemy at Germanna Ford, engaged in building a bridge at that point. On the approach of our cavalry, it was checked by this force. It was reported that they occupied rifle-pits on the right of the road, on the same side of the river on which we then were. Receiving orders to deploy skirmishers on both sides of the road and advance rapidly, when within about three fourths of a mile from the ford I caused the Second Massachusetts, Colonel Quincy, to be deployed on the right, and the Third Wisconsin, Colonel Hawley, on the left of the road, with orders to advance rapidly and push for the river bank, at the same time directing Colonel Quincy to turn the rifle-pits reported on its left. The Twenty-seventh Indiana moved forward by the road, followed by a section of artillery and the balance of the brigade. The skirmishers advanced rapidly, taking the double-quick on approaching the river. About 30 of the enemy took refuge in a house on our side of the river and were made prisoners. The balance of the enemy, on the other side of the river, being brought completely under fire of our skirmishers by their rapid movement, surrendered after a loss of 1 killed and several wounded. About 100 prisoners were taken at this point.

The brigade immediately began crossing the river by fording. The ford was very difficult. It was necessary to remove the cartridge-boxes, owing to the depth of water. The river was forded without loss. The pioneer corps of the division was immediately set to work constructing a temporary bridge. The brigade encamped for the night about 1 mile from the ford.

The brigade marched with the division on the next day, the 30th, to Chancellorsville, two regiments forming rear guard to the corps. On arriving at Chancellorsville, the brigade was placed in the position designated by yourself, on the left of the Plank road, west from Chancellorsville, and in the center of the division. An abatis was at once constructed in front of the line occupied by the brigade.

On May 1, the brigade moved out on the Plank road east of Chancellorsville, and formed line of battle on the left of the First Brigade of the division, whose right rested near said road, said line being about perpendicular with the Plank road. The division moved forward toward the enemy, in the direction of Fredericksburg. The line was ordered back just as the skirmishers of the First Brigade had become engaged. The skirmishers of the One hundred and seventh New York were fired on while retiring, and returned the fire. The Third Wisconsin, Colonel Hawley, was ordered to move at once to the picket line of the brigade and occupy it. While in this position it was attacked, and some skirmishing occurred between it and the enemy, resulting in the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, a brave and faithful officer. He was still suffering from wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

After reaching our former position, a substantial breastwork was constructed of logs and earth in rear of the abatis; also two regiments of the brigade—the Twenty-seventh Indiana and Third Wisconsin Volunteers, which had fallen back under orders—moved to a position in front of the line of breastworks, and were ordered to and did construct breastworks in the edge of the woods, completely covering by their fire—a cross-fire—the open ground in front of the position of the brigade, and also of a portion of that then occupied by General Birney's division.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the brigade, with the exception of one regiment, the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, was ordered, with the rest of the division, to move on a line obliquely to the left and front of our position, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's rear and picking up prisoners, in conjunction with Generals Birney's and Whipple's divisions. My brigade was assigned a position by your order on the left of the division. After proceeding about a mile, and coming under the fire of the enemy's artillery, an order was received from yourself to return immediately, which was done.

In the meantime the enemy had attacked and driven the Eleventh Corps, and were in possession of a part of the intrenchments of our division. I received orders from you, through an officer of your staff, to take position with my left resting on the intrenchments, my line extending to the right along the crest of the ridge near the edge of the woods in front of Fairview.

The line of my brigade in this new position was nearly perpendicular to the Plank road. My brigade was in two lines, the Third Wisconsin, Second Massachusetts, and Twenty-seventh Indiana forming the first line, the Third Wisconsin being on the right, and the Thirteenth New Jersey and One hundred and seventh New York the second line. In this position the brigade remained, with skirmishers in front, during the night. A night attack was made, or attempted to be made, of which I had no official notice, by a portion of General Sickles' corps, part of which was immediately on my left. I had heard unofficially that a night attack was talked of, and when it occurred I gave orders to the commanders of regiments of the brigade to keep their men steady and not to fire unless fired into, as I believed the attack was by our own troops.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the enemy moved forward to the attack, the lines of your division, in its then position, and that of General Geary's forming by its prolongation an angle, the point of intersection being near the crest of the hill on the left or open ground.

This position on the left was occupied by a portion of General Sickles'

command, and was attacked first, and soon after the attack extended to my brigade and the rest of the division. Whether unable to hold their position, or ordered to retire, I have no information; but the troops on the hill to my left yielded to the enemy, a portion of them coming through our lines. The possession of that point by the enemy was most unfortunate, as it enabled them to enfilade our line and that of General Geary. The attack on the left of your division and right of General Geary's was most persistent; but their infantry was repulsed, their artillery still maintaining its position. The first line of the enemy which attacked my brigade was easily driven back by the superiority of our fire, notwithstanding their assistance from the flank fire from the left, which was sufficiently severe to be annoying. The brigade advanced, Colonel Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana, protecting the left flank by occupying the breastworks, according to orders previously given by me. On the repulse of their first line, the enemy brought up fresh troops.

In the meantime the One hundred and seventh New York and Thirteenth New Jersey were moved forward to fill up intervals which existed between my brigade and General Knipe's brigade, on the right, and in my own line. The brigade forced back the second line of the enemy, who now threw in fresh troops. The brigade had now been engaged about two hours under a heavy fire, had suffered severely, and was nearly out of ammunition.

This new assault of the enemy was checked, and in part by the bayonet. Report was sent to you that our ammunition was exhausted. I received orders to prepare to withdraw. Troops from General Sickles' command had moved forward to relieve us. I then ordered the withdrawal of the brigade, and moved to the rear in good order. On passing over the open ground to the left of our batteries at Fairview, the brigade was under a galling fire from the enemy's battery, on the hill to the left. I formed line, under your orders, near the rifle-pits at the brick house; afterward moved, under your orders, down the road toward the United States Ford, halting a short distance from the brick house, called "the mansion," at Chancellorsville, at which place of halting the ammunition was replenished. The brigade moved soon after, with the rest of the division, under your order, to its position in the second line, on the left of the road from the United States Ford to Chancellorsville. Remaining in this position until evening, the brigade moved with the division to the left of the line of intrenchments, relieving a portion of General Schurz's command on the extreme left of the line, in which position it remained until the army recrossed the Rappahannock on the morning of May 6, the brigade bringing up the rear of the corps, the Third Wisconsin, Colonel Hawley, forming the rear guard. After crossing the river, the brigade marched to its present camp, arriving about 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

The regiments of my brigade, particularly the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, fought with great steadiness and bravery. The One hundred and seventh New York and Thirteenth New Jersey fought well, emulating the conduct of the older and more experienced regiments.

Colonel Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana; Colonel Quincy, Second Massachusetts; Colonel Hawley, Third Wisconsin; Colonel Diven, One hundred and seventh New York, and Major Grimes, Thirteenth New Jersey, displayed great bravery and handled their regiments with skill. Colonel Colgrove was, as on former occasions, conspicuous for courage and determination, and, although severely wounded, remained in com-

mand of his regiment until it recrossed the river. Major Grimes, commanding Thirteenth New Jersey, was wounded early in the action. Captain Beardsley, on whom the command of the regiment devolved, displayed courage and faithfulness.

Among field officers who showed good conduct, I take pleasure in mentioning Lieutenant-Colonel Cogswell, Second Massachusetts, severely wounded; Major Mudge, Second Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Fesler and Major Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Major Flood, Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

Of my own staff, Captain [Henry B.] Scott, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [Charles] Wheaton [jr.], commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant [William M.] Snow, brigade inspector, and Lieutenant [James E.] Crane, aide-de-camp, did their duty bravely and faithfully. Captain Scott displayed great bravery, activity, and much ability for so young a man. He was severely wounded, and only left the field under my orders when I saw he could not remain longer, and needed assistance to be helped to the rear.

The brigade came out of the action without demoralization, and with a conviction that, if a victory was not gained by the army, it was superior to the troops immediately opposed to it.

I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith forwarded, and by which it appears that the loss in my brigade was as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	6	31	.....	37
Enlisted men	74	435	67	576
Total*	80	466	67	613

Quite a large number of prisoners were taken by the brigade, but as they were passed immediately to the rear, I cannot give the number with certainty. On one occasion—on the advance of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers to the breastworks—a large number, estimated by Colonel Colgrove at 150, surrendered; they had become entangled in the abatis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. RUGER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS, *Commanding Division.*

No. 273.

Report of Col. Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on the night of the 2d, and Sunday, May 3:

On Saturday evening, after the reconnaissance made by the Third

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

Brigade between the hours of sundown and dark, Captain Scott, your assistant adjutant-general, indicated to me my position in the line of battle. Being the left of the brigade, I drew my regiment up in line at, or nearly at, right angles with our breastworks or the original line, the eight right companies resting inside of the breastworks, the two left companies outside and on a line with the other eight companies. At this time immediately in rear of my left was a perfect jam of artillery and caissons, many of which had been abandoned; some of them had been left standing, horses and all; in some instances the limbers had been dropped, and in others the teams were cut loose, leaving everything. As near as I could learn, but few officers remained with them. I finally succeeded in finding a Lieutenant Lewis, of what battery I did not learn. I requested him to put two pieces on my left, on a high point of ground commanding the ravine in front of the breastworks. He could only find 5 or 6 of his men, and I made a detail from my regiment to assist him. We finally succeeded in getting the two pieces in position. About this time a line officer of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiment came up with about 200 men, and reported that he had no field officers with him, and requested me to take charge of them. I put them in position in rear of the artillery, with orders to support it, which they did with alacrity and bravery. I wish to remark here that these men staid with me during the night and through the fight next day, and behaved most gallantly.

About the time I had succeeded in getting the two pieces of artillery in position, a portion of the One hundred and seventh New York Regiment reported to me without a field officer. I put them in position on my left, which brought them in front of the right regiment of General Geary's division. I immediately notified the commanding officer of that regiment that my line extended in his front. This was done in order to prevent them from firing into us by mistake. These arrangements were scarcely completed before the rebels made a charge upon our breastworks with terrific yells. I immediately caused both pieces of artillery to open fire, first with shell and afterward with grape and canister. I am very confident that the fire from these two pieces of artillery, enfilading the whole length of the ravine and abatis in front of the breastworks, did much to check the rebels' advance. These are the only incidents that came under my notice during the night, excepting some firing on the right of our line, in which it is feared two of our regiments fired into each other by mistake.

Shortly after sunrise on Sunday morning, the 3d, the enemy, having obtained possession of our breastworks on the right, advanced on our line and opened fire.

In a very short time the whole line became engaged. The enemy advanced steadily, delivering their fire with telling effect. Our whole line stood firm. No part of the line yielded an inch or wavered. The enemy poured in regiment after regiment of fresh troops, determined to break the line; but whenever and wherever they made their appearance they found our fire so deadly that they were forced to halt and seek shelter behind the timber and rises in the ground.

After the battle had progressed an hour or more, my officers notified me that the ammunition was running out. I immediately rode up to the right of the line to find you. I found that all the other regiments were also running short of ammunition. I could not see you, and was informed that Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general, had been wounded and had left the field. I immediately ordered the whole line to fix bayonets and charge, which was done in gallant style. The rebels

fled before us like sheep, and took refuge behind the breastworks and reopened fire upon us. After delivering a few rounds, I ordered a second charge. Our men charged to the breastworks on the extreme left of our line. In some instances a regular hand-to-hand fight took place. The enemy soon gave way, and, being in our abatis, they were soon thrown into the utmost confusion. While endeavoring to retreat through the brush and tree-tops, they became mixed up in a perfect jam, our men all the time pouring in the most deadly fire. I can safely say that I have never witnessed on any other occasion so perfect a slaughter. Many of them made no attempt to get away, but threw down their arms and came into our lines. I think I am safe to say that we took from 150 to 200 prisoners, and sent them to the rear.

In short, the enemy at this time had been driven from our front over the breastworks through the abatis into the woods beyond in utter confusion. All this time there was very heavy firing going on on our right, and was fast gaining our rear. I soon ascertained that our forces were being driven back. I immediately ordered our line to fall back, which it did in good order, and formed again on the original line of battle.

By this time many of our men were entirely out of ammunition, and but a few rounds remained to any. The enemy were still advancing on our right and our forces falling back. At this critical moment, I received orders from you to fall back in good order, which was done.

Before closing this report, I desire to pay a just tribute to the brave soldiers and officers of this brigade. To say that the three old regiments—the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and Twenty-seventh Indiana—fully sustained the reputation they won at Cedar Mountain and Antietam, is the very highest compliment that can be paid them. I consider these the three best regiments I have ever seen in action.

I had an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which the One hundred and seventh New York and Thirteenth New Jersey Regiments acquitted themselves during the engagement, and take great pleasure in stating that the officers and men behaved handsomely and fought bravely. Troops of their experience could scarcely have done better.

Inclosed please find a complete list of killed, wounded, and missing of this regiment.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. COLGROVE,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 274.

Report of Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on the night of the 2d, and Sunday, May 3:

On Saturday evening, after the reconnaissance made by the Third Brigade between the hours of sundown and dark, Captain Scott, your

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

assistant adjutant-general, indicated to Colonel Colgrove the position he wished him to take in line of battle, being the left of the brigade.

About the time the line was formed, a line officer of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Regiment came to the colonel with about 200 men, and requested him to take charge of them, which he did, and had them formed on the left of our regiment. They remained with our regiment during the night and through the fight the next day, and fought bravely. There was occasional firing on the right of our regiment during the night, but, with the exception of a few stray shots, there was none in our front.

Shortly after sunrise on Sunday morning, the enemy obtained possession of our breastworks on the right, and advanced on our line and opened fire. The colonel then gave the command, and the men went in, and the enemy soon found our fire so deadly that they were compelled to fall back and seek shelter behind the timbers. The colonel then moved our regiment out by the right flank, forming a line nearly at right angles with our breastworks, the left of our line resting against the breastworks, or nearly so. By this time, the enemy advanced on us with fresh troops, and the ball opened again. Our men stood firm, and fought bravely until they were about out of ammunition. The colonel then ordered a charge, which was made successfully, driving the enemy until we gained possession of the breastworks, and, having them in our abatis, they were soon thrown into confusion, our men all the time pouring in the most deadly fire. In a short time the Colonel ascertained that they were gaining our rear by the right, and ordered the regiment to fall back to the original line, which was done in good order. By this time our men were all out of ammunition, with a few exceptions. The enemy were still gaining our right, and our line giving way. The colonel then ordered our regiment to fall back, which was done in good order. During the engagement I think I can safely say we took 150 prisoners.

The officers and men of this regiment behaved well and fought manfully throughout the engagement

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. FESLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,

Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 275.

Report of Col. Samuel M. Quincy, Second Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

May 13, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent short campaign:

The regiment left camp at Stafford Court-House at sunrise on the morning of April [27], and marched on that day to near Hartwood Church. The next day the regiment, forming rear guard to the corps train, marched to near Kelly's Ford.

At daylight the next morning, the corps crossed the river and took the advance in the march toward Fredericksburg. The Third Brigade had the honor of leading that advance, the Third Wisconsin and Twenty-

seventh Indiana Regiments as skirmishers, followed by the Second Massachusetts, by the flank, in the road. At Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, the cavalry at the head of the column was fired upon by about 100 of the enemy, who had taken position in and about houses on the opposite bank, to command the road as it approached the river.

The Second Massachusetts was here ordered forward, and deployed as skirmishers on the right of the road, advancing through a dense thicket to the river bank, when two companies at once opened fire on a cut in the road, where the enemy were posted, and upon the houses. A fire being also obtained by the Third Wisconsin, on the left, the enemy surrendered and came across the river. The skirmishers of the Second Massachusetts, in approaching the river, surrounded a small house on the north bank, and took 30 of the enemy without a shot. The brigade then crossed the river and encamped. The next day, the column marched to Chancellorsville, the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and a section of Cothran's battery forming the rear guard.

In the demonstration of the following day upon the enemy's flank, the brigade left its position and advanced under a sharp fire of shell close to the enemy's line, but returned without an engagement.

On Saturday morning, the regiment was occupied in throwing up breastworks and abatis in front of its position. In the afternoon the division was ordered out (as was said) for the purpose of capturing wagons and prisoners from a train which had been cut by our artillery. The regiment advanced for a short distance into the woods in support of the Third Wisconsin, as skirmishers. A sharp musketry fire being heard in our rear, the division was ordered to return to its position, but it was soon found that, by the giving way of the Eleventh Corps, our lines had been broken, and that the enemy either flanked or occupied our line of intrenchments. Some confusion and panic at this point was promptly checked by the brigade being thrown into line in the edge of the woods and by the active service of our artillery.

The corps of General Sickles made an attack during the night, and sharp fighting ensued, but our lines were not under fire, save by stray shots, until morning.

Soon after daylight the enemy advanced in force, and the regiment at once became hotly engaged. The regiment delivered its fire with the greatest steadiness and effect. Three times our lines advanced over the dead and wounded of the enemy, driving him back each time. The last time the colors of the regiment opposite ours (ascertained from prisoners to be the First South Carolina) were seen to fall; but as our ammunition was then exhausted, we could advance no farther. We had now been engaged more than two hours; our last round of ammunition was gone. I sent messengers to the rear to ask for a supply, and we then fixed bayonets and waited. After some time, fresh troops arrived, and we were ordered to retire, which was done steadily and in order. In the field beyond the brick house the regiment was under a very hot fire of shell, grape, and round shot, one of the latter taking off the legs of two men while lying down. After marching a short distance on the road toward the ford, we were placed in position as support to the second line, where we remained until nightfall, when we were moved to the extreme left of the line, upon the river, and protecting the ford. Here we were in support of the Fifth [Third] Massachusetts Battery, Captain Martin, and here we remained until Tuesday night, strengthening our position, and in the utmost confidence of being able to repel any attack whatever.

On Tuesday night, orders came for a silent withdrawal. The artil-

lery went, and then, after standing in ranks all night, we were ordered back to the trenches, but had been there scarcely an hour when orders to cross were again received, which the enemy was pleased to allow us to do, without molestation, in broad day. After a very severe march, we arrived in our old camp at night.

I have the honor to inclose a duplicate list of killed and wounded.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. QUINCY,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,

Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 276.

Report of Capt. George A. Beardsley, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,

May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as the commandant of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, that the regiment marched from its present encampment on the morning of April 27, under command of Col. E. A. Carman; that it marched to Chancellorsville via Hartwood Church, Kelly's Ford, and Germanna Mills.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of May 1, we were ordered forward into action, and formed in line of battle in the edge of a woods facing the enemy's position.

We were ordered to advance at 12.30 p. m., and, in crossing a fence, Colonel Carman was injured in some way so as to unfit him for duty, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Maj. John Grimes. After a slight skirmish, the regiment was withdrawn, and occupied their former position.

On Saturday, May 2, the regiment built a breastwork in front of their position.

At 4.30 p. m. we were ordered to relieve the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, then occupying a line of works on a hill in our front. The regiment remained in this place until part of the Eleventh Corps fell back from their position, and the shouts of the frightened stragglers and the rush of the retreating cavalry, who, in many instances, discharged their pistols, and shouted, "We are all cut to pieces; the rebels are coming," &c.; also making many other demonstrations calculated to excite men. The regiment became panic-stricken and fell back. Every exertion was made to rally the men, which was accomplished about dark.

During the panic, Major Grimes was slightly wounded by a pistol-shot in the thigh. The command of the regiment then devolved upon myself, and I formed the regiment in line in rear of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers.

At about 11 p. m. the enemy charged on the line directly in front of the regiment, part of which broke and retreated through our line, and that, added to the excitement of a few hours previous, caused them to break again, but they rallied in the course of ten or fifteen minutes.

The regiment then took its former position, where it remained until the morning of the 3d instant, when the regiment occupying position in

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

front of the Thirteenth became engaged with the enemy. No signs of fear were displayed; but, on the contrary, every man was ready to do his duty.

At 6 a. m. I received orders from Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, to relieve the Second Massachusetts Volunteers. The regiment moved forward and immediately engaged the enemy, advancing in good order at least 100 yards beyond the line held by the regiment on our right. Seeing the enemy attempting to turn our left flank, we fell back in line with the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers, where we remained until relieved by a New York regiment, the number of which I did not learn.

Not a single man left the ranks during the action until wounded. The regiment retired in good order to the edge of the woods, where it was halted, intending to occupy our old position and await orders; but seeing two regiments of the Third Brigade retiring beyond the hill, we followed in good order until coming in range of the enemy's shells, when there was a little confusion. The regiment was soon in line, and retired, following the One hundred and seventh New York Volunteers. I soon after joined the remainder of the brigade, having formed in rear of the Second Massachusetts. During the day the regiment moved with the brigade.

At night I was ordered to follow the Twenty-seventh Indiana, and about 11 p. m. occupied intrenchments on a hill near the United States Ford.

The regiment remained in this place until the morning of the 6th instant, when we recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford and moved to our present encampment.

Hoping that you will attribute any inefficiency to my lack of experience, and the suddenness with which I was called upon to command the regiment, rather than to a want of willingness on my part,

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

G. A. BEARDSLEY,
Captain, Commanding Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

General Thomas H. Ruger,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 277.

Report of Col. Alexander S. Diven, One hundred and seventh New York Infantry.

Camp near Stafford Court-House, Va.,
May 11, 1863.

Sir: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 71, dated May 7, 1863, requiring regimental commanders to forward complete reports of the part taken by their respective commands during the operations of the last ten days, particularly in relation to the late battle, &c., I have the honor to report that my regiment marched with the brigade on April 27, and continued to occupy the place assigned to it in the march, enduring the fatigue of the march with cheerful fortitude.

Captain Laman, Company G, who had but recently returned from the hospital, was quite unfit for so severe a march, and was obliged to leave at the Rappahannock crossing.

Sergeant-Major [Edwin G.] Fay was sick on starting, but insisted on

trying the march; he fell out on the second day. The rest of the command, with two or three exceptions, endured the march without complaining. We were among the first troops to wade the Rapidan, and bivouacked in our wet clothes but in the best of spirits.

Arrived in front of Chancellorsville on Thursday, after forming with the brigade in line of battle, I was ordered to place my regiment to support New York Battery No. 1, in position at the white house and graveyard south of the Plank road. I formed in the skirt of the wood, along a slight ravine near the left flank of the battery, and bivouacked for the night.

Occupied this position until about noon of Friday, when I joined the brigade on its advance with the division along the Plank road. When line of battle was formed to the left of the road, we were formed in double column in mass on the second line of battle, in rear of the Second Massachusetts, deployed on the first line. We occupied this position until ordered to fall back, when I faced by the rear and fell back in good order, followed by the Second Massachusetts. When I reached the open ground, I deployed and marched by file. We had, before entering the wood from which we retired, left our knapsacks, and were ordered to take them on our retreat. We had not, however, retired on the same ground by which we had advanced, and were some 400 paces past our knapsacks when we received this order. We faced about, and marched back in the direction of the knapsacks. This brought us to the rear in the retreat, and as I approached the wood where the knapsacks lay, I sent foward Captain Sill and Lieutenant Swayn with a body of skirmishers. Just as our men were taking their knapsacks, our skirmishers were fired upon. They returned the fire with spirit, and did not appear to hear my order to fall back. I hastened up to them, and they obeyed my orders to retire, with reluctance. I am confident they killed several of the enemy, as they were marksmen, and fired with deliberate aim, some of them as many as five times.

We rejoined the brigade on the Plank road, and marched to where the line of battle had been established; we on the left of the brigade, the Thirteenth New Jersey on our right. While our men were lying in line of battle here, I was receiving instructions from General Ruger, he sitting upon his horse, when a shell exploded, throwing the earth upon us, and mortally wounding Captain Rutter, of Company I, a promising young officer, beloved by all his comrades for his bravery and other virtues.

We slept on our arms in this position during the night, and in the morning commenced throwing up breastworks. Had the works on our line quite strong, when we were ordered forward with the brigade to the front and left, where the firing had been brisk for some time. Here, as on the day before, we were formed on the second line, the Second Massachusetts in front of us, on the first line. We were soon ordered to retire, my regiment leading the retreat. As we approached the line of breastworks, I was ordered to march to my position of the morning and have the men shoulder their knapsacks. We had just gained this position and commenced shouldering knapsacks, when we were fired upon, our men returning the fire sharply.

It was now becoming dark. I heard a heavy fire on our right, apparently inside the breastworks and rapidly approaching. I saw Captain Wilkins, assistant adjutant-general of the division, riding toward the fire, and asked him what it meant. He informed me that the Eleventh Corps had broken, and they were flanking us; that it might be necessary to change our front.

As I left him, I was directed by an orderly from General Ruger to change my position and to form on the left of the Second Massachusetts. Formed, as near as I could understand the orderly, in a line perpendicular to the breastwork toward the Plank road and behind the ridge to the left of my left. I gave the order to march by the left flank, and led the way. After advancing to near where I expected to find the Second Massachusetts, I found that but two companies were following me. Not finding the Second Massachusetts where I expected, I joined these companies with a line formed under orders of General Knipe, and went in pursuit of the rest of my regiment. I found much confusion, and my regiment broken in fragments, but by the assistance of Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general to the brigade, I was enabled to get them in line, and we slept on our arms along the road skirting the wood, in rear of the Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana.

Early in the morning, the Twenty-seventh Indiana and Second Massachusetts were hotly engaged. Soon Colonel Colgrove, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, informed me that there was an interval between his right and the left of the Second Massachusetts sufficient for two of my companies. I broke off my three left companies and advanced them to this interval, forming them on the right of the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

It is with pride I testify to the alacrity with which these companies advanced into the fire of the enemy, and their coolness and bravery throughout.

After seeing these companies established, I returned to my regiment. The Twenty-seventh Indiana was now rapidly advancing its right, and swinging round toward the breastworks, opening another interval between it and the Second Massachusetts. An officer of the latter regiment suggested this to me, and I at once moved my regiment forward, forming it on the left of the Second Massachusetts and filling the interval, at first rather crowded for room. My men went up to the fire with a will, and fought like veterans. I instructed Captain Baldwin, commanding the right company, to conform to the movements of the Second Massachusetts, while I remained near the center, assisted by Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general, on the left. To this gallant young officer I tender my warmest acknowledgment.

I had not seen my major since the evening before. I have since learned that he was wounded.

My lieutenant-colonel had left me on Saturday morning, saying he wanted to see Captain Rutter, who was mortally wounded, as before stated, and promising faithfully not to be gone over half an hour. I did not see him again until Tuesday. I had no adjutant, no sergeant-major. Seeing my situation, Captain Scott generously volunteered to aid me, and continued even after he was himself wounded and urged by me to retire. Captain Sill, of Company K, remained on the field encouraging his men after receiving a ball in his leg.

It is enough to say in praise of my officers and men that they stood shoulder to shoulder with the admirable old regiments of the Third Brigade. I could see no difference in the steadiness with which they received the fire of the enemy and delivered their own, or the order in which they advanced and retired in obedience to orders. They had no thought of defeat. They left when their ammunition was expended, expecting to be replaced with fresh troops and to return when their ammunition was replenished. From this [time] the movement of this regiment has nothing to distinguish it from the general movement of the brigade, except that after we had retired from the field last described

to the rear of the brick hospital, I was ordered by General Knipe to support the batteries formed in front of the building. I remained behind the brigade for this purpose a short time, when General Knipe informed me that he would not take the responsibility of detaining me. I then moved on down the road and joined the brigade, remaining with it, conforming to the movements of the other regiments.

In recrossing the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, I detailed, by order of one of General Hooker's staff, 100 men, under command of Captain Donnelly, of Company H, to demolish some works on the south side of the river. These men came forward with the Third Wisconsin, which constituted the rear guard of our corps on the retreat.

To my officers and men who stood by their post I tender my warmest commendation. It would be invidious to name individuals when all performed their duty.

I annex a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. S. DIVEN,
Colonel.

Lieut. ROBERT T. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 278.

Report of Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 8, 1363.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations since April 27, ultimo:

Having crossed the Rappahannock on the morning of the 29th ultimo, your brigade being in advance and having met a body of the enemy, I was ordered by you, sir, to deploy, with my right resting on the road over which our column moved. Our cavalry in advance having dispersed the enemy, we advanced in line, with one company thrown forward as skirmishers; encountered no opposition until we approached the Rapidan, at Germanna Ford. Here a show of resistance was made. By your order, I deployed six companies of my regiment as skirmishers, right resting on the road. My left first reached the river; exchanged a few shots with the enemy, with no loss to us, but killing 1 and wounding 3 of the enemy.

Finding that he could not retreat from his position without exposure to a deadly fire from my skirmishers, the enemy surrendered, 1 captain and 23 men giving themselves up to me.

On the 1st instant, in the demonstration made by our forces upon the enemy's works near Chancellorsville, I deployed into line, throwing forward a company as skirmishers, but retired, by your order, before coming into actual contact with the enemy.

On the same day I was ordered by you, sir, to take position as outpost or picket, covering your brigade. Scarcely had I gotten into position before the enemy approached in front, disclosing to my view three regiments and a battery of artillery. Hastily throwing up a breastwork of rails, I waited their attack, throwing forward skirmishers to apprise

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

me of their advance. A spirited skirmish ensued, lasting for an hour, in which Lieut. Col. John W. Scott, of this regiment, a brave officer, was killed. The force of the enemy's attack was made upon the regiment on my left, which regiment gave way. Finding my left exposed, I fell back to a new position, covering the brigade, when, by your order, I threw up a breastwork of rails.

On the afternoon of the 2d, by your order, seven companies of my command were deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, in an advance upon the enemy. Knapsacks were left, by your order. On returning from this expedition, it was found that the enemy, having forced in our right, were in possession of the ground where our knapsacks had been left. Thus were lost the knapsacks, shelter-tents, change of clothing, rations of the men, and most of the bedding of the officers.

On the night of the 2d, in the position where you had placed me, loud shouting and crashing of the brush in my front apprised me of the approach of the enemy. Soon a volley of bullets whistled over our heads, upon which I opened a brisk fire upon the advancing enemy. The affair continued for about half an hour. My loss was 1 killed and 3 wounded.

I deem it proper to remark here that two or three companies of the Thirteenth New Jersey, being in line about 30 paces in my rear, opened a fire also, from which I suffered. Being exposed to their fire as well as that of the enemy, three companies of my right were compelled to give way, but immediately rallied and returned to position as soon as the fire in the rear had been stopped.

On the morning of the 3d instant, at daybreak, the enemy made a spirited attack along our line. Awaiting until he came within sight and range, I opened fire upon him, which checked him in my front, and soon compelled him to fall back. Together with the regiments on my right and left, I then advanced, still keeping up a well-directed fire. For nearly three hours my command was thus under a heavy fire, fighting desperately and constantly gaining ground, until the arms of the the men were so foul by frequent firing that they could be loaded but with difficulty. Then I was relieved upon the field, a regiment of another corps taking my position.

I retired from the field in good order and under a galling fire from the enemy's batteries.

On the morning of the 6th instant, while marching from the position the brigade had held toward the bridge, I was ordered by you, sir, to proceed back to the rifle-pits, and there remain until further orders. I marched back, and remained in position until a brigade of the Fifth Corps came to relieve me. As this brigade approached my position, it was ordered back, an aide bringing me the order that all troops on the front should draw in as rapidly as possible. Then, falling back and crossing the river, I hastened on, rejoining the brigade near Hartwood Church.

In conclusion, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the manner in which the officers and men of my command have performed the arduous and perilous duties devolving upon them during the late operations of the army. On our marches, rapid and difficult as they were, I have not had a single straggler. With one or two exceptions, my officers have shown that zeal in the advance and that coolness and intrepidity in fight which are the characteristics of the true soldier.

The men have fought coolly, bravely, and with a determination that would have insured decisive victory had it prevailed through the entire army.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing, of which I herewith forward a list, is as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	2	2	.....	4
Enlisted men	16	72	9	97
Total	18	74	9	101

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HAWLEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Regiment Wisconsin Vols.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 279.

Reports of Capt. Robert H. Fitzhugh, First New York Artillery, commanding battery, and Chief of Artillery.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery K, First New York Artillery, in the late operations on the Rappahannock:

The battery crossed the river at United States Ford on Thursday, April 30, 1863, and early the next morning joined its division (First, of the Twelfth Corps) near Chancellorsville, Va. During the reconnaissance made by the Twelfth Corps on Friday, May 1, the battery was held in reserve, and remained unengaged until about 5 p. m. of Saturday, May 2, when the enemy, having driven in the Eleventh Corps, Captain Best, chief of artillery, Twelfth Corps, directed me to come into position south of the Plank road, and about 500 yards in rear of the line held by Generals Williams and Berry. Soon after, Lieut. F. B. Crosby, with four pieces of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, took position on my right, and Lieut. C. E. Winegar, commanding Battery M, First New York Artillery, on my left, joined, at about 6 p. m., by Battery D, First New York Artillery, and forming, with other batteries of the Third and Twelfth Corps, a line of thirty-four pieces. From this position I fired, during the fighting of Saturday night, 56 rounds, chiefly of Hotchkiss shell, at $1\frac{3}{4}$ degrees elevation, with $2\frac{1}{2}$-second fuse, directing the fire against a body of the enemy occupying the Plank road and the woods in front of General Berry's line. They were thrown into great confusion by the fire of the batteries, and their advance was checked for the night.

At about 4.30 a. m., Sunday, May 3, I was ordered by Captain Best to send one section to strengthen General Geary's line, and the other to General Meade's—Lieutenant Bailey joining General Meade, and Lieutenant Davis General Geary.

At about 9 a. m. Lieutenant Winegar, commanding Battery M, First New York Artillery, still engaged in his position of the previous evening, reporting to me that he was nearly out of ammunition, I brought up Lieutenant Davis' section from General Geary's line to relieve him; but before the section, though coming up at a trot, could reach the graveyard in rear of the Twelfth Corps artillery, the batteries of that line had all fallen back, M, of the First New York Artillery, the last of them to retire, going by Lieutenant Davis just as he went into battery, which he did under my direction a little northeast of the graveyard. From this position we opened a fire of Hotchkiss fuse and Schenkl percussion shell against a rebel battery which was enfilading our line from the field about a mile south of the Plank road, every one of the 12 shells that we fired (elevation 6 degrees) bursting among the enemy's pieces, although the smoke that hung over that part of the field prevented us from seeing any other effect than the explosion of an ammunition chest and a temporary slackening of their fire. After firing 12 rounds, we were obliged to direct our pieces against a body of rebel infantry who had driven our troops back over the road, and were pouring into us a sharp fire of musketry from our right and front. We now fired shell and case shot at an average elevation of 1 degree until the enemy advanced over the line that had been occupied by Captain Best's artillery, D, of the First New York Artillery, and other batteries, earlier in the morning, when we fired percussion shell at point-blank.

A regiment of our infantry that had been lying on the ground on our right and rear now rose and fell back. At about 10.30 a. m. I withdrew the section, under cover of a fire from some of our artillery posted near the Chancellorsville house, to the second line, formed near the white house, which we had barely reached when we came into battery, west of the United States Ford road, against a body of the enemy who were driving our infantry out of the woods on the west and south of the white house. We here fired percussion shell at point-blank against the enemy in the edge of the woods with great effect. Their advance at that point was effectually checked by the artillery fire. Between 2 and 3 p. m. I directed Lieutenant Davis to join Lieutenant Bailey's section, which had been in position, unengaged, near General Griffin's division of the Fifth Corps, on our right.

Early Monday morning, Captain Weed, commanding the artillery of that line, ordered the battery to the left, near General Birney's division of the Third Corps. Here, toward evening, we were hotly engaged with the rebel infantry and artillery, first shelling a battery on the left, which we silenced, and then turning our fire, in common with that of the whole line, against a battery on the right, which was also silenced in a few minutes.

From Monday evening, May 4, until Tuesday, 8 p. m., we remained in the last-named position, unengaged. We were then (Tuesday, May 5, 8 p. m.) ordered to United States Ford by Captain Weed.

On Wednesday a. m., May 6, I put the battery in position near the group of buildings a short distance south of the ford, by order of Major-General Reynolds, commanding First Corps, and about 10 a. m., by order of the same officer, crossed the river, the battery joining its corps at Stafford Court-House at about 7 p. m.

First Lieut. Edward L. Bailey and Second Lieut. Henry W. Davis deserve a great deal of credit, not only for their gallant bearing under a severe fire, but for the excellent judgment displayed by them both in the management of their respective sections. The non-commissioned officers and men, without a single exception, behaved nobly. The pieces

were worked very carefully, and not a shot was thrown away. The total expenditure of ammunition was 195 rounds.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. FITZHUGH,
Captain First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Commanding First New York Artillery.

Casualties in Battery K, First New York Artillery, during battles near Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5, 1863.*

R. H. FITZHUGH,
Captain First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

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STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the artillery of the division in the late operations on the Rappahannock:

A list of casualties and losses in material have already been forwarded.

Battery M, First New York Artillery, First Lieut. C. E. Winegar commanding, having crossed the Rappahannock with the division at Kelly's Ford, reached Fairview Thursday p. m., April 30, where, on Friday, May 1, at 6 a. m., it was joined by Batteries F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. F. B. Crosby commanding, and K, First New York Artillery, First Lieut. E. L. Bailey temporarily commanding.

During the reconnaissance of Friday á. m., none of the batteries were engaged.

About noon of that day, First Lieut. E. D. Muhlenberg, with a section of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was ordered to General Geary's line by Capt. C. L. Best, chief of artillery, Twelfth Corps, and remained there during the actions of the next two days.

About 4 p. m. of Friday, May 1, a rebel battery, opening from a point about 300 yards southwest of Colonel Ross' position, was silenced in about half an hour by the converging fire of Battery M, posted near the log house, First Division headquarters, with one section of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and from another section of Battery F, under Lieutenant Crosby, posted, by order of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding division, at the point of woods on the west side of the ravine.

During Friday night, the division artillery remained in battery near General Williams' headquarters.

On Saturday, May 2, Lieutenant Muhlenberg, on General Geary's left, was engaged at intervals during the whole day repelling three cavalry charges and one of infantry, using canister with great effect. The rest of the division artillery remained unengaged until between 5 and 6 p. m. The Eleventh Corps giving way, by order of Captain Best I posted the batteries in front of General Williams' headquarters, forming, with the rest of the Twelfth Corps artillery and two batteries of the Third Corps, a line of thirty-four pieces, stretching from the Plank road south to a short distance beyond the log house, the line being completed just as Generals Williams' (Twelfth Corps) and Berry's

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 7 enlisted men wounded.

(Third Corps) divisions had fallen back to the edge of the woods in our front. From this position a sharp fire was kept up by the artillery at intervals until nearly midnight, directed principally against a body of the enemy who seemed to be near the farm house occupied during the day by Brigadier-General Knipe, commanding First Brigade, and creating among them great disorder and confusion.

During the night, by direction of Captain Best, a breastwork was thrown up along the artillery line.

Sunday, May 3, at daybreak, by order of Captain Best, I sent one section of Battery K, First New York, under Second Lieut. H. W. Davis, to report to General Geary, and the other section, under First Lieut. E. L. Bailey, to General Meade's line.

Soon after daybreak, the enemy (whose advance on the previous evening had been effectually checked) renewed the attack, which was replied to by the artillery with about the same effect as on the night before until between 7 and 8 a. m. Gaining ground on our right flank, they poured in from that quarter a hot fire of musketry, at the same time that a battery firing from the field on General Ruger's left enfiladed our line. At this time the division artillery suffered its heaviest loss in men and horses.

At about 9 a. m. Lieutenant Winegar, commanding Battery M, First New York Artillery, reported to me that he was nearly out of ammunition. I brought up Lieutenant Davis' section, of Battery K, First New York Artillery, from General Geary's line, where he had been engaged up to that time, to relieve him; but before the section, although coming up at a trot, could reach the graveyard in rear of First Division headquarters, our artillery had fallen back from its intrenched position, and the last battery of the line, Lieutenant Winegar's, and a battery of the Third Corps, retired under cover of the fire from Lieutenant Davis' section, posted a short distance northeast of the graveyard. That section maintained an effective fire against, first, the enfilading battery before spoken of, and then against the enemy's infantry, checking it as it advanced on our intrenchments, near division headquarters, until the enemy, gaining on our right, and our infantry supports on our right and rear falling back, it was withdrawn to General Meade's line, retiring between 10 and 10.30 a. m., under cover of fire from Lieutenant Muhlenberg, who, posted near the brick house (Major-General Hooker's headquarters) with seven pieces, besides his own section, gallantly kept his ground until about 11 a. m., when he was ordered to the United States Ford, there joining the other four pieces of his battery and Lieutenant Winegar's battery (M, First New York Artillery). Battery K, First New York Artillery, after joining General Meade's line, taking position near the white house between 10.30 and 11 a. m., was sharply engaged at intervals until Tuesday night, May 5, repelling the attacks of the enemy's infantry; also engaged at this point with two rebel batteries posted on the Chancellorsville and United States Ford road.

At about 8 p. m. of Tuesday, May 5, all the batteries of the division were ordered to recross the Rappahannock and return to their old camps, which they did, reaching Stafford Court-House Wednesday evening, May 6.

I regret to have to report the loss of two battery commanders. At about 9 a. m., Sunday, May 3, First Lieut. F. B. Crosby, commanding Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, while directing the fire of his battery, which he had handled most skillfully during the whole engagement, was shot through the heart. Lieut. C. E. Winegar, who had worked his battery with great effect during the hottest of the enemy's fire, retiring the

last of the line of artillery, after bringing all of his pieces safely off the field, returned in search of two disabled caissons, and has not been heard of since.

The conduct of the whole command was all that could be desired. First Lieut. T. B. Kirby, Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers, adjutant, First Division artillery, deserves great credit for his coolness under fire, and for remaining on the field in the discharge of his duties after receiving a wound in the arm which made it necessary to lift him on his horse.

First Lieutenant Muhlenberg, of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, for his conduct while on General Geary's left; Second Lieutenant Floyd, left in command of four pieces of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, after Lieutenant Crosby's death; First Lieut. E. L. Bailey and Second Lieut. H. W. Davis, of Battery K, First New York Artillery, for their conduct while in Captain Best's line and in other positions; First Lieut. J. D. Woodbury and Second Lieutenant Smith, of Battery M, First New York Artillery, for their conduct on the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant, deserve favorable mention.

The following-named enlisted men have been reported for bravery and soldierlike conduct:

Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery—Sergts. David Joel and [Michael] Fitzgerald, and Corpls. John Phillips and Tazewell B. Amiss.

Battery K, First New York Artillery—First Sergt. Charles Keller, Sergts. John Duane and Marion Mosher, and Corpls. John Pitts, Clark Fairbanks, Thomas Evans, and Datus Miller.

Battery M, First New York Artillery—First Sergt. John W. Weld, Sergts. Royal A. Ide and Samuel Hood, Corpl. Charles H. Rems, and Privates Henry M. Johnson and John Walker.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

ROBERT H. FITZHUGH,
Capt. 1st N. Y. Art., Chief of Art., 1st Div., 12th A. C.

Lieut. S. E. PITTMAN,
A. A. A. G., First Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 280.

Report of Lieut. John D. Woodbury, Battery M, First New York Light Artillery.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Battery M, First New York Artillery, broke camp April 27, 1863, and marched with the troops of the Twelfth Corps; crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and arrived at Chancellorsville April 30, 1863.

May 1, a. m., made a reconnaissance with the troops of the Twelfth Corps toward Spotsylvania Court-House; returned to camp about 2 p. m., near General Slocum's headquarters. At 5 p. m. were ordered to take a position on a tongue of land to the right of General Slocum's headquarters, to repulse the enemy, who were making a demonstration at that point. While taking our position, the enemy opened upon us with 18-pounder shot and shell. We replied as soon as possible, and silenced their battery in three-fourths of an hour, using 100 rounds of ammunition. Camped for the night with pieces in battery.

May 2, 3 p. m., the enemy having gained our rear, received orders from you, changed front fire to the right, throwing right wing to the rear, causing us to occupy the ridge in rear of General Slocum's headquarters. Commenced firing about 6 p. m. on the enemy's infantry and artillery. Their artillery was soon silenced and infantry repulsed; they, however, soon rallied and again were repulsed with great slaughter. At this time we used from one to three second fuse. They were driven back the third time in the same manner. We then, by your order, threw up earthworks by digging down 1½ feet, and placing the earth in front of the pieces. For want of proper tools, consumed nearly the whole night.

The next morning at break of day the men were at their posts, and the enemy soon made his appearance in our front with great force, and were again driven back by the fire of our artillery. The enemy came down in this manner for the fifth time, and were driven back as before with great loss. Our support having fallen back, the enemy's sharpshooters gaining our flank, our ammunition expended, we by your order retired.

May 5, were ordered to cross the river at United States Ford and cover the crossing of the retiring column early next morning, the enemy having two batteries in position to annoy our troops. I immediately opened upon them with my battery, in connection with Captain Pettit's (First New York) artillery and Captain Knap's (Pennsylvania) batteries. We silenced them in about one hour, causing one limber-chest to explode and destroying two caissons. Received orders May 6, at 6 p. m., to return to our old camp at Stafford Court-House, where we arrived May 7, 1863.

During the recent engagement mentioned, in regard to officers and men, all behaved with the utmost bravery and performed their duties well. The following is the list of casualties in men and material:*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WOODBURY,

First Lieutenant Battery M, First New York Artillery.

Capt. C. L. BEST, *Chief of Artillery, Twelfth Army Corps.*

No. 281.

Report of Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg, Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of that portion of the artillery of the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, under my charge in the actions of the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant, at Chancellorsville, Va.

I was placed in charge of the artillery of the Second Division on the night of the 1st.

On the 2d, I found one section (two Napoleons) of Captain Bruen's (New York) independent battery in the field, and not subject to any orders. I took possession of it, and placed it in position, covering that occupied by the artillery of the First Division, under Captain Best.

On the 3d, three Napoleons of Company C, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and two rifled pieces (commander unknown) reported, and were placed in position with the other two already mentioned. I also in the latter

* List, omitted, shows 4 men killed, 12 wounded, and 2 wounded and missing; 25 horses killed; 2 caissons left on the field.

part of the day placed my section in the same position, Lieutenant O'Donohue in command, and to my knowledge 7 privates of these three guns were killed.

The conduct of Lieutenant Field, an officer present, deserves a favorable notice for gallantry.

The casualties, further than this, of these guns and others under my charge, I have no report of.

The operations of the artillery under my command were immediately under your own eye, and a lengthy report is unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D D. MUHLENBERG

First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery F.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Comdg. Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 282.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit a report of the operations in which the division under my command has been engaged since the morning of the 27th ultimo.

In obedience to orders (previously received from your headquarters), I broke up the several camps of the brigades of the Second Division at an early hour on the morning of the 27th, and took up the line of march in the direction of Stafford Court-House, at which point I was joined by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, of the First Brigade, from Dumfries, thus making my command complete, and consisting of the following regiments: The Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, One hundred and ninth, One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fourth, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania; the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One hundred and second, One hundred and thirty-seventh, and One hundred and forty-ninth New York, and the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio, in three brigades, commanded, respectively, by Colonel Candy and Generals Kane and Greene. To these are to be added an artillery brigade, under command of Captain Knap, chief of artillery, consisting of Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery, Lieutenant Atwell commanding, and Hampton's (Pittsburgh) battery, Capt. R. B. Hampton commanding.

The division halted for the night at a farm some 3 miles east of Hartwood Church, and in the morning advanced toward Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock River; encamped on the night of the 28th some 2 miles north of the river, and early on the morning of the 29th crossed on a pontoon bridge thrown over the Rappahannock a short distance below the ford. The column was then put in motion in the direction of the bridge over the Rapidan at Germanna Mills, which point was reached about 4 p. m., where I found the bridge destroyed, and the First Division in the act of fording the river some 100 yards below. Perceiving, from the rapidity of the current and the depth of the water, that the passage of so large a body of men would be attended with great risk, and probably a loss of life, I at once halted my command, and commenced the erection, under my own personal superintendence, of a foot-bridge, using in its construction material which

had been collected by the enemy to construct a bridge at that place. This was completed in a few hours, and was of sufficient strength to admit the passage of our mule trains of ammunition and forage. Upon it the division crossed in good order, and was upon the heights on the south side of the Rapidan at 9 o'clock that evening, where it bivouacked during that night.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I advanced, in accordance with your orders, in the direction of Chancellorsville. Upon leaving our bivouac, I was informed by Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, Sixth New York Cavalry, who had commanded the outlying pickets during the night, that numbers of rebel cavalry had been seen by his patrols, and that an attempt might possibly be made to impede my march. As I occupied the advance of the line, to guard against this, skirmishers were thrown out in force on either side the road, and strong patrols of cavalry scoured the country in front.

About 10 o'clock the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, which had been detached from our right flank, fell in with a body of rebel cavalry, accompanied with two pieces of artillery, and a brisk skirmish ensued, in which the loss on our part was 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

The regiment nobly avenged the loss of their comrade by the death of his murderer, who proved to be a Captain Irwin [?], of the Confederate cavalry, whose horse and equipments fell into our hands.

For a detailed account of this transaction, I beg leave to refer you to the report of Major Chapman, of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose courage and coolness on the occasion were of great service to us.

About this time, learning that it was the intention of the enemy to destroy a small bridge over a creek which our artillery would have to pass, by a rapid dash in advance I succeeded in frustrating their design, and found it, upon examination, to be safe for the passage of our batteries.

Without further molestation we advanced and entered Chancellorsville about 2 p. m., where my command was immediately disposed in line of battle in the following order: Knap's and Hampton's batteries were posted on a rising ground commanding the approach by the Plank and Wilderness roads leading to Fredericksburg, at a point about 250 yards in front and slightly to the left of the large Chancellor house. They were supported by the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, who thus composed the extreme left of the line, the remainder of the First Brigade forming on the right of the Plank road; the Second Brigade joined the First on the right, and the Third occupied the right of my line, connecting with General Williams' command, extending still farther to the right. This disposition having been made with much care, I ordered abatis to be constructed by cutting down the small brushwood and trees in our front, and barricaded the Plank road by placing large timbers across it. The command rested behind their abatis during the night, with strong pickets in our front and on the flanks.

On the morning of May 1, in obedience to orders, I marched my command from their lines, and, advancing eastward along the Plank road about 1¼ miles, formed in line of battle by placing the Third Brigade, under General Greene, with his left resting on the road; the Second, under General Kane, on his right, and the First, under Colonel Candy, in rear of the Second, as a reserve. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, supporting Knap's battery, was ordered to take a position on the left of the road, and to advance simultaneously with the main body.

About 1 p. m. the division advanced in this order through a dense thicket and undergrowth for about a mile without opposition, when, having passed into an open plain beyond the timber, a brisk fire from a battery of the enemy posted in a wood opened upon our column, without, however, doing any damage. The attack was replied to with spirit by Knap, and during the fire his horse was killed under him by a solid shot from the enemy.

The conduct of Greene's brigade was admirable at this juncture. Although exposed for quite a length of time to the fire of the enemy in a position where they could neither shelter nor defend themselves, nor return the assault, they bore themselves with the calmness and discipline of veterans, emulating the example so ably given them by their brigade commander. The fire of the enemy slackened after some half an hour's play upon our line, and I then received orders to fall back to my original position near Chancellorsville. This was accomplished in good order by the whole command, notwithstanding that a harassing attack was continued by the enemy upon our left flank almost up to the line of our defenses.

In this movement great praise is due Brigadier-General Kane, of the Second Brigade, for his coolness and courage in covering with a portion of his command the withdrawal of the troops. By his energy, determination, and force of will, he maintained the most perfect discipline in the entire command, and prevented the least confusion in the ranks in a movement always requiring great tact and delicacy united with firmness of will and purpose. Our line having been gained, sharpshooters were sent out in our front to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the enemy and to check his advance.

Just before dusk, at about 7.30 p. m., these men were driven in on a run by a sudden and fierce charge of the enemy, who dashed up in the dim light almost to our very lines before being discovered, their purpose evidently being to capture Knap's battery, stationed at that point. Rallying around them, the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania poured a terrible fire into them, causing them, after a fierce conflict with small-arms and artillery, to fall back in confusion and with great loss.

I should here mention that Lieutenant Muhlenberg, Fourth U. S. Artillery, had been posted by me at this point with two sections of Bruen's (New York) battery and one section of Best's artillery, and in this emergency rendered very efficient service.

During the night earthworks were thrown up by the division along the whole line, but owing to the scarcity of intrenching tools many of the men were obliged to use their saber-bayonets, tin-plates, pieces of boards, and, in some cases, merely their hands to scrape up the dirt for the breastworks. I deemed this a precaution of the utmost importance, and I am happy to say that my views were seconded and carried out by both officers and men with an alacrity and will rarely equaled under such adverse circumstances.

Picket firing continued along the whole line during the night, and the axes and spades of the enemy gave notice to our pickets that he, too, was employed in the same service as ourselves.

On the morning of the 2d instant, indications of a movement of the enemy was visible on our front and along a road leading in a westerly direction, apparently from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Columns of their infantry and artillery could be observed, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant, moving along a ridge in a southwesterly direction.

Upon one of these columns, about noon, Captain Knap was directed

to open fire. He was replied to with much spirit at first, but by a well-directed fire soon silenced their battery, blowing up two caissons of the enemy and dismounting one of his guns, and the road after this was kept clear of the enemy's columns.

Shortly after this the head of an apparently heavy column of infantry was observed slowly and cautiously defiling round a point of the Plank road about half a mile from our works, and approaching them. Our pickets, flanking the road, immediately opened upon them and threw them into confusion, and at the same time Lieutenant Muhlenberg delivered 2 or 3 rounds of canister into them, causing them considerable loss as they retired, leaving many of their dead and wounded in the road and woods adjoining.

About 5 p. m. I was ordered by the general commanding to move out on the Plank road with a portion of the command, for the purpose of cutting off the train of the enemy, who was supposed to be retreating toward Gordonsville. The movement I considered of sufficient importance to be conducted by myself in person, and, accordingly, I advanced with the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and the Seventh Ohio on the left of the road, with orders for the Second Brigade to proceed upon the right. At the same time one section of Knap's battery was ordered to advance up the center of the road, and, by occasional discharges of canister, clear the woods for the approach of the infantry. After advancing about 200 yards on the road, the fire of the enemy was drawn, and his infantry caused considerable distress to our artillery. I accordingly ordered it to retire, and advanced with the infantry through the woods under a severe and galling fire.

At a distance of perhaps 500 yards from our own intrenchments, I discovered the enemy drawn up in line of battle in heavy force, with a number of cannon, and strongly posted behind breastworks near the turn of the Plank road.

At this time I was continuing the contest, but received orders to fall back within my lines, and did so in good order, though two of the regiments which were engaged with me did not abandon the contest until their ammunition had been exhausted. They then retired from their position, having suffered severely during their engagement.

Our loss upon this occasion was comparatively heavy, owing to the insufficient force which could be brought into action against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, strongly intrenched as he was behind his earthworks.

It is with much satisfaction that I am able to report that, during a panic which ensued shortly after this occurrence among some troops of another corps upon our right, our men nobly stood their ground, notwithstanding the fact that numbers of the panic-stricken men alluded to came directly into our lines, almost bearing down all opposition in their flight.

During the night heavy and continuous picket firing was kept up along the front, and numbers of prisoners and deserters were brought in by our skirmishers, by whom the character of the coming contest was disclosed. These were forwarded to headquarters for examination by the commanding general.

Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 3d instant, the action commenced at a distance from our line on the right and rear of the army, and within half an hour it had reached my division and become general along the whole front.

About 8 o'clock the division was in the trenches, exposed to a terribly raking and enfilading fire from the enemy, who had succeeded in

turning the right flank of the army, leaving us exposed to the full fury of his artillery. At the same time attacks were made upon us in front and flank by his infantry. Thus hemmed in, and apparently in danger of being cut off, I obeyed an order to retire and form my command at right angles with the former line of battle, the right resting at or near the brick house, the headquarters of General Hooker.

While in the execution of this order, and having withdrawn the command and in the act of forming my new front, General Hooker came up, and in person directed me to resume my original position and hold it at all hazards. I accordingly advanced again into the trenches with the First Brigade, Greene's and Kane's having, in the confusion of the moment and the conflict of orders, become separated from the command and retired to a line of defense in a woods to the north of the Chancellor house. Upon regaining the breastworks, I found that the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers, of Greene's brigade, had been left behind when the command had retired, and were now hotly engaged with the enemy, who were attempting breaches throughout the whole length of my line, and in many places actually occupied it. These two regiments had captured some 30 prisoners and a battle-flag of the enemy, the One hundred and second having captured that of the Twelfth Georgia. Our men here, after a fierce struggle, took a number of prisoners, who had advanced into our works under the impression that we had abandoned them. The fire upon our lines was now of the most terrific character I ever remember to have witnessed. Knap's and Hampton's batteries had been ordered to take part in the engagement in another part of the field. Two brigades of my command were separated from me, and, had I even known their locality, could not hope to have them reach my position. I was thus left with but Candy's brigade and two regiments of Greene's, and Lieutenant Muhlenberg with two sections of Bruen's battery and one of Best's. Against this comparatively small body the whole fury and force of the enemy's fire seemed to be concentrated. Three of his batteries engaged Lieutenant Muhlenberg in direct fire at about 1 mile range. A heavy battery completely enfiladed our works from the right; that constructed by them in the woods directly in our front, which had been discovered by me in the engagement of the previous day, played upon us at short range with destructive effect, while under cover of their guns the infantry, becoming emboldened by the near approach of what seemed to them our utter and total annihilation, charged upon us repeatedly and were as often repulsed.

At this stage of the action the enemy suffered severely at our hands. Candy's brigade seemed animated by a desire to contest single-handed the possession of the field, and before the deadly aim of our rifles rank after rank of the rebel infantry went down, never to rise again.

This brigade had been in many well-fought actions, and their coolness and courage were conspicuous on this occasion, and told with fearful effect on the rebel lines. When the order was given by me to retire by the left flank, the movement was executed in excellent order, and even at that time the parting volleys of this brigade were given with an earnestness of will and purpose that showed their determination to avenge the death of their comrades if they could not avert the issue of the day; but the odds against us were too fearful to render the contest one of long duration, and, finally, after suffering very severe loss, and finding the enemy almost entirely enveloping my front, right, and rear, the order of General Slocum to retire was obeyed in a soldierly and masterly manner. We took position in the woods in the rear of Chan-

cellorsville, and during the evening were assigned a place to the left of the Eleventh Corps, on the main line of defense, covering the road to the United States Ford.

During the afternoon of Monday my division received orders to change its position to the vicinity of the headquarters of the general commanding the corps, near which the command was busily engaged during the entire night and the following day in erecting breastworks and strengthening those previously constructed. The men here displayed great endurance and alacrity in their work, each man seeming to be animated by a most earnest desire to contribute to the utmost his own individual effort in the prosecution of the work. On Wednesday morning, at daybreak, in obedience to orders, the division crossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford, and, marching by way of Hartwood Church and Stafford Court-House, reached the former encampment of the division at about 2 p. m. on the 7th instant.

In recapitulation of the movements of the division, it is but justice to a few of the officers of my command that mention should be made of their services. To the prompt and hearty co-operation of Generals Greene and Kane and Colonel Candy, commanding brigades, much of the success attending the operations of the division is justly attributable. To Lieutenant Muhlenberg, commanding the artillery in the actions of the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant, very great praise is due for the courage, coolness, and indomitable bravery with which he contended against the fearful odds before him, until every gunner was killed or wounded at his post, 7 horses were killed, and his ammunition exhausted.

Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, was placed in charge of the pickets upon our arrival at Chancellorsville, and continued in that position during the entire stay of the command at that place. To his untiring vigilance and activity I am under obligations of the highest character.

Capt. J. M. Knap, chief of artillery, rendered most efficient service in his part of the action. In his well-directed fire and accuracy in serving his guns he maintained the high reputation he had already won as an artillery officer, while his coolness under fire rendered him the object of admiration and approval of the entire command.

The conduct of Capt. G. M. Elliott, the ordnance officer of the division, is worthy of all praise. By dint of great exertion he had succeeded in bringing forward a large supply train of ammunition, the arrival of which was most opportune. Many divisions other than our own had expended their entire stock, and could not have continued the action had it not been for the timely supply afforded by the foresight and energy of Captain Elliott, who prosecuted his duties under the hottest fire.

I have to notice also the death of Colonel Stainrook, of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, who fell while gallantly encouraging his men to their duty. A brave and accomplished officer, his loss is one over which I cannot but express the conviction of my most heartfelt regret.

Of Major Chapman, commanding the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, I cannot but speak in the highest terms of commendation. Whether leading his regiment as skirmishers or flankers, forwarding them to the charge upon the intrenchments of the enemy on the afternoon of the 2d instant, or during the hottest of the action in our own earthworks on the 3d, exposed to the concentrated fire of the whole force of the enemy, his prominent traits were coolness and courage. The highest characteristics of the commanding officer were shown in all his move-

ments, and his loss is one which cannot well be replaced. He fell, bravely battling the enemy, among, and as one of, his own men.

My warm acknowledgments are also due to each and every member of my staff, viz: Capt. Thomas H. Elliott, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Llewellyn R. Davis, aide-de-camp; Capt. Reuben H. Wilbur and Henry H. Wilson, aides-de-camp, and Capt. William T. Forbes, acting assistant inspector-general; and they eminently deserve this official recognition of their gallantry and efficiency during the whole of the operations.

Captain Wilbur is missing since the action of the 3d instant, in which he was doubtless severely wounded or made prisoner by the enemy.

The service has lost a brave and gallant soldier in the death of Capt. Robert B. Hampton, of Hampton's battery. At the commencement of our operations he was attached to my command, but was temporarily detached on the evening of the 2d instant, and ordered to the right of the First Division. While there, in the execution of his duty, he fell, mortally wounded, on the morning of the 3d, and died within half an hour. When I mention him as one of the bravest and most gallant officers of the service, I feel that I am scarcely doing justice to his worth as a soldier and a gentleman.

I refrain, however, from mentioning the conduct of others upon an occasion when each one seemed to wish to excel his fellow in prompt obedience and soldierly bearing. The conduct of the entire command, with but very rare individual exceptions, was all I could wish. By many of them large numbers of prisoners were taken, and by two—the One hundredth and eleventh Pennsylvania and the One hundred and second New York—battle-flags were captured from the traitor hands that bore them.

For fuller details I beg leave respectfully to refer to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and especially to that of the gallant Major Chapman, commanding Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, whose death occurred in my own immediate presence near the close of the action.

The losses and casualties in the division are not so numerous nor so serious as might be supposed, when account is taken of the murderous nature of the fire to which a great portion of the command was so long exposed. This is to be attributed in some measure to the admirable self-control and discipline shown by the men under such trying circumstances, and the prudence of the officers in keeping them well covered.

The following is a summary of the entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Severely wounded.	Slightly wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	14	24	20	12	70
Enlisted men	110	305	288	436	1,139
Total*	124	329	308	448	1,209

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Twelfth Army Corps.*

* But see revised statement, p. 185.

No. 283.

Report of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit reports of the part taken by the several regiments of this brigade in the engagements of May 1, 2, and 3, at Chancellorsville, Va.

As you herewith have a detailed report from each regiment, I deem it unnecessary to make a detailed report myself, but will mention in general terms the conduct of the officers and men.

In obedience to instructions received from General Geary, commanding division, I posted four regiments on the right and two on the left of the Plank road leading to Fredericksburg, Va., April 30, forming three regiments in line and holding three regiments as a reserve or support to the front line.

During the night, received instructions to fell the timber in front for the purpose of forming an abatis, which was improved on afterward by the men building a breastwork, and throwing the dirt up with bayonets, swords, tin plates, and many using nothing but their hands, completing an intrenchment which resisted repeated attacks of the enemy from the front.

On the 1st instant, was ordered to advance with the remainder of the division as a reserve brigade. Returned in the evening about sundown. Considerable picket firing during the night and during the fore part of the next day.

Close on to sundown (the 1st instant), the Seventh Ohio and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were ordered to the front of the intrenchments, toward the woods on the left of the road, by order of General Geary, for what purpose I do not know, the order not passing through me. The Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers were also ordered to the front, but only went a short distance, when the order was countermanded, they returning to their former position.

At about nightfall the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers took position on the right of the battery placed on the Plank road, and the Seventh Ohio Volunteers were distributed between the guns of the batteries on the left of the road for their support, where one was killed and several wounded by the supposed premature discharge of one of our guns. During the night of the 2d instant, the men of these two regiments were engaged in throwing up intrenchments in front of the batteries and barricading the road. The remainder of the brigade—the Fifth, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—were engaged in strengthening the intrenchments in their fronts, when the enemy succeeded in pressing the Eleventh Corps to such an extent during the night that they were compelled to fall back, passing along the lines of my brigade, when the officers succeeded in securing quite a number of stragglers from the Eleventh Corps and placed them behind our trenches. A great many of these men had thrown away their arms; all such were allowed to pass to the rear. Several prisoners were taken immediately in our front and sent to the rear.

About dawn of day on the 3d instant, the engagement became general on our right, when the brigade was ordered to the support of the batteries on our left, compelling us to change front to the rear, which was executed with as much promptness as if on parade. During all this

time we were exposed to a galling cross-fire from the enemy's batteries in our front, rear, and flank.

After taking the position in rear of the batteries, we were immediately ordered back to the trenches at a double-quick, which was fortunate, as the enemy were about securing a strong position near them. As soon as the brigade was in the trenches, the enemy made their appearance in strong force, and commenced a raking fire on the right flank, our men falling fast, but punishing the enemy as severely as we were suffering, and succeeded in holding them in check for a time, but by superiority of numbers the enemy compelled them to fall back slowly but in good order. I immediately placed the Seventh Ohio in position to support the remainder of the brigade, and cover them until such time as they could reform, which was done gallantly. The brigade advanced and fell back slowly, punishing the enemy, and enabling the batteries to limber up and move to the rear. After the batteries had succeeded in gaining a secure distance to the rear, the brigade withdrew gradually, and reformed in the woods in the rear of the field back of Chancellorsville, where it rejoined another portion of the division.

The loss in officers and men has been heavy. None more gallant and brave ever went into battle. All seemed to vie with each other in obeying orders and carrying them into execution promptly and effectively. It is with deep sorrow we are compelled to record among the names of the killed Maj. L. F. Chapman, commanding the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant and Adjutant McKee, of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and many other gallant braves.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the names of Col. W. R. Creighton and Lieut. Col. O. J. Crane, of the Seventh Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick (severely wounded) and Major Symmes, of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr., of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, who had charge of the pickets for several days and nights, and who performed the onerous duties to my entire satisfaction, and, I am confident, to the entire satisfaction of the general commanding the division, and these labors were in addition to the arduous duties devolving upon him as regimental commander, which he so gallantly performed in holding the enemy with his regiment in check on the right for a considerable length of time.

My staff—consisting of Capt. W. M. Gwynne, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general of the brigade; Lieut. A. H. W. Creigh, of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Charles W. Kellogg, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp—acted gallantly, and performed the various duties assigned them with great coolness, and at times in the hottest of the engagement, under a heavy cross-fire. Many deeds of noble daring could be mentioned which would adorn the annals of our country—a country which must be proud of the devotion evinced by the sublime and heroic deeds performed by her sons in this hour of her great trial. But while we sorrow for the braves who have fallen, we cherish their memories, knowing that they fell while battling for the integrity of the nation and freedom.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CANDY,

Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,

A. A. G., Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 284.

Report of ———,* *Fifth Ohio Infantry.*

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: The following is a report of the part taken by the Fifth Ohio Infantry in the action at Chancellorsville, Va., for the three days ending May 3:

On the morning of May 1, the regiment was encamped in the woods on the right of the Plank road, in the rear of the line of rifle-pits. At 10 a. m. the regiment was formed in line. At 10.30, artillery firing was heard on the right. At noon, musketry was heard from the same direction and from the left. Shortly after noon, the right of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and the line was advanced. The demonstration of the enemy having been checked, the regiment at 2 p. m. resumed its old position in bivouac. At about 5 p. m. the enemy, in considerable force, was thrown forward toward our batteries and was repulsed, the regiment holding itself in readiness for any emergency. On the night of May 1, the regiment lay on its arms.

May 2.—Heavy artillery firing during nearly the whole day. Early in the afternoon the brigade was advanced some distance beyond the works. The enemy was found in such force in the woods that the troops, after some heavy skirmishing, were ordered back to their old positions.

During the night of May 2, the regiment lay immediately in the rear of the rifle-pits, the right wing in the rear of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, and the left wing in rear of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. Early in the evening of May 2, a tremendous rush of stragglers from the Eleventh Corps nearly overwhelmed the regiment. A line of skirmishers at short intervals was deployed at right angles with the line of works, and in some measure stemmed the torrent. Some of these stragglers, either through panic or intentionally, fired upon the regiment, but without effect. The right of our line having been broken, an enfilading fire of artillery was turned upon us. Toward midnight this ceased.

May 3.—Artillery commenced firing at sunrise in our immediate vicinity and toward the right rear. At about 7 a. m. the regiment, with the brigade, left the works under a very heavy artillery fire, and formed some distance in the rear of the guns, which were posted facing the curve of the Plank road from the southwest. The enemy, in heavy force, having failed to take this position, the regiment, accompanying the brigade, resumed its position in the works. To protect our flank, regiments were deployed across the woods at right angles with and to the rear of the works. This position was resumed so hastily that the regiment faced the rifle-pits by the rear rank, the left wing being on the right. While the troops were in this formation, the enemy, well concealed and in very heavy force, attacked. The regiments, deployed in line to the right, almost immediately, were driven from protecting our flank, and fifteen or twenty minutes of a terrible enfilading fire forced the regiment to retire. Outside the woods the formation was again resumed, and the woods charged successfully three times. The regiment was at last withdrawn upon receipt of orders, and retired to the rear of the second line formed on the right.

On the evening of May 3, the regiment was posted on the road to the

* Unsigned. Lieutenant-Colonel Kilpatrick was severely wounded. This report probably made by Maj. Henry E. Symmes.

United States Ford, in the immediate rear of the works occupied by the Eleventh Corps.

Killed	5
Wounded	52
Missing	25
Total*	82

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 285.

Report of Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Infantry.

NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late engagement at Chancellorsville, Va.:

The regiment arrived at Chancellorsville Thursday p. m., April 30, and encamped for the night on the road leading southeast from Chancellorsville, on the south of the Fredericksburg Plank road.

Friday, the 1st instant, the regiment was unemployed until 11 a. m., when it advanced with the brigade out on the south and east road, and formed part of the second line of battle in the open wood lot, facing southeast from this point. It moved east with the brigade through the woods about half a mile, remaining there until ordered back. It returned to camp about 4 p. m., and in a short time was ordered farther back, and formed the second line of battle, facing south at the edge of the woods directly south of the large brick house called the Chancellorsville place. Just before dark the regiment was ordered by General Geary to move to the left to support Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery against an attack coming from the woods bordering on the southeast road. At this point, while lying on the ground, 1 man was killed and 2 severely wounded in Company A by the carelessness of Company I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which was in our rear.

The regiment remained near this point during the night and forenoon of the following day, the 2d instant, supporting Knap's battery, but were not actively engaged.

About noon of this day we were ordered to move out on each side of the road leading southeast, to support skirmishers from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and to clear the woods of the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. At this time the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania refused to advance, and my column passed through them. During the early part of this engagement some of the regiments in our rear, believed to be from General Kane's brigade, commenced firing over our heads and to our right and left, supposing that we were outflanked, and thereby creating some confusion, but which was soon remedied. On the right wing several men are believed to have been killed by this fire. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania skirmishers soon fell back, and our regiment took the advance, moving forward on both

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

sides of the road, with flankers out, and driving the enemy back, and holding him for two or three hours. We then retired without confusion, and, when clear of the woods, halted until ordered back to the intrenchments.

During this engagement the loss in the left wing was very slight, a few only being wounded, but the right wing lost severely, considering the nature of the engagement.

After arriving at camp, the regiment again formed part of the second line of battle, in its old position at the edge of the woods opposite the brick house, and remained there during the night.

At daylight Sunday morning, May 3, we were ordered to the left of Best's battery, stationed at the old rifle-pit which lies south of the Fredericksburg road, remaining there until 8 o'clock.

At this point the regiment was sent to occupy the rifle-pit, and remained in it while the troops were falling back across the cleared field south of the Plank road. It then left the pit, formed under the fire of the batteries at the west end of the field, and moved back to the left and rear of Best's battery, and lay there while the brigade occupied the breastworks and woods opposite the brick house. During all this time the regiment was under a severe cross-fire of shell from both front and rear, and a portion of the time receiving also musketry fire of the enemy, with whom the brigade was engaged. The brigade, being finally forced from the woods, passed over the regiment and formed in its rear, and the order was then given to advance, and, if possible, to clear the woods. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and the Seventh Ohio led the way, supported by the other regiments to the left and rear, and driving back the enemy for a considerable distance, until, seeing no support for the brigade, we fell back to the left of the battery again, lying down in the road until the shell fire became too heavy.

About 11 a. m. the regiment and brigade withdrew across the cleared fields east of the brick house, retiring through the woods on the north side of the road, and losing a number of men from the enemy's guns shelling the woods as we retired.

About 2 miles from the battle-field, on the road to the United States Ford, the regiment was halted, and rested until some time in the afternoon, when it moved up the road a mile. Here it remained until 11 o'clock at night, when it was ordered back down the road, where it occupied a rifle-pit on the left of the line and about half a mile from the river.

It remained here through the night and until 4 p. m. of Monday, the 4th instant, when it was relieved by the Fifth Ohio Regiment, and ordered to move by a circuit to the left, when it encamped in a ravine near the river.

During the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th instant, it was employed in the intrenchments on the left until dark. At 10.30 o'clock Tuesday night, the order to be ready to move was received, but the regiment did not leave its position until 3.40 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 6th instant. At 4.45 o'clock the same morning it crossed the pontoon bridge at the United States Ford to the north side of the Rappahannock River, and arrived at the old camp near Aquia Landing, Va., early Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the names of the officers under my command. Lieut.-Col. O. J. Crane; Capts. Samuel McClelland (the bravest of the brave), Krieger, and Wilcox; Adjutant Lockwood, and Lieutenants Clark, Howe, Braden, McKay, Spencer, Bohm, Dean, and Cryne, all exhibited the most daring bravery, obeying every order

promptly. The same can be said of the privates as well as the officers; not a man wavered, but each and every one performed his duty nobly.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventh Ohio Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

No. 286.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Thomas Clark, Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: In addition to the list of casualties to my command in the late engagement near Chancellorsville, I have the honor to report that on the first day of the engagement we occupied the position of the right-center regiment in the brigade, and in the first movement on the Plank road from near the Chancellor house, and to the left through the woods, our loss was 1 man wounded by a shell. On our return, we occupied our old camping-ground of the night previous, but were employed a portion of the night in building an abatis in our front.

During the second day we were twice ordered out as skirmishers in front of our works in the woods, and returned with but a slight loss, though a part of the command had a severe skirmish with the enemy and drove them back. At night we were ordered to lie behind the abatis, in place of some troops that had not proved courageous.

On the morning of the 3d, three companies of the left wing, under the command of Captain Stevens, were ordered to fill a vacant space in the trenches between the Sixty-sixth Ohio and One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments, while the seven remaining companies were ordered to report to General Greene, commanding the Third Brigade, and lay within supporting distance of his force in trenches, under a raking fire from the enemy's batteries. There was no flinching, yet the casualties were heavy during the two hours we remained in that position. When the corps on our right fell back, we were ordered to support Knap's battery, placed to rake the Plank road leading from the Chancellor house. This position we were ordered to hold at all hazards, and remained at our posts, exchanging shots briskly with the enemy, who were steadily advancing, until all others had left and we were nearly surrounded.

I have since learned that an order was given for us to retreat, which order was not received, and it was only when a further defense was useless that we retired.

It is due to the command to say that the men behaved with great coolness, and fully maintained the former reputation of the regiment for bravery. We retired in good order, though under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, to the point where the Twelfth Corps formed a new line of defense, and were permitted to rest on our arms that night.

On the morning of the fourth day, being ordered to report for duty in the Second (Kane's) Brigade, we were placed almost upon the extreme right of the corps, in trenches, which place we occupied until the retreat on the night of the 5th, when to that brigade was assigned the responsible duty of covering the retreat to the pontoon bridge, over

which we were to recross the Rappahannock. The attempt of a brigade of another corps, headed by its commander, to cut our column, met with only a partial success near the bridge.

The command has returned in as good a condition as could be expected, considering the long march, rainy weather, bad state of the roads, and exposure to the enemy's fire. Having been in a poor state of health for several days before leaving here, I was on the second day unable to leave camp, at which time the command of the regiment fell on Captain Stevens, of Company B, during the day. I am also much indebted to him for assistance rendered me as acting field officer during the entire march and fight.

In a command where all have done well, it were useless to speak of individual instances of bravery. I would, however, be permitted to notice particularly Sergt. George E. Hayward, of Company E, who had command of the company, for the able manner in which he handled it during the action, as also for his faithfulness to his command on the march.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

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CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to instructions contained in circular from division headquarters, of the 28th instant, I have the honor to transmit an official report of the part taken by this command in our late engagement with the enemy near Chancellorsville, Va.

On May 1, we were ordered into line about 11 a. m., and proceeded down the Plank road with the balance of the brigade for about 1 mile, and taking position on the right of the road, under cover of the woods, awaited for nearly one hour the approach of the enemy. Not meeting him here, I was next ordered to advance through a thick woods and swamp to the support of General Kane's brigade, but was, on reaching there, immediately ordered to return to our first position, meeting with no enemy, but lost 1 man wounded by a shell from the enemy's battery.

About 5 p. m. we returned to our camp of the night previous. Being pressed by the enemy's skirmishers, the main part of the night was spent in constructing an abatis in front of our position, with the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania on our left and the Sixty-sixth Ohio on our right.

On the morning of the 2d, a column of infantry being seen advancing up the Plank road, and a charge of grape and canister having been given it by a section of Knap's battery, this command was ordered into the woods on the left of said Plank road and in front of our line of defense, but, without firing a shot, was ordered to return, and formed a second line, supporting the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were covered by the abatis constructed the night previous.

This position was occupied until again ordered to the front, about 2

p. m., and in nearly the same position as in the early part of the day, but with orders to scour the woods and clear it of sharpshooters. Company D (Captain Wright) deployed as skirmishers and advanced, discovering the enemy in force—a battery, supported by a brigade of infantry—which fact being duly reported, he was ordered back toward the regiment, when the enemy arose and fired a heavy volley. During this time we were supporting the Seventh Ohio.

A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in a loss of 5 men wounded in the Twenty-ninth, but a far heavier loss to the enemy.. The regiment retired, as ordered, to its former position in rear of the One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania, it being now near night.

Soon after dark I received orders to move to the right and occupy places in intrenchments supposed to have been vacated by parts of other regiments on the appearance of the enemy in front, but which was found out to be a mistake. I found room for but seven companies. The remainder retained their former position.

These places were occupied until 4 o'clock of the next morning (3d instant), the men lying on their arms. At this time I was ordered, with the aforesaid seven companies, to move farther to the right, and report to General Greene, commanding Third Brigade. In this new position we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and lost 8 men wounded, when our forces to the right of the Twelfth Corps were driven back. We were ordered by General Greene to return to the Plank road and support Knap's battery, with further subsequent orders from the division commander to hold that position at all hazards, which was maintained with determination until near noon, though exposed to a heavy raking fire of artillery and a direct attack of infantry. In the meantime our battery had withdrawn. All others but the First Brigade had retired. The enemy were pressing hard upon us. Many of our men were disabled. No orders were received to retreat, but it seemed worse than useless to maintain our position longer. A hasty council was held with the commanding officers of the Seventh Ohio and One hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and all retired after making one desperate charge on the now hopeful foe and taking several prisoners. Following in the direction taken by the balance of the division, the regiment, though badly cut up, was reformed in the woods near the second line of defense, and permitted to rest for a few hours after dark.

Early on the 4th, with the Fifth Ohio, we were ordered to report to General Kane, commanding Second Brigade, and by his direction placed in the new line of intrenchments, the men lying on their arms, ready to receive and repel any attack.

This position was occupied for over thirty-six hours and during one severe night of cold and rain, until the retreat of the morning of the 6th instant was commenced. The retreat was made quietly and in good order and without any exchange of shots with the enemy.

Arrived at the ford soon after light. Some disturbance was here created by an unjustifiable and unsuccessful attempt to cut the column of my command by a portion of another corps.

In concluding this lengthy report, allow me to say that the men of this command were cool under the heavy fires to which they were exposed. When each seemed anxious to do his duty, it is difficult making particular distinctions. I would, however, allude to Sergt. George E. Hayward, on whom devolved the command of Company E during the entire march and engagement. He has since been commissioned as first lieutenant by the Governor of Ohio for gallant conduct and

faithful service, through the recommendation of the officers of this regiment, but cannot now be mustered as such. I would also express my approval of the service rendered by Capt. W. F. Stevens, who assisted me as a field officer, and on whom the command mainly fell during my severe illness of the second day of the engagement and two days of the march to Chancellorsville.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 287.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the part taken by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on May 1, 2, and 3.

The position of the regiment was on the right of the First Brigade, behind an intrenchment thrown up by the men on the night of May 1.

On Saturday we were shelled by the enemy, but held our position. About 9 a. m. a small body of the enemy's sharpshooters made a dash on us in front of the breastworks, but was repulsed.

The regiment left the intrenchments on Sunday about 10 a. m., by order of Col. Charles Candy, commanding brigade, and formed in rear of the brick hospital, in our position in the division. Being ordered to reoccupy the trenches, the Sixty-sixth took its original position on the right of the brigade, being the most advanced next to the enemy. By order of Brigadier-General Geary, commanding division, the Sixty-sixth formed across the woods, the left of the regiment resting on the intrenchments.

While in this position I received an order from General Geary to advance and engage the enemy. I moved forward, throwing out skirmishers, and soon met the enemy advancing in full force. I immediately engaged them, delayed their advance for some time, and sent back intelligence of their advance. Their sharpshooters flanking on the left, we slowly fell back, halting repeatedly and maintaining the fight.

I have the honor to state that the officers and men conducted themselves with bravery, as they have done in former engagements.

I inclose herewith a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. POWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

AQUIA CREEK, VA., *May* 29, 1863.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the late engagement at Chancellorsville, Va., on the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant:

This regiment took part in the reconnaissance from Chancellorsville in the direction of Fredericksburg on the 1st instant, and, after returning, the position of this regiment was on the right of the brigade and on the right of the Plank road leading from the United States Ford.

During the night of the 1st instant the regiment threw up a field ortification, connecting with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. During the 2d instant this regiment remained at the trenches, no casualties occurring, although being subject to a continuous fire from the enemy.

I received an order on the morning of the 3d instant from Colonel Candy, commanding brigade, to quit the trenches and form in my place in the division, then formed in close column by battalion in rear of Chancellorsville hospital. The First Brigade being ordered to reoccupy the trenches, I formed the regiment in its original position there. I changed front immediately afterward, by order of Colonel Candy, commanding brigade, with my left resting on the trenches. While in this position I received an order from General Geary, commanding division, to advance and engage the enemy, who was coming down through the woods within our intrenchments. I immediately advanced this regiment, throwing out skirmishers. I soon met the enemy's skirmishers, and, driving them back, found that the enemy was advancing in heavy force. I sent back word of the advance, and engaged them. The enemy outflanking us on both sides, I fell back slowly, making several stands and doing the utmost to withstand the onset. This regiment retired with the First Brigade to the second line of battle formed after the close of the engagement on the 3d instant.

I have to state that I had present for duty on the morning of the 2d instant 340 enlisted men and 22 commissioned officers.

I have the honor to state that the officers and men manifested the same ardor and bravery that they have done in former engagements.

I inclose herewith a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. POWELL,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixty-sixth Regt. Ohio Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CANDY, *Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th A. C.*

No. 288.

Report of Maj. Lansford F. Chapman, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., *April* 30, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I left my camp on the Rapidan River at 8 o'clock this a. m., marching on the Plank road leading to Fredericksburg. Having arrived at the junction of the Plank road and road leading to Orange Court-House, near a place called the Wilderness, or better known as Simms' Store, I was here ordered by Col. Charles Candy, command-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

ing the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, to move my regiment up the road leading to Orange Court-House, with instructions to dislodge a body of the enemy who had possession of a position that commanded the road on which our troops and wagon trains were passing. I accordingly moved my regiment in the direction indicated. Having advanced up the road about 500 yards, I filed to the left with the five right companies, crossing Ellwood farm (the residence of Major Lacy, of the rebel army), giving Capt. Conrad U. Meyer instructions to move upon the enemy, by the Orange Court-House road, with the four left companies. Arriving at the farm house on the hill, I threw Company A, under the command of Capt. James Fitzpatrick, forward, and deployed them as skirmishers, halting the other four companies to be used as reserves. About this time a small squad of cavalry that were in advance of my regiment looking for the enemy were fired upon by a portion of the enemy's advance, who were posted on the edge of the wood. I immediately ordered the skirmishers to advance upon the enemy. Forming the other four companies in line of battle, I moved forward to their support. I then ordered the four left companies forward, deploying Company H as skirmishers on the road leading to Orange Court-House. The enemy were now firing upon the four left companies with two pieces of artillery, throwing grape, canister, and shell. My skirmishers advanced upon the enemy, driving them from their position in the edge of the woods. I then moved the entire regiment forward, and occupied the position vacated by the enemy.

The company I had deployed on the right of the road was having a brisk skirmish with a small force of the enemy, in which Private [William H.] Noltie, of Company H, was killed by Captain Irwin [?], of the Confederate cavalry. The said Captain Irwin [?] was afterward killed by the skirmishers of Company H, and his horse and equipments fell into our hands, and were turned over to the proper authorities.

About this time, the One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers came up to relieve my regiment under a severe fire from the enemy's battery. That regiment having relieved my skirmishers, I moved forward with the entire regiment to the position where the enemy's guns were located, with the determination to charge upon the battery, but I found, upon reaching the position, that they had withdrawn the force opposed to us, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

Having interred the man of my regiment who had been killed, I moved forward and joined the division at this place.

I would here state that the officers and men behaved with the utmost coolness and bravery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. CHAPMAN,

Major, Comdg. Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH, *A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th A. C.*

No. 289.

Report of Capt. Conrad U. Meyer, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers took in the battles of May 1, 2, and 3, near Chancellorsville, Va.:

On the morning of May 1, the position assigned this regiment was

the left of the brigade, when we made a reconnaissance in force 2 miles south of Chancellorsville, on the road leading to Fredericksburg, until we came upon the enemy in strong position on the left of the road, and were exposed to a severe fire from his batteries for a short time, when the order was given to return to our former position, which was accomplished the same afternoon without loss. After returning to our encampment of the previous evening, the enemy made a charge upon Knap's and Best's batteries, stationed on the left of the brick hospital, near the Plank road, and the regiment was ordered to their support. The regiment was then assigned a position on the left of the brigade, when the regiment commenced building a breastwork, which was hastily but strongly constructed of rails and small timber, to resist the enemy's approach on the Plank road, after which time two companies were thrown in front of the brigade as skirmishers, while the balance of the regiment was busily engaged strengthening the breastworks already erected, which duty was continued during the night without intermission or sleep.

On the morning of the 2d—the regiment still lying along the breastworks—at 5 a. m. the enemy were found advancing in force on the Plank road. They advanced until within about 200 yards of our abatis, when a section of Best's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Muhlenberg, opened a deadly fire of grape and canister upon them, which proved very destructive, and compelled them to retire. About 2 p. m. six companies of the regiment were ordered by Brigadier-General Geary to the front as skirmishers, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, who were in position on the left and in the rear of the wood, with artillery, from which position our troops were being shelled. While moving cautiously forward, three companies on the right and three on the left of the road, to within a very short distance of the enemy's position, skirmishing as we advanced, and also under a heavy fire from his batteries, about this time we were disconcerted by a severe fire of musketry from the rear. We supposed we were flanked by the enemy, but ascertained that the fire originated from a brigade advancing to our support. We were engaged with the enemy for about two hours, when the order was given to retire within the breastworks, which was performed in good order.

Our loss during the engagement was two of our bravest officers dangerously, if not fatally, wounded (Capt. Charles W. Borbidge, of Company C, and Second Lieut. Charles Kennedy, of Company I), and 26 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing, out of a force of not over 150 men.

We resumed our position behind the breastworks, and were subjected to a severe fire from a battery the enemy had planted southeast of our lines, and were in range of the enemy's artillery from the right and left. About 7 p. m. again commenced strengthening the breastworks in our front, and the entire regiment, with the exception of our skirmishers, worked incessantly all night.

On the morning of the 3d—the regiment still in position along the breastworks—at 6 a. m., heavy firing commenced on our right, which was continued until between 8 and 9 a. m., when the troops on our right were forced back, leaving our right exposed to a raking fire from the enemy's artillery and musketry. The order was then given to retire, moving by the left flank to the rear of the brick hospital, which movement was executed most creditably, though subjected to a galling fire from the enemy's artillery. After having formed in line, the regiment was again ordered by General Geary to retake the position along the breast-

works, which order was promptly executed. We found the enemy intrenching themselves in our breastworks on the right in strong force, when Maj. L. F. Chapman, commanding the regiment, ordered a change of front perpendicular to the rear. While under a galling fire from the enemy, the dispatch and coolness with which this movement was executed by the few who remained, considering the numerous fires the regiment was exposed to, would have done honor to veterans of a hundred battles. Having formed our line, we again charged upon the enemy, driving them back and capturing a number of prisoners; but we were again repulsed, owing to superiority of numbers and the destructive fire from the enemy's artillery. We again advanced, and in this charge the regiment lost one of the bravest and most efficient officers in the service, Maj. L. F. Chapman. He fell, while proving his devotion to his country, in the van, gallantly leading his men upon the enemy. Here also fell Lieut. William C. Shields, of Company G, and Lieut. Peter Kaylor, of Company F. They met death like heroes, while urging the men forward. Here also fell many of our best and bravest men. We were still advancing upon the enemy when the order was given to fall back, as we were entirely without support, the troops on the right of our brigade having been forced back by the enemy. The regiment again retired to the breastworks in the rear of the brick hospital, and remained there awaiting the enemy until again peremptorily ordered to retire, when the regiment then marched back and joined the division.

In this engagement, which lasted about three hours, the regiment lost 3 officers killed, 2 officers wounded, and 68 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. U. MEYER,
Captain, Comdg. Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Vols.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH, *A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th A. C.*

No. 290.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee, jr., One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, and 3, accompanied by a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

On the morning of May 1, the position assigned to my regiment was the right of the brigade, when we made a reconnaissance in force 2 miles south of Chancellorsville, Va., returning to our camp in the afternoon without loss. I was then assigned a position behind a breastwork hastily but strongly constructed of rails and small timber, having the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left and the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on my right. I threw out one company of my regiment, under Lieut. William H. Tourison, to the front as skirmishers. This officer maintained his position until sundown, when he was obliged to retire before a heavy force of the enemy, but was at once replaced by a company under Capt. William J. Mackey,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 184.

who held his position until relieved by parts of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the afternoon of May 2.

In the evening, as instructed, Capt. Joseph A. Moore, with his company, was sent out, but was soon ordered to his regiment. The enemy then advanced rapidly to the attack, but were soon repulsed with loss.

At 10 p. m. Lieut. William E. Goodman, with his company (D), advanced to within a short distance of the line of skirmishers of the enemy, and held his position during the night. He captured 1 prisoner, and rescued the colors of the One hundred and seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the enemy.

At sunrise, May 3, the skirmishers, under Lieutenant Goodman, engaged those of the enemy, and fought them handsomely for nearly one hour, when he was obliged to fall back to the regiment, not, however, until his ammunition was nearly expended, his second lieutenant killed, himself wounded, and his company nearly overwhelmed with the superior force of the enemy. About this time the whole line of the brigade became engaged, the enemy having appeared on our right flank. We were then ordered to retire by the left flank, which movement was executed in good order. We formed in line of battle behind the artillery, near the brick hospital. From this position I received orders from Brigadier-General Geary to advance and take the intrenchments from which I had been driven. This was accomplished, the enemy being rapidly driven before us, and leaving a number of prisoners in our hands, which were sent to the rear. While in this position we were exposed to a galling fire of musketry, which enfiladed my whole line, as well as a heavy fire of artillery, from both of which I suffered severely.

In this part of the action I lost 3 officers killed and 2 wounded. Adjt. Samuel F. McKee was instantly killed,* as was Lieutenants Smith and Leaming; Lieutenants Bower and Black were wounded while cheering on the men. At this point Sergt. Samuel Henry, Company C, color-sergeant of the regiment, was instantly killed by a rifle ball.

The troops on our right, overwhelmed by a superior force of the enemy, were obliged to fall back slowly. In the meantime the right wing of my regiment kept up a heavy fire on the advancing enemy, while the left wing fired but little (our own men being in their front), but were exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, fired at the troops in our front and on our flank, as well as to a fire of artillery, which told fearfully on them. We were finally obliged to fall back to the Plank road to avoid being taken prisoners, when we reformed, and again advanced into the woods, from which we were again driven. I then received orders to fall back to the intrenchments southeast of the Plank road and reform my command, which I did. From this point I moved under orders, and reported to you in the rear of the command of Major-General Sickles.

I cannot but express through you my sincere thanks to Major Craig, by whom I was ably assisted; to Lieut. William E. Goodman, who was severely wounded, and, indeed, to all the officers and men of my command. Personal praise would be unjust where so many have distinguished themselves unobserved by me.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Lieut. Col. 147th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Wounded, not killed.

No. 291.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac:

In compliance with orders from division headquarters, the brigade marched at 7 a. m. of April 27 from its encampment near Aquia Landing, and halted for the night a short distance beyond Potomac Creek.

Took up its line of march at 5 a m., April 28, via Hartwood Church, and encamped that night within 2 miles of Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

April 29.—Crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford about 9 a. m., and the Rapidan at Germanna Ford at 11 p. m., the infantry on a footbridge and horses and trains at the ford; water 4 feet deep. Bivouacked for the night in a drenching rain on the high ground beyond the river.

April 30.—Marched at 8 a. m. on the Plank road to Chancellorsville, arriving there at 4 p. m., and took position in a dense growth of young oak timber.

At 12 m. of Friday, May 1, the brigade, forming the right of the line of the division, advanced to the front, through woods and swamps, for 1½ miles, to reconnoiter a position occupied by one of the enemy's batteries. The battery opened with shell, but without inflicting any loss. Its position having been ascertained, the brigade was ordered to fall back, which it did in perfect order, covering the withdrawal of a section of Knap's battery, and losing some few men in so doing. Having taken up its former position in the woods, the men at once proceeded to construct intrenchments. Tools being scarce, most of the digging was done with bayonets and tin plates, and in this manner a rifle-pit was constructed covering my entire front, and with the earth thrown up in front and rear, forming a valuable protection to the men, and afterward saving them from severe loss.

At 3 p. m. of Saturday, May 2, the brigade was ordered to advance up the Plank road, to take a battery of the enemy posted about a mile from our lines. The men moved rapidly forward through the woods on either side of the road under a heavy musketry fire, but were ordered to retire without being permitted to make a charge. Soon after returning to the trenches, the attack was made upon our lines which broke the Eleventh Army Corps. General Greene's brigade having been moved farther to the right, I extended my line in pursuance of orders, so as to cover the ground formerly occupied by his troops.

I cannot give too much credit to the men of my brigade, who remained perfectly firm, in spite of the constant stream of fugitives, officers and men, that poured through the woods on our rear, some in the wildest panic, and broke over and through our intrenchments. It was at this time that the magnificent artillery firing occurred on our right which checked the enemy's advance.

On Sunday, May 3, at daylight, the fight was renewed, and, our right having been driven in, we were for two hours exposed to a severe fire from our rear, which cost us the lives of some brave officers and men. As soon as the enemy had gained our rear and opened fire, I ordered all the men into the rifle-pits, which sheltered them in some measure

from its effects. Not a man moved from his place until I received the order to withdraw my command. My brigade then marched out by the flank in perfect order after the Third Brigade, and, having formed in line near the Chancellor house, moved to the woods to the right and rear, where it was again under a severe fire and suffered loss. After occupying various positions, I was ordered at 10 p. m. to take position on the road leading to the United States Ford, and to the left of the ground occupied by the Eleventh Corps.

During that night and the day following, I strengthened my position by a breastwork of logs and earth about 4 feet in height. The One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers were detached on the 4th instant from my command, and ordered to report to General Greene, commanding Third Brigade, under whose orders they began a new line of intrenchments in the rear. The Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, of the Seventh Ohio, were posted in the trenches on the right of my remaining regiments, the Twenty-ninth, One hundred and ninth, and One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were placed under my command. An attack being momentarily expected, I made every effort to strengthen my position, and was ably seconded by the officers of my command, and especially by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, whom I had detailed to assist me on the work. The breastwork was raised, an abatis constructed in front, guns brought forward to rake the slope leading up to our position, and such measures taken that I was satisfied that any force that the nature of the ground would allow the enemy to bring against us would meet with a certain and disastrous repulse. The men were confident of success, and were looking eagerly forward to the expected combat, when I received the order to hold myself in readiness to withdraw my command.

The artillery posted with us moved to the rear just after dusk on the 5th instant, and at 4 a. m. on the 6th I was ordered to march to the United States Ford. To the brigade was assigned the honorable duty of bringing up the rear of the corps, and to the Fifth Ohio Volunteers that of covering the retreat of the brigade, the pickets having to be withdrawn after daylight and in the face of the enemy.

It is but just to the men to say that their conduct could not have been better. Knowing as they did from the movement of the artillery that a retreat had been decided upon, and that they must rely entirely upon themselves, not a man left his place until the order was given to move, when they marched to and crossed the river in perfect order. Having crossed the Rappahannock, the brigade moved toward its present encampment, where it arrived at 4 p. m. on the 7th instant, having halted for the night about 6 miles beyond Stafford Court-House.

I cannot but express my thanks to both the officers and men of my command who endured the privations of the march in a manner that reflected credit upon them. It would be unfair to discriminate, and I can, therefore, only render this general tribute to their merit.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and to the officers and men of the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, for their able and zealous co-operation.

To the gentlemen of my staff I make my acknowledgment for the faithful manner in which they discharged their duties.

I cannot close this report without paying a slight tribute to the soldierly qualities of the officers whose loss I have to deplore. Colonel

Stainrook, of the One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed on the morning of the 3d instant, was a gallant officer and gentleman. Lieutenant Kingsbury, of the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were both known to me, and I can cordially indorse the high estimate that their commanding officers placed upon them. They have fallen in a noble cause, and one which will always consecrate their memories.

I append the official reports of the commanding officers of the regiments of my brigade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. KANE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 292.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Rickards, jr., Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in answer to circular from headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, dated May 7, 1863, the following as the part taken by this regiment in the late military operations:

In compliance with orders from headquarters, the regiment marched at sunrise on April 27, and halted a short distance beyond Potomac Creek; distance, 15 miles.

April 28.—Marched at 5 a. m.; passed Hartwood Church, and halted within 2 miles of Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock; distance, 16 miles.

April 29.—Had charge of the corps train this day. The train was cut and stopped by the Fifth Corps, which detained us until 3 p. m., when we crossed over, and by a rapid march reached the brigade near the Rapidan at 6 p. m.; halted, got supper, and then crossed the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on a foot-bridge, wagons and horses fording river; water 4 feet deep; halted on hill beyond the river and bivouacked; rained all night; marched 15 miles.

April 30.—Rainy. Marched at 8 a. m. on the Plank road to Chancellorsville. The rebels made an attack on our right flank about 10 a. m., which was repulsed. Reached Chancellorsville at 5 p. m., and took position in a dense growth of young oak timber; marched about 11 miles.

May 1.—Mustered the regiment to-day. At 12 m. were ordered to fall in; marched on the Plank road toward Fredericksburg about 1 mile; moved to the right 1 mile, doubled column, and advanced to the front about 1½ miles through woods and swamps to an opening, near which the enemy had a battery posted, which opened on us, several shells bursting directly in our regiment without hurting any one. After lying in this position waiting for orders to advance on the battery, to our surprise we were ordered to retire. The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers had the extreme right in this move. We were fired upon

very severely during our movement back to our old position, and had 2 men wounded.

May 2.—Clear and warm. Last night we commenced intrenching. Tools were scarce, and the most of the work was done with bayonets and tin plates. The Twenty-ninth was ordered to take position in rear of the One hundred and twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were in the rifle-pits. At 3 p. m. we were ordered out to the road, to take a battery of the enemy posted about a mile from our lines. We moved rapidly toward the enemy on the left of the road, and, when making dispositions to charge on the battery, we were ordered to retire. We believed we could have taken the battery, and were much chagrined at being ordered to return before we had time to make the attempt. We lost in this action 3 men killed and 3 severely wounded.

Just as we took our position in the trenches, the enemy made a heavy attack on our right, breaking and driving the Eleventh Corps. We were ordered to the right, in the trenches which had been occupied by the Third Brigade. The firing was very heavy. The men of the Eleventh Corps were retreating very rapidly. I threw a company across the field, and halted the fugitives by hundreds, and formed them into companies, and they were sent to the rear in order.

May 3, *Sunday*.—The fight commenced at 5 a. m. on the right of our lines. After a severe fight they were driven in, and the rebels made an attack on the right and rear of our brigade. We stood the fire for two hours without a man leaving the trenches. We lost here 2 men killed and 3 wounded.

At 10 a. m. we received orders to retire. The Third Brigade passed out first, then ours, by the left flank, leaving the Twenty-ninth the last to leave the trenches. We then formed in line near the Chancellor house. From there moved to the woods to the right, where we were shelled severely, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. After moving to various positions during the afternoon, we were moved on the road toward the United States Ford about 10 p. m., and ordered to intrench ourselves.

May 4, *Monday*.—At work intrenching our position, which was on a spur between the road and a creek in our rear. The Twenty-ninth occupied a front of 200 paces. On this front we threw up a breastwork of logs and earth 4 feet high, surmounted by a heavy log raised 4 inches above the bank, leaving a loop-hole the length of our breastwork, making a very secure defense, and from behind which we felt confident that we could defend ourselves from a much superior force to our own. This work was done with but few tools—six old worn-out axes, three or four picks and spades, the principal tools used being bayonets and tin plates—and was finished within twenty-four hours. We were in position several times during the day and night, owing to attacks on other parts of the line.

May 5.—Nothing occurred in our position to cause the Twenty-ninth to move. A detail was made from the Twenty-ninth to assist in building intrenchments on our right. About 150 men were engaged. At night we were ordered to fall in and prepare to retreat across the Rappahannock.

Did not move until 3.30 a. m. of the 6th, when we left our intrenchments and crossed the river on pontoon bridges about 7 a. m. Marched, to Potomac Creek and bivouacked.

May 7.—Marched at 6 a. m. Halted at Stafford Court-House at 12 m., where the men were served with one ration of hard bread. Marched, and reached our old camp-ground near Aquia Landing at 3 p. m.

Distance marched during the eleven days that the regiment was absent from camp, about 100 miles. The men carried three days' meat and eight days' bread, and two days' bread and meat were served them on the other side of the Rappahannock.

The loss of the regiment was 6 killed, 13 wounded, and 2 missing.

The officers and men behaved with great bravery and steadiness, and returned to their camp in the same order as they would on dress-parade.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. RICKARDS, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Vols.

Col. JACOB HIGGINS,
125th Pa. Vols., Comdg. 2d Brig., 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

No. 293.

Report of Capt. John Young, jr., One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late battle of Chancellorsville, Va.:

On the morning of May 1, we were ordered in line, and marched up the Plank road from the brick house where General Hooker had established his headquarters, when, reaching a road that branched off from the main road to the right, we halted, where the first and second companies were deployed as skirmishers through a dense wood, which was filled with newly made rifle-pits, but were then deserted. We advanced about 2 miles, when we met a body of the enemy's cavalry. They proved to be too powerful for us, when we were ordered to rally on the reserve in the road. We returned to the regiment in good order, bringing in 1 prisoner.

In about an hour the second company was again thrown out as skirmishers through the same wood. Having advanced about half a mile, the enemy was observed advancing in line on our right flank with a large force of infantry and artillery. We then received the order to fall back on the regiment, which was done in good order. We then fell back, and occupied our old camping-ground of the night previous. About dusk two companies—the first and fourth—were thrown out in front of the brigade as skirmishers, where they remained until midnight, when they were relieved by the third company.

On the morning of the 2d, we took our old position in the rear of the intrenchments. About 1 o'clock we were ordered out on a road on the left of the Plank road, and thrown out to the right and left of the road, where we encountered the enemy, and lost 1 man killed and 11 wounded. We then fell back, and occupied the intrenchments left vacant by the Third Brigade, where we remained that night under a straggling fire from the enemy's sharpshooters in the front, and an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries.

On the morning of the 3d, we were still in the intrenchments. As soon as it was daylight, the first company was deployed along a road in rear of the intrenchments, to drive back the stragglers, who were arriving in large numbers. About 7 o'clock, Col. H. J. Stainrook, who was on the level ground in rear of the intrenchments, rose to give an order to the men on the right, when he was struck from the front by a rebel sharp-

shooter concealed in some neighboring tree-top. He was immediately taken from the field. On the way to the hospital he was struck by a Minie ball, which broke his right arm, and entered his right lung, from the effects of which he died fifteen minutes afterward. The enemy getting the range of us, the shells fell thick and fast, some in and some on top of the intrenchments. One exploded in a squad of the first company, killing 1 and wounding 2. We lay here some time, when, receiving the order, we fell back in good order to the Plank road, where we were met by General Kane and the rest of the brigade. He then marched us down the road past the hospital in the woods, and halted. In a few minutes we fell in again, and marched back to the main road, where we halted. We then marched to a piece of woods, where we halted, and some fires being built, the enemy, observing the smoke, commenced shelling us quite rapidly. We were ordered in line again, and marched farther to the right, out of range of the enemy's shells, where we halted and rested some time. In the afternoon we marched down to the rear of part of the Eleventh Corps, where we remained until nearly midnight, when we fell in again, and marched down and took possession of some partially built intrenchments. In the morning the men commenced strengthening them by placing more trees on them, and covering the whole with dirt, thrown up with pieces of cracker-boxes, tin cups, and pieces of bark.

We remained in these intrenchments until the morning of the 6th, when we were ordered in line and marched down to the river and across the ford; from thence to Stafford Court-House; from there to our present encampment near Aquia Creek, Va.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN YOUNG, JR.,
Captain, Commanding 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 294.

Report of Col. George A. Cobham, jr., One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on May 1, 2, and 3.

On the morning of the 1st, the regiment advanced down the Gordonsville Plank road with the other regiments of the brigade to reconnoiter the enemy's position. Filing to the right of the road, we formed in close column in mass on the right of the line of battle of the brigade, and advanced about 1½ miles through a dense woods, and took possession of the road or pike leading toward the right of our line of defense. This road we held about two hours, when, in accordance with orders, we returned to our original position near Chancellorsville, the One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers covering the rear of the retiring column, and supporting the batteries thrown forward to protect our rear. Taking our position on the right of the First Brigade, the men immediately began to dig rifle-pits and throw up breastworks. It

was here that the men exhibited some of those qualities which render an army effective, and which constitutes the secret of success in every undertaking. We were without axes, picks, spades, and shovels. Nothing daunted, however, some loosened the earth with their bayonets, knives, and forks, while others threw it up with their hands, tin cups, tin plates, and frying-pans. In this manner a fine line of defense was soon formed and occupied by the men.

About 2.30 p. m. the regiment advanced to clear the woods in our front and to take a battery stationed there by the enemy. Having advanced, however, to within fine charging distance, we were ordered to retire just as I was about to try the metal of the enemy with the bayonet. We regained our rifle-pits in good order.

It was now about 3 p. m. From this time until about 3.30 p. m. on the 3d instant we were exposed to an extremely galling and destructive fire from the guns of the enemy, which raked our position from the front, rear, and right.

About 3 p. m. on the 3d instant we retired from the rifle-pits toward the left of the line of defense. Taking up a position in the woods to the rear and left of the brick house, we again drew the fire of the enemy's guns, and retired farther to the left, taking possession of the hill near the road leading to the United States Ford. This was near the large white house, which we burned. This hill we also fortified with a very strong line of rifle-pits, and held it until we recrossed the river.

My regiment lost:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	3	.....	4
Enlisted men	4	10	6	20
Total*	5	13	6	24

I cannot commend too highly the gallantry, coolness, and determined bravery of the men and officers of my regiment while in trying positions. They all did their whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. COBHAM, JR.,
Colonel One hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 295.

Report of Lieut. Col. Simon Litzenberg, One hundred and twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of May 7, 1863, I have the honor to report a brief summary of the proceedings of the regiment during the military operations since April 27.

On the morning of the 27th, we left our camp near Aquia Landing

* But see revised statement, p. 184.

about 7 a. m.; proceeded in column via Stafford Court-House, and reached Potomac Creek, with but an occasional halt, about 6 p. m., having marched about 15 miles. Our men being very much fatigued, under the weight of their eight days' rations and the weakening influence of an April sun, we here bivouacked for the night.

At 5 o'clock the next morning we resumed the line of march, passing Hartwood Church and crossing Deep Run at Deep Run Mills, and joined the Eleventh Corps at Brooding. We halted for the night on the north bank of the Rappahannock, having marched about 20 miles.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, the Eleventh Corps crossing the river in advance, we effected our crossing about 8 a. m., and by hard and constant marching reached the Rapidan at 5 p. m., where we were detained, in consequence of the depth of the fording and the wild rapidity of the stream, until nearly 10 p. m., when we effected our crossing, by the light of torches, upon a temporary and perilous bridge. Upon reaching the opposite bank, we bivouacked for the night, in a drenching rain, upon a recently plowed and broken field.

At 8 a. m. on Thursday we were again on the march, and reached Chancellorsville at 3 p. m., when we formed our line of battle on the right of the Plank road.

On May 1, at 10 a. m., we marched in column about 1½ miles, when we again formed our line of battle to the south of the Fredericksburg pike, and skirmished with the enemy to within about 4 miles of Fredericksburg, when we were ordered to fall back to our original lines, which we reached at about 3 p. m. The enemy having pursued us in considerable force, and having reached the position selected as the most advantageous, it was deemed most expedient to defend the position and protect ourselves with fortifications. There being no intrenching tools at our disposal, and the necessity of the case demanding the immediate construction, our only recourse was such as the case could suggest. With the alacrity and earnestness characteristic of our men, axes, limited in number, were felling abatis in our front, while bayonets, tin plates, and digits were as industrious in throwing up earthworks for our front and rear ranks.

By 2 o'clock in the morning our fortifications were completed. Taking position behind their cover, our men rested until morning. Still vigilant against an attacking foe, we were permitted to remain in our defenses until about 3 p. m. on the 2d instant, when we were ordered with our brigade to the Plank road, to repel the approach of the enemy through the wood. On reaching the edge of the wood, the precipitous manner in which we were ordered to attack created some confusion, making it necessary to withdraw our forces, and fall back and reoccupy our intrenchments, which was done in good order.

Soon after reaching our defenses, the attack was made upon the right of our line, which, being broken, considerable effort only saved us from sharing the panic. Notwithstanding the confusion, however, our position was held, and it was not until an enfilading fire of nearly five hours, and almost surrounded by the enemy, that the position was abandoned on the morning of the 3d instant at 10 a. m. From here we formed on the rear of the Chancellor house, and remained during the greater part of the day. Toward evening we were removed to the left, and, after marching and changing positions nearly all night, we at length rested in support of batteries mounted upon works thrown up during the night.

Toward evening of the 4th instant, we were ordered to report to General Slocum for fatigue, when we were instructed to throw up fortifications farther to the left and near the river.

On the 5th instant, about 10 a. m., we commenced our labor, and continued during the day and a portion of the night.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 6th instant, we were ordered to cross the river at the United States Ford, and effected our crossing about 5 a. m., and proceeded by way of Hartwood Church, pursuing the same course we had taken on our march to Kelly's Ford, arriving within 8 miles of Stafford Court-House that evening, where we bivouacked.

The next morning, the 7th instant, we took up the line of march, and arrived at the old camp near Aquia Creek Landing about 3 p. m.

S. LITZENBERG,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 124th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 296.

Report of Col. Jacob Higgins, One hundred and twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 125TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, as commander of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, that when the order came to prepare for the late campaign, the most encouraging enthusiasm was manifested by the officers and men of this regiment; and notwithstanding the nearness of the expiration of our term of service, the anticipation cherished by the men of shortly visiting their old homes, and the anxiety and solicitude to see and embrace their friends once again, they set about the work with a cheerful determination and alacrity manifested only by freemen who have the best interests of their country at heart. Scarcely a murmur or dissenting complaint was known to emanate from an individual member of the regiment. Even some who were sick refused to stay behind, and marched as long as their strength would sustain them, when, contrary to their own desires, they were obliged to fall to the rear. Only the most sanguine hopes of an honorable and speedy termination of this bloody strife and a heartfelt desire for peace and national prosperity could have stimulated the men to act so cheerfully and promptly.

The battle-ground of Chancellorsville was reached on April 30, and the regiment was encamped, in company with the rest of the brigade, nearly half a mile south of the brick house known as Chancellorsville, by a road leading west from the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Plank road, afterward proving to be the left center of the line of battle.

On Friday morning, May 1, the regiment, with the division, advanced nearly a mile, and after engaging the enemy, which we found in considerable force, and fighting the greater portion of the day, we retired to the camp we occupied the previous night, and immediately commenced erecting fortifications of brush, saplings, under-wood, and dirt, using our hatchets and knives instead of axes, bayonets and pointed sticks for picks, and tin plates and hands as substitutes for shovels. With these we raised a double row of fortifications, inclosing the road on each side, the front rank lying in the road and occupying the front intrenchments and the rear rank occupying the work on the right of

the road, which was elevated some 12 or 15 inches higher than the front work.

We held these fortifications, occasionally sallying forth and routing the enemy from the woods in our front, until about 10 a. m. Sunday morning, May 3, when, exposed to an intense enfilading fire of grape, canister, and shell from the enemy, occasioned in consequence of the right of our line, occupied by the Eleventh Corps, not being able to sustain their position, falling back, thus allowing the enemy the opportunity of completely hemming us in, we were wisely ordered to abandon our position, which we did in good order, amid a desperate storm of cannon-ball, shot, and shell, and formed a new line north of the brick house, and succeeded in driving the enemy back, after which we were relieved, fell back a short distance to the rear, and commenced constructing new fortifications, at which we continued until Tuesday evening, May 5, when we received orders to recross the Rappahannock River, which was accomplished at daylight the next morning, and, after a severe march through rain and mud, upon short rations, we encamped May 7 on our old camping-ground near Aquia Landing, Va.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is as follows: Killed, 2; wounded, 28; missing, 7.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB HIGGINS,
Colonel, Commanding 125th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN P. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Reports of Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the general commanding the division the services of this brigade since the morning of the 27th ultimo.

This brigade marched with the division at 7 a. m. on April 27, and by easy marches reached Chancellorsville at 2 p. m. on the 30th ultimo, crossing the Rappahannock at Kellysville, and the Rapidan at Germanna Mills. With the exception of a few harmless shells thrown at the column before reaching the Wilderness Junction, on the Plank road, there were no incidents worthy of note. The men came in in good condition and fine spirits. On arriving at Chancellorsville, the brigade was placed in line of battle in the thick woods on a ridge running across the Plank road, about half a mile in front of the Chancellor house.

We remained here until 11 a. m. on May 1, when we marched up the Plank road about a mile to a cross-road, and the brigade was formed in line of battle in two lines perpendicular to the road, the left resting on the road. The brigade advanced about 1½ miles through the thick woods, the left going into open ground at the end of our advance, and halting, by order, before reaching the first house on the left of the road, which was the advance of cavalry pickets. A few shells were here thrown on the lines, with trifling injury. After resting here half an hour, we were ordered to retire in connection with General Kane, who

was on our right, to our old line. In the evening and night we formed an abatis and breastwork of logs and earth, with a trench in the rear, making a very good defensive work. The trees were slashed 200 or 300 feet in front.

On the 2d instant, we marched out on the Plank road, but soon returned and took our old position. Toward night stragglers came in from the Eleventh Corps, with three regimental flags, and were arrested by the command.

On the 3d instant, the left of Williams' division, on our right, retired early in the day. Our line was moved down the right, and the Twenty-ninth Ohio was sent as a reserve.

At 7 a. m. on Sunday, the 3d instant, the enemy commenced throwing shells upon us from our right and rear, causing some loss to our troops. The enemy's skirmishers were on our rear, annoying the men in the ranks. The Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers were placed in reserve, covering our left.

At 8 a. m. I received orders to move off as quickly as possible. Orders were given accordingly, and the movement commenced in good order. As we passed the Plank road, the Twenty-ninth Ohio was ordered to support a section of Best's battery, which was on our line on the Plank road. The One hundred and second regiment did not move promptly after having received orders. The right having been attacked soon after the movement commenced, the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers gallantly resisted the attack, driving the enemy back, and covering the retreat of the Seventy-eighth and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers, who were on the extreme right. Lieutenant-Colonel Redington, of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, says he did not get the order to move, although I was assured that it had been given.

The Seventy-eighth and One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers fell back in some confusion, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook being severely wounded in the commencement of the movement. The One hundred and second and Sixtieth New York Volunteers drove back the enemy, the One hundred and second New York Volunteers taking a flag, and falling back as ordered, followed by the Sixtieth New York Volunteers. Several prisoners were taken by the regiments on the right.

Colonel Lane, of the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Redington, of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, conducted their regiments with great gallantry, and effectually covered the movement out of our lines. Their regiments are deserving of special commendation. The One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Ireland, displayed great coolness and good discipline in all its movements.

Lieutenant-Colonel Redington overestimates the time that he staid in his position after the troops began to fall back from the left. He could not have been more than ten or fifteen minutes behind the movement of the left and followed closely after the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, as it was his duty to do.

Orders were sent simultaneously to the several regiments, and the One hundred and second New York Volunteers were attacked immediately after receiving the order. The Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York Volunteers were ordered to support a battery near the Chancellor house, and soon after joined their brigade.

Our loss was severe during this hour of inactivity on our part and during the subsequent attack on our right, the men showing great cool-

ness and good discipline while their companions were falling from rifle-shot and shell. After leaving this position, the brigade was halted near the hospital.

General Geary, suffering from loss of speech, directed me to take command of the Second Division. By order of General Slocum, the division was placed on a ridge in rear of the hospital, where, being shelled by a distant battery, we moved farther to the right, and then were ordered to take position in rear of intrenchments occupied by the Eleventh Corps.

About dark we moved with the First Division to the left of the Eleventh Army Corps, and took position on the right of Williams' division.

On the 4th, General Geary took command of the division. Toward night my brigade, with the exception of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers, who were left with General Kane, moved out to the hill occupied by Williams' division, where they intrenched themselves very handsomely, working nearly all night.

On the 5th instant we continued to work on the intrenchments, assisted by the First Brigade and the One hundred and twenty-fourth and One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Kane's brigade.

At 9 p. m. we had orders to recross the river, which we did at daylight of the 6th instant, and marched to our old position at Aquia Creek Landing, Va., on the 9th instant.

The officers and men of my command have behaved with great coolness and gallantry whenever they have been under fire, and have displayed great patience and endurance under the severe labor and watching in trenches to which they have been subjected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GREENE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

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CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the commanding general supplementary to my report of the 10th instant, and to state more particularly than I did in my report of the action of the 3d instant that the One hundred and second New York Volunteers, Col. J. C. Lane, and the Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. C. O. Redington (who covered the movement of my brigade in falling back from the intrenchments which we were ordered to retire from), halted at the Plank road, and supported the last batteries which were in position on our right at that point, and were the last to leave that part of the line, effectually covering the withdrawal of the last of the batteries.

The conduct of these regiments was gallant and commendable in the extreme, and is presented to the favorable consideration of the general commanding.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. GREENE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 298.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John C. O. Redington, Sixtieth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment in the recent engagement with the enemy:

On Friday morning, May 1, the regiment was for two hours under fire of the enemy's shells, but without serious injury to any man of the command. During Friday night a rifle-pit, protected by abatis in front, was constructed to cover the regiment's front.

During Saturday the regiment was under no very serious fire, though often called to arms.

On Sunday morning, May 3, at 5.30 o'clock, the command was moved out of the trenches to a position at right angles with the trenches, immediately covering the right flank of the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. Here a temporary brush-fence was thrown up, the workmen being meanwhile under fire. The regiment lay here under a severe fire of shell, grape, and canister from two batteries in front for the space of an hour and a half or two hours.

About this time the One hundred and thirty-seventh withdrew, leaving our left flank entirely unprotected, though the enemy's sharpshooters were firing at us from that direction. I immediately threw one company into the trenches to protect our left flank. Brisk firing continued in front until the One hundred and second New York had passed through our lines and formed in our rear. Their splendid fighting and unexcelled valor afforded us untold aid in our desperate defense. The woody nature of the ground required a near approach of the enemy necessary in order to render our firing effective. Orders were, therefore, given to reserve the fire. A rapid and continued fire greeted the appearance of the rebels. This was followed by two charges on the part of the Sixtieth and One hundred and second New York, made with unflinching valor and terrible effect, both regiments rushing over and several rods beyond our brush breastworks. Several prisoners were taken, but were subsequently lost, our unsupported position rendering every effort necessary in order to save our own men.

We retired again to our former position behind the brush breastwork, and received and answered a fierce fire. The One hundred and second now formed on our left flank in the trenches. At this point a lieutenant of the First Division, who had joined our regiment with a few men driven back from our front, said to me that we were entirely unsupported, all troops having been removed to the rear. Not believing this abandonment of our regiment possible, as we had been ordered to hold that line, and no orders had come to us to fall back, I still continued the defense, only remarking that the Sixtieth would always obey orders even in the face of difficulties. I, however, sent a lieutenant to the rear to ascertain where the nearest troops were, and to obtain orders from our brigade commander.

Shortly after his leaving, the enemy appeared in force on our right flank, and fired upon us a heavy enfilading fire. This was fully half an hour after the One hundred and thirty-seventh New York had been withdrawn. Believing further defense foolishly dangerous against a force several times our own number, and surrounding us on three sides, I gave the order to fall back. We formed line again about 8 or 10 rods in rear of the first position, and again in the woods before reach-

ing the Plank road. We again lay behind the intrenchments in rear of the battery near the brick house.

Our position on Sunday night and during Monday and Tuesday, day and night, was in an advanced rifle-pit protecting a road entering the main road about 1½ miles from the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock, being under the command of General Kane. Nothing of especial importance occurred.

On Wednesday morning we recrossed the Rappahannock, and shortly after joined your brigade.

Our loss was 8 killed, 40 wounded, and 14 missing. A detailed report by name accompanies this.*

I have the distinguished pleasure to speak with high commendation of every officer and man of the command. Not one withdrew from his full duty. I sincerely believe, sir, that but for the irresistible spirit shown in the two charges made, leading the enemy to believe our number much greater than it actually was, our entire command would have been captured or cut to pieces.

It was my fortune, however, personally to observe the distinguished and meritorious courage and coolness of Major Thomas, Adjutant Willson, and Captain Elliott (all of whom were wounded); of Captain Delaney, in charge of the skirmishers, and of Lieutenants Nolan, Hobart, and Stanley. Also the undaunted bravery of Color Sergt. William Leahy, of Company I, and the color-guard accompanying him. The high activity and daring of First Sergt. [James O.] Raymond, of Company E; Musician William P. Hulitt, of Company F (who picked up a gun and cartridges, and fought unflinchingly, losing his life thereby); First Sergt. L. Tuller, of Company D; Sergt. E. R. Follett, and Private John Thomas, of Company K, were also worthy of especial remark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. O. REDINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixtieth New York Vols.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 12TH ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

Orders were received at 8 a. m. to withdraw the troops from the trenches as soon as possible.

Orders were at once sent to the regiments in the trenches to withdraw to the left, and to the Sixtieth Regiment to withdraw as soon as the regiments on the right passed it. The One hundred and thirty-seventh acted promptly. The One hundred and second did not move immediately. The colonel of the Sixtieth Regiment says that he did not get the order, though he knew from a captain of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment that they were ordered to move out of the trenches. It was reported to me at the time that the order had been given to the Sixtieth Regiment, as directed.

Under the circumstances in which Colonel Redington was placed, I think he should certainly have ascertained the nature of the movement which he saw was going on, and in the subsequent movements Colonel Lane should have communicated his orders to Colonel Redington.

GEO. S. GREENE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 12th Army Corps.

* Omitted; but see revised statement, p. 185.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK LANDING, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make herewith a supplementary report concerning the position of the Sixtieth on May 3, near the Plank road at the Chancellor house.

The regiment was driven from its first position of the morning by a heavy force of rebels on three sides. The line was formed, and an attack resisted five times in falling back to the road. On one of these occasions, a gun from our own battery near the Chancellor house fired one charge of grape into a portion of our line, instantly killing 1 man and wounding 4 others. The Sixtieth formed a sixth time at the line of intrenchments after crossing the Plank road, the One hundred and second on our right.

At the time of our forming, the First Brigade of our division was near this point, but left some ten minutes earlier than the Sixtieth and One hundred and second. We lay down on the outside of this rifle-pit, and, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, supported the battery there. This battery left, and another came up. The Sixtieth and One hundred and second remained until this last battery had ceased firing and withdrawn from the field. A part of the time that my regiment lay outside of this rifle-pit the enemy's batteries were firing from three sides at our point of occupation. The rebels held the woods in our rear, the other side of the cleared land. On our withdrawal, we passed through the woods, crossing the Fredericksburg road on the right of the Chancellor house and near to the rebel pickets, and secured an entrance into the earthworks held by our forces just in advance of an attack made on that part of the line

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. O. REDINGTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixtieth New York Vols.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 299.

Reports of Capt. William H. Randall, Seventy-eighth New York Infantry.

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the late engagements by this regiment:

In the engagement of Friday, May 1, the regiment held the left of the first line formed by the brigade. Both in advancing and retiring it was under a heavy fire from the enemy. During these movements two companies were employed as skirmishers, under the command of Lieutenants McGregor and Metz.

On Sunday, it was for about three hours exposed to the enemy's batteries, at convenient range on its right flank, and suffered much. It sustained three different infantry charges. Two of these were checked by the almost complete destruction of the assailants. At the third charge, its ranks had become so thinned and the batteries poured in such

a destructive fire of grape as to make it utterly impossible to resist; but not until the enemy were upon the breastworks did they give way. Several personal encounters occurred and many prisoners were taken, from their resolute determination to hold their position at all hazards.

The list of the killed and wounded was great in comparison to the number we had.

I have the honor to remain, captain, yours, very respectfully,

W. H. RANDALL,
Captain, Comdg. Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA LANDING, VA.,
May 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers went into the fight at Chancellorsville, May 1, with 1 major, 14 line officers, and 307 men.

At the commencement of the action, Capt. William H. Randall, commanding Company E, was put in command by order of General George S. Greene, commanding Third Brigade. The right moved in the advance toward the enemy's position, on the extreme left of the brigade, in an open field, and with its left upon the road. Both when advancing and retiring it was exposed to the enemy's batteries, but behaved with coolness and good order.

On the night of the 2d instant, at about 11 p. m., it was ordered into the trench on the extreme right of the brigade, Captain Randall still in command.

At about 5 a. m. it repelled the right of the enemy's line, which charged upon the battery on the hill and the troops of the First Division.

From about 7 until 9 a. m. it was fully exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries upon the hill, on our right, in short range, and during that time received two successive charges by infantry in front. The first was resisted, and the men killed or completely routed. At the time of the second, our ranks had been thinned by killed and wounded, and the lines both on our right and left retiring, we retreated, with the loss of some 30 prisoners. No order had reached us to retire, though such had been issued to and received by the greater portion of the brigade.

Our actual loss in that fight was: Killed, 11; wounded, 59; missing, 60. Total, 130.*

After retiring, without the possibility of order, being completely broken by losses and the close pursuit of a force much larger than our own, and being posted at the extreme outer point of the line, a curve, they rallied when reaching the portion occupied by the general commanding, in rear and left of the brick house.

I am, your obedient servant,

W. H. RANDALL,
Captain, Comdg. Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers.

Capt. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT.
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 185.

No. 300.

Reports of Col. James C. Lane, One hundred and second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA., *May* 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I transmit to you the history of this regiment during our late absence from Aquia Creek.

The regiment left Aquia Creek, Va., April 26, and, marching 17 miles, encamped for the night.

April 27.—Passed through Summer Duck, or Crittenden's Mills; marched 14 miles, and again encamped for the night.

April 28.—Marched from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; distance not known.

April 29.—Passed through Kelly's Mills, and crossed Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, about noon; continued our march until 7 p. m., crossing the Rapidan River about dark.

April 30.—Marched from 7.30 a. m. until 4 p. m. toward Fredericksburg, Third Brigade in advance, with the One hundred and second New York Volunteers on the left, when we were filed to the right, formed in line of battle, and, with skirmishers thrown out, advanced through the trees about one-eighth of a mile to a narrow wagon road, when we halted for the night, the men lying on their arms.

May 1.—Disagreeable, rainy, and foggy; did not move until 1 p. m. Mustered the regiment in the morning for pay. At 1 o'clock fell in, marched by the left flank to the Plank road, and, together with the rest of the Twelfth Corps, made a reconnaissance 2 miles to the front, when the corps was formed in line of battle, the Third Brigade on the right side of the Plank road. Skirmishers were thrown out, and the brigade advanced half a mile without meeting the enemy, when we found ourselves under a heavy fire from the rebel batteries. The line was here halted, and, after remaining about fifteen minutes, were faced to the rear, and marched back to the ground of the first line of battle. Here the command rested on their arms for nearly an hour, when we were again marched to our camping-ground of the previous night; cooked supper, and after dark formed rifle-pits of logs, with abatis in front, and filled in outside with dirt from trenches. These trenches were dug by the bayonets of the men, and the dirt removed by their tin cups and plates. Six miles of rifle-pits were reported to be completed in this army at sunrise next morning, and mostly completed without intrenching tools.

May 2.—Remained in rifle-pits, with occasional picket skirmishes with the enemy. In the afternoon witnessed the breaking of the Eleventh Corps to our right and rear. The battery to the left of the Eleventh Corps, which was on a prolongation of our line to the right, had been firing heavily at the rebels marching past the front of the Twelfth Corps during the earlier part of the day, and apparently occupied its own ground at dark.

May 3, *morning.*—The spot occupied by the Eleventh Corps battery was now held by a heavy rebel battery. The Eleventh Corps was again formed, and volleys of musketry were heard to our right and rear. The rebel battery seemed firing at and engaged with one battery at the brick house. Soon after, the Eleventh Corps again broke, retreating across our rear, and the rebel battery, which, from its position, could enfilade our rifle-pits, commenced shelling us. The firing on some parts of our line was very destructive, but the men generally kept well in the trenches.

At about 10 a. m. the brigade, being under a heavy enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries, was ordered to fall back in good order. The enemy were in large numbers, coming toward us through the trench, under cover, but below the line of fire of their artillery, and were strongly pressing the most advanced regiments with a galling fire of musketry, throwing them somewhat in disorder. The One hundred and second being within rifle-shot, left the trenches and formed at right angles to it, and poured volleys of musketry into the advancing rebels, which halted them, giving these regiments time to withdraw. After they had passed, rebels came in on both sides, left and right, saying we were surrounded and must surrender, but instead of doing so we disarmed 2 commissioned officers, 1 flag-sergeant, and 20 privates, taking the flag, and bringing our prisoners safe to the rear. The battle-flag and prisoners were from the Twelfth Georgia Volunteers.

Having become detached from the brigade, we formed line (at the order of an officer of General Geary's staff) on the left, and in front of the battery at the burning brick house, in order to pour in a flanking fire upon the rebels should they attempt advancing through the meadow to take the battery. We were driven from this point by the fire of our own artillery, and then, at the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, we took position directly behind the battery and supported it until it retired, and remained in the same position until another battery replaced the retiring one, which, after firing some rounds of shell and round shot, also retired. After the battery moved, we were the extreme left at that point, as far as we could see, except quite a number of stragglers, who had formed on our right and left, when we again marched under artillery fire to rejoin our brigade, and reached it soon after. In a few minutes thereafter the brigade joined the division; halted and rested for ten minutes. The rebels shelled us, probably seeing the smoke of the fires made by our men for cooking purposes. The command was moved farther to the right, and then countermarched by the right flank and marched to the road, and soon after took position in rifle-pits about 2 miles from the United States Ford. Here we encamped for the night, the One hundred and second New York Volunteers acting as reserve.

At 1 o'clock, May 4, we were marched to the left and rear, and occupied the heights commanding the ford. The One hundred and second then made rifle-pits and trenches the whole length of the regiment, with logs, abatis, &c.

At 10 p. m. were moved to the rear on another ridge, and before the morning of the 5th had completed rifle-pits of the length of two regimental fronts, having built during the night three times the length of our own front of rifle-pits and dug the trenches, the men not having slept or rested for upward of thirty-six hours.

May 5.—Rested in our rifle-pits until 10 p. m., when we were called under arms, and the brigade was formed in close column of regiments, and remained under arms until daylight of the morning of May 6, when we marched to the United States Ford, and crossed, after which, by ordinary marches, we again reached Aquia Creek in two days and made camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. C. LANE,
Colonel One hundred and second New York State Volunteers.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of making a supplementary report to you, more fully describing the movements of the left of the brigade at the time of receiving the order to fall back from the trenches on the morning of May 3.

A short time before we received the order to fall back, say about five minutes, the lower end of the line in the rifle-pits nearest the enemy broke badly, leaving the trenches. Here, I believe, were the Seventy-eighth New York Volunteers and about three companies of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers. As they neared the right of the One hundred and second, Captain Mead, of Company K, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, left the trench, and, running toward them, struck with the flat of his sword the nearest man, and endeavored to stop the movement. He was followed by the color-bearer, and the colors were placed about 20 yards from the trenches and to the rear of them, and the order given, "To the colors!" when Company K, on the left, and Company H, on the right, formed immediately, and the rest of the regiment extended the line left and right at right angles to the trenches, after which the officers rallied the retreating men of the lower regiment behind us. One lieutenant of the One hundred and forty-ninth, with his men, came and formed with us, asking for a place. I do not know his name. The regiment thus formed immediately opened fire on the rebels advancing on the trenches, and stopped and finally broke them.

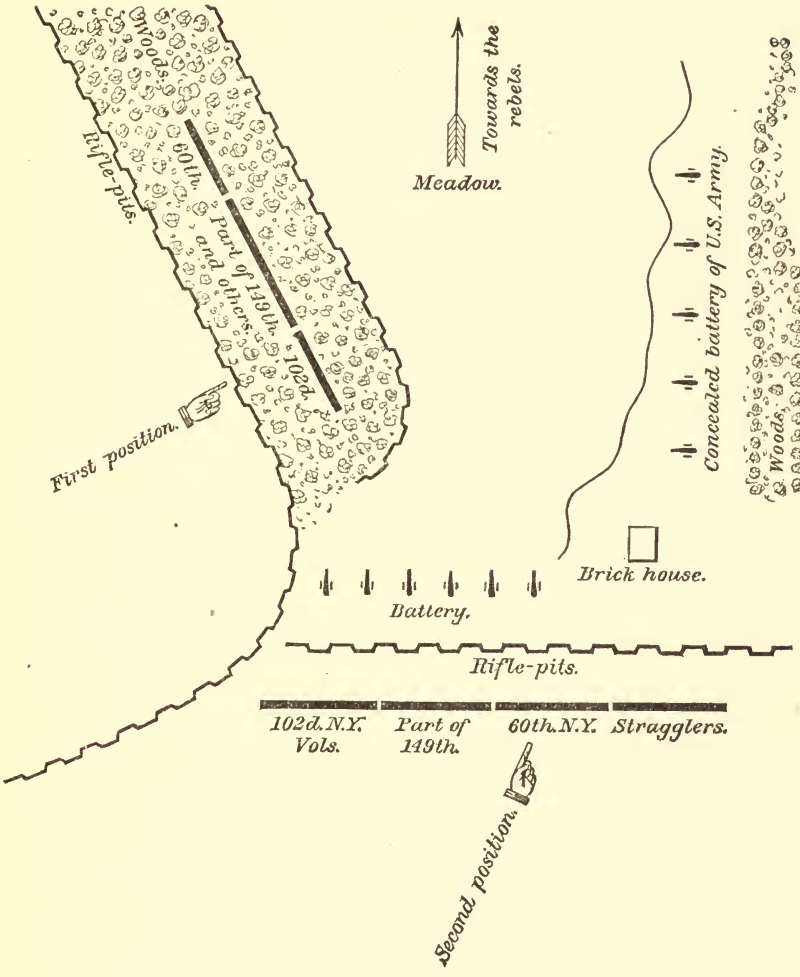
It was just after we had formed across the line that I received the order to fall back in good order. This was impossible to do at the time, from the proximity of the rebels. As soon as the enemy fell back slightly, our men cheered. We then fell back about 100 feet to the brush and abatis made by the Sixtieth. Captain Mead asked Colonel Redington if he would remain and support us if we went again in front of the screen, as the rebels were again advancing. He said he would, when we immediately formed again directly in front of the cross abatis of the Sixtieth, and again opened fire, part of the Sixtieth forming with us, stopping the advance of the rebels. All the men below us in the trenches having passed, I gave the order to fall back in good order, at which time the captain, lieutenant, and men of the Twelfth Georgia Volunteers came in from both sides, and we took them prisoners (as per first report).

Captain Mead, of Company K, One hundred and second New York Volunteers, then personally told Colonel Redington that the orders were to fall back, and the One hundred and second retired through the trenches toward the Plank road.

Arriving there, we formed in front of the battery at the brick house and on its left flank, thus:*

Immediately after, the Sixtieth and some part of the One hundred and forty-ninth New York Volunteers and others formed on our right, skirting the woods, to enfilade the rebels should they try to take the battery. While here, we were fired into with grape from a concealed battery of ours in the woods opposite our right flank, killing 1 man of the Sixtieth and threatening the whole. I immediately gave the command to fall back, and at the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, we took up position No. 2, where we staid, supporting that battery, and remained until it left and was replaced

* See diagram on opposite page.


Woods.
Rifle-pits.
60th.
Part of 149th
and others.
102d.
Towards the rebels.
Meadow.
First position.
Concealed battery of U.S. Army.
Woods.
Brick house.
Battery.
Rifle-pits.
102d. N.Y. Vols.
Part of 149th.
60th. N.Y.
Stragglers.
Second position.

by another, and that again left. When the second battery was completely in rear of the line of battle formed on the right of the brick house, we rose from our cover, and as fast as possible joined our brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. C. LANE,

Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and second New York Volunteers.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,

A. A. G., Third Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 301.

Reports of Col. David Ireland, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA., [*May*] —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers during the late engagement near Chancellorsville:

On Thursday afternoon, April 30, in accordance with orders from you, we formed in line of battle, and marched through a piece of woods a short distance from the Fredericksburg Plank road, and on the right of the road. We stacked arms, and remained there during the night.

On Friday, accompanied the brigade on the reconnaissance, and returned to the position we formerly occupied about 4 p. m. About 10 p. m. received orders to throw up a small breastwork and cover the front with abatis; this occupied us until about 3 a. m. The men having very few tools, threw up most of this with tin plates and bayonets.

We were in position behind this breastwork until about 2 p. m., May 3, when we received orders to move out by the left flank promptly. This order was countermanded as we neared the Plank road on the left, when we returned to our former position. On arriving there, the same orders were again given and obeyed, but on nearing the Plank road again were countermanded, when we again returned to our former position, where we remained until Sunday morning, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of shot and shell, killing and wounding several, and, being in a position to enfilade us, we lay in the trenches under fire for some time. We had orders to march out by the left flank, which we obeyed. We marched thus out of the trenches, crossed the Plank road, and then across an open field, where we struck the Fredericksburg road, and filed into the woods, and there halted. While there, the enemy shelled our position, killing 1 and wounding several men. The firing was quite heavy. We then received orders to march, and, with the exception of a short halt for dinner, continued our march until we reached the road and within about 3 miles from the United States Ford, and there took a position. While there, received orders to report to General Barlow, of the Eleventh Corps. By his order we were stationed in a ravine on the road leading to the United States Ford. We remained in that position from the time we entered (at 8 p. m. Sunday evening) until Monday morning, during which time the rest of the brigade moved near our position; we then joined the brigade.

On Monday, about 9 a. m., received orders to make a reconnaissance on the River road. We went a short distance, when we received orders from Major Guindon, of General Slocum's staff, to retire, which order was obeyed, and we returned to the brigade, where we remained.

During the time this regiment was under fire, the officers and men obeyed all orders promptly, and manifested much coolness and bravery.

One man caught a shell that was on fire and threw it over the breastworks, and there it exploded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID IRELAND,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. P. HORTON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.*

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HDQRS. 137TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the action of May 3:

The One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers went into action with 29 commissioned officers and 534 enlisted men. We were in an intrenchment built by this regiment the night previous with no other tools than bayonets and tin plates. The One hundred and second New York Volunteers were on our right and the Sixtieth New York Volunteers on our left.

About 7 a. m. the enemy got batteries in position on our right, and opened on us with shot and shell, raking our intrenchments completely. At the same time they opened on our front. We lay under that fire about two hours, having while there 1 commissioned officer wounded and 2 enlisted men killed. The men were perfectly cool, and some of them threw shells over the intrenchments, where they exploded. We then received orders to retire by the left flank, which order was obeyed, and after passing some batteries in an open field near the brick house, and while in a woods that was on our right, we were shelled again. Here we had 1 commissioned officer wounded and 1 enlisted man killed. We then marched with the brigade past the corps hospital, and, while resting in the woods, were again shelled. We returned again on the road toward the ford.

Toward evening received orders to report to General Barlow, of the Eleventh Corps, who stationed us in a ravine, where we took position. The brigade coming up in the morning, we joined it, and have been with it ever since.

Our loss is as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	.....	2	1	3
Enlisted men	3	14	35	52
Total*	3	16	36	55

The missing are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

I would most respectfully state that we had but 2 men leave the ranks without orders during the whole operations. One of them left on Monday. They have since returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID IRELAND,
Colonel One hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Vols.

Capt. C. P. HORTON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade.*

* But see revised statement, p. 185.

No. 302.

Report of Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis, One hundred and thirty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding One hundred and forty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 149TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
May 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to make the following report:

The One hundred and forty-ninth went into action on the morning of May 3, with 24 commissioned officers and 479 enlisted men. It was placed behind the breastworks early in the morning. The Seventy-eighth New York was on our right and the One hundred and thirty-seventh on our left.

About 7 a. m. the enemy got a battery in position on our right, and opened fire on our line, completely enfilading it.

We lay under a fire of shot, shell, and grape until about 9.30 a. m., when we were attacked by a heavy body of infantry on our right flank. After firing a few volleys, the regiment retired along the breastworks toward the cross-roads. We formed line several times while falling back perpendicular to the trench, and drove the enemy back each time. The enemy still kept advancing on our right and rear, and we fell back to the edge of the woods near the road. Here we lay until the batteries began to leave, when we were ordered by General Hooker to join our brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cook was wounded when we first began to fall back. Captain May then took command. Colonel Cook was almost immediately taken prisoner by some of the Mississippi Volunteers, but we rallied and got him again, taking his captors prisoners. We took about 20 prisoners of the Fifteenth [?] Mississippi Volunteers. We joined the brigade near the cross-roads, and marched with it to near the corps hospital. We have been with the brigade since.

We lost during the day 5 commissioned officers wounded (1 wounded and a prisoner) and 3 missing; 11 enlisted men killed, 62 wounded, and 106 missing. Total loss, 9 officers and 179 men.* I will send a report of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

KOERT S. VAN VOORHIS,
Lieut. Col. 137th N. Y. Vols., Comdg. 149th N. Y. Vols.

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 303.

Report of Capt. Joseph M. Knap, Battery E, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

CAMP NEAR AQUIA CREEK, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with the several orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac and corps and division headquarters, I furnish the following report of actions and casualties and loss of material at

* But see revised statement, p. 185.

and near Chancellorsville, Va., commencing on the 1st instant, my command comprising Knap's and Hampton's Independent Pennsylvania batteries, six guns each:

On the 1st instant, Knap's battery, under command of Lieutenant Atwell, advanced with the corps, firing about 60 rounds with accuracy; the result not known.

During the evening of the same day the same battery, with two guns of Hampton's, assisted in repelling the attack on the front and left of the position occupied by the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, without loss or accident to either. Number of rounds fired, about 300.

On the morning of the 2d, while endeavoring to stop the advance of the enemy on the left, a battery was brought to bear on our flank, and four guns of Knap's were placed in position, which in about forty-five minutes succeeded in silencing the enemy, exploding two of his caissons and dismounting one of his pieces. Two hundred rounds were fired, and 3 men and 3 horses of Knap's wounded, and 1 horse of Hampton's killed.

During the afternoon of the same day, two guns of Knap's (Dunlevy's section) advanced with a portion of the division under the command of Brigadier-General Kane, Lieutenant Atwell accompanying, having his other four guns in the rear, in readiness for action. After firing 12 rounds of case shot, the section was ordered back; Lieutenant Atwell wounded in the left arm severely, and one enlisted man mortally (since died).

During the evening our position, as originally, covered the division and left until the Eleventh Corps gave way. I then changed four guns to cover the right, should occasion demand, thus bringing into action my entire command—twelve pieces.

At 3 a. m. Sunday, the 3d, I was ordered to place Hampton's six guns near the headquarters of General Williams, on the right of the Twelfth Corps, and at 4.15 a. m. was ordered to report with my other six guns (Knap's) to General Reynolds, commanding First Corps, where they remained in position during the day, covered by earthworks we had erected as a protection against musketry.

During the engagement of Sunday morning, Hampton's battery was hotly engaged for about three hours, and Capt. Robert B. Hampton fell, mortally wounded (died a few hours after), while gallantly performing his duty.

In this action, one caisson of Hampton's was exploded; a second was disabled; 1 enlisted man was killed, 7 wounded (3 seriously), and over 20 horses killed and disabled, which, with the harness, were lost, compelling him to abandon the third caisson. No guns were lost. About 600 rounds were expended, and during the afternoon the battery was taken to the rear.

On the 4th, my battery was not engaged, and Hampton's, under Lieutenant Fleming, remained in the rear.

On the morning of the 5th, by order of General Hunt, I reported to Capt. C. L. Best, chief of artillery, Twelfth Corps, at the United States Ford, and found Hampton's had before reported and crossed the river.

During the afternoon, Knap's was placed in position, assisted by four guns of Thompson's Pennsylvania, on the peninsula below the crossing, where it remained during the night. Being senior officer, I assumed command.

At early daylight, I found the enemy erecting a breastwork directly in our front, and ordered Captain Thompson to fire an occasional shot to hinder his operations.

About 9 a. m. the enemy opened on us with two batteries, four guns each—one (four 24-pounders) directly in our front and four guns on our right, angling about 40 degrees, at 1,200 yards range. After a brisk fire for nearly an hour, we succeeded in silencing the battery in front, exploding two of his limbers, while Thompson silenced the guns on the right.

My loss was 3 men wounded and 4 horses.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the good conduct and bravery of the officers and men in the two batteries under my command; all did their duty nobly.

To Captain Elliott, ordnance officer of the division, credit is due for his gallant conduct in supplying the batteries with ammunition under the hottest fire.

It is with regret I report the following casualties:

Command.	Officers.		Enlisted men.		Horses.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Knap's (Pennsylvania) battery	.....	1	1	7	8
Hampton's (Pennsylvania) battery	1	.....	1	7	20
Total	1	1	2	14	28

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. M. KNAP,
Capt., and Chief of Artillery, 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 304.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 11, 1863.

GENERAL: During the operations of the 2d instant, near Chancellorsville, a portion of your troops came under my command, by your directions. I have, therefore, the honor to submit the following report of their services while under my immediate orders:

It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant that I received the orders of Major-General Hooker to move, with what force I had with me, to assist in the work of pursuing the enemy's wagon trains, reported to be moving westward by a road south of our position and your corps, then engaging the force covering the trains. I started immediately, with three small regiments (the Sixth New York, Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Martin's battery, Sixth New York Horse Artillery), and joined you near the headwaters of Scott's Run. Soon after, your corps began to drive the enemy rapidly, and I followed up the movement until I met you in the woods in the advance,

when, finding the road was still obstructed, it was decided I should return to the first opening, form my command, and await further advice. On my return to the small plateau north of Scott's Run, and adjoining the woods, which extended to the Plank road, I heard heavy firing and the rebels yelling in the direction of the head of Hunting Run, and surmised at once it was an attack on the right of the Eleventh Corps. At the same moment an aide-de-camp of General Warren, of General Hooker's staff, came up to say the Eleventh Corps was falling back rapidly and a regiment of cavalry was needed to check the movement. I immediately ordered the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry to proceed at a gallop, attack the rebels, and check the attack at any cost until we could get ready for them.

This service was splendidly performed, but with heavy loss, and I gained some fifteen minutes to bring Martin's battery into position facing the woods, to reverse a battery of your corps, to detach some cavalry to stop runaways, and to secure more guns from our retreating forces. It was at this moment you joined me and gave every assistance your authority could command, but time was what we most wanted. Fortunately, I succeeded before the advancing columns of the enemy came in sight in placing twenty-two pieces of artillery in position, double-shotted with canister, and bearing on the direction the rebels were pursuing. To support this force, I had two small squadrons of cavalry, ready to charge upon any attempt made to take the guns. My position was upon the extreme left of the line of the Eleventh Corps, and as it recoiled from the fierce onset of the rebels through and over my guns, it was soon apparent we must meet the shock. In rear of the Eleventh Corps the rebels came on rapidly, but now in silence, and with that skill and adroitness they often display to gain their object. The only color visible was an American flag with the center battalion. To clear up this doubt, my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thomson, First New York Cavalry, rode to within 100 yards of them, when they called out to him, "We are friends; come on!" and he was induced to go 50 yards closer, when the whole line in a most dastardly manner opened on him with musketry, dropped the American color, and displayed eight or ten rebel battle-flags. He escaped unhurt, and I then ordered all the guns to fire as they were advancing. This terrible discharge staggered them, and threw the heads of their columns back on the woods, from which they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, bringing up fresh forces constantly, and striving to advance as fast as they were swept back by our guns.

It was now dark, and their presence could only be ascertained by the flash of their muskets, from which a continuous stream of fire was seen nearly encircling us, and gradually extending to our right, to cut us off from the army. This was at last checked by our guns, and the rebels withdrew. Several guns and caissons were then recovered from the woods where the enemy had been posted.

Such was the fight at the head of Scott's Run. Artillery against infantry at 300 yards; the infantry in the woods, the artillery in the clearing. War presents many anomalies, but few so curious and strange in its results as this. I am unable to state what troops were engaged with me, as I left for another part of the field soon after. You probably know the part your artillery took in the affair. We cannot be too proud of such troops. Our loss was heavy. I have not yet received full returns.

In concluding this report, general, you will pardon me for expressing to you the admiration excited by the resources with which you met

every difficulty on that trying occasion, and I can frankly assure you the courteous politeness and easy composure so conspicuous in all your actions inspired confidence in all around you.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Third Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report, with accompanying papers, of the service performed by the troops under my command, consisting of the Second Brigade and Martin's horse battery, during the recent engagements near Chancellorsville:

On the morning of April 29, I reported for duty with the Second Brigade (the Eighth Pennsylvania, Sixth New York, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) to Major-General Slocum, commanding the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Army Corps, and by his directions a regiment of cavalry was assigned to each army corps—the Eighth Pennsylvania to the Fifth, the Sixth New York to the Twelfth, and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania to the Eleventh Corps—for the march from the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville. I myself moved with the front of General Slocum's column, and directed the operations of the Sixth New York in its skirmishes with the enemy, while Colonel Devin, the brigade commander, took charge of the cavalry with Major-General Meade's corps, that took a different route. Some skirmishing occurred, and the cavalry of both commands took nearly 300 prisoners on the road to Chancellorsville, which place was reached on the 30th, about 2 p. m. The brigade was then reformed, but kept on constant picket service to the front and right of the army, and orders were sent for Martin's (Sixth New York) battery to join at Chancellorsville.

The Sixth New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, was ordered to move down the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, to take post in front of our infantry, and send strong detachments out on that road to feel the enemy in that direction. From the nature of the country and the difficulties encountered, the Sixth New York advanced beyond where it was proposed for it to go, and the enemy placed himself in force in its rear. On seeing this, the brave McVicar immediately charged them, and although, I regret to add, he lost his life in so doing, yet such was the dash and spirit of the affair that comparatively few were lost or captured, and the movement, as has since been ascertained from the enemy, perplexed them not a little.

On the morning of the 1st, Martin's battery joined, and such of the command as could be withdrawn were placed in camp near Hunting Creek, to feed and rest.

On the 2d, the command moved gradually to the front, when, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I received orders from Major-General Hooker to proceed down the Plank road and turn to the south after a number of trains the enemy were moving in the direction of Orange Court-House, Major-General Sickles, with the Third Army Corps, having already started after them.

I joined General Sickles in about an hour's time, and found him sharply engaged with the enemy, but driving them about 2 miles south

of the Plank road leading toward Orange Court-House. Finding I could not advance just then in that direction, and after consultation with Major-General Sickles, I prepared to return to the plateau at the head of Scott's Run. While doing so, I heard heavy firing and rebel yells in the direction of Hunting Run, and an aide-de-camp of General Warren's, of Major-General Hooker's staff, rode up to say the Eleventh Corps was falling back rapidly and a regiment of cavalry was needed to check the movement. I immediately ordered the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry to proceed at a gallop, attack the rebels, and check them until we could get the artillery in position. This service was splendidly performed by the Eighth, but with heavy loss, and I gained some fifteen minutes to bring Martin's battery into position, reverse a battery of Sickles' corps, detach some cavalry to stop runaways, and secure more guns from the retreating column. Every moment was invaluable. Fortunately, I succeeded before the enemy's columns showed themselves in the woods in getting twenty-two pieces of artillery into position, double-shotted with canister, and bearing upon the direction the rebels were coming. To support this force, I had two small squadrons of cavalry ready to charge upon any attempt made to take the guns. My position was about 380 yards from the Plank road, on the extreme left of the line of the Eleventh Corps, and as they recoiled from the fierce onset of the rebels, through and over my guns, it was apparent we must soon meet the shock.

It was now near the dusk of the evening, and in rear of the Eleventh Corps the rebels came on rapidly, but in silence, with that skill and adroitness they often display to gain their object. The only color visible was a Union flag with the center battalion. To clear up the doubt created by this flag, my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thomson, of the First New York Cavalry, rode to within 100 yards of them, when they called out to him, "We are friends; come on!" and he was induced to go 50 yards nearer, when their whole line opened with musketry, dropped the Union color, displayed eight or ten rebel battle-flags, and commenced advancing. They were then not 300 yards from the guns, and I gave the command to fire. This terrible discharge from twenty-two pieces at that distance staggered them and threw the heads of their columns back on the woods, from which they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, bringing up fresh forces constantly, and striving to advance as fast as they were swept back by our guns. The struggle continued nearly an hour. It was now dark, and the enemy's presence could only be ascertained by the flash of their muskets, from which a continuous stream of fire was seen nearly encircling us, and gradually extending to our right, to cut us off from the army. Finally this was checked by our guns, and the rebels withdrew. Several guns and caissons were recovered from the woods where they fought us.

It would be great injustice to the brave men who fought so valiantly on this occasion to omit the mention of the great difficulties they had to contend with in fighting their guns, nor can I express it better than in the words of the report of Lieutenant Martin, of the Sixth New York Battery. He says:

> The guns were served with great difficulty, owing to the way in which the cannoneers were interfered with in their duties. Carriages, wagons, horses without riders, and panic-stricken infantry were rushing through and through my battery, overturning guns and limbers, smashing my caissons, and trampling my horse-holders under them. While Lieutenant Browne was bringing his section into position, a caisson, without drivers, came tearing through, upsetting his right piece and seriously injuring one of his drivers; carried away both detachments of his horses, and breaking the caisson so badly as to necessitate its being left on the field.

The other batteries were not more advantageously placed than this, and amid all the difficulties surrounding them achieved a glorious success. I cannot name the commanders of these batteries or parts of batteries under my orders at this time, as I was separated from them soon after the engagement ended. There were guns, however, in the line belonging to the Third and Eleventh Corps, besides my own battery. Two officers I noticed in the fight not belonging to my command, Lieut. Frank Crosby, who, I regret to learn, was afterward killed, and Lieutenant Cuyler, who had a section of Turnbull's battery, Third Corps. Such soldiers, that cannot be shaken by the panic fears of their comrades or the dangers of the foe, are invincible. They may die, but will never yield.

Shortly after the repulse of the enemy, the Third Corps re-enforced the position. At daybreak my command was withdrawn by orders from headquarters, and soon after moved into camp near the United States Ford.

On the 4th instant, the Second Cavalry Division and First Brigade were placed under my orders, and on the 5th I was directed to secure the different fords and crossings of the Rappahannock on the north side.

On the 6th, returned to our old camps.

I forward with this the reports of the commander of the Second Brigade and of Martin's battery, with accompanying papers.

I would respectfully recommend to the favorable notice of the major-general commanding Col. T. C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, as an officer worthy of promotion for his gallant conduct near Chancellorsville. Colonel Kellogg, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, and Major Huey, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, are also entitled to mention. First Lieutenant Martin, of the Sixth New York Battery, proved himself an able commander of artillery. I indorse the recommendations made by these commanders in their several reports.

I have the honor to mention the officers of my staff who are entitled to it by the zeal and efficiency with which they discharged their several duties: Capt. A. J. Cohen, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. W. Spangler, Sixth Cavalry, division quartermaster; Capt. Morton F. Hale, commissary of subsistence; Surg. Abner Hard, surgeon-in-chief (this officer's skill, kindness, and attention to the sick and wounded in the field, of his own and other commands, is entitled to high commendation); Maj. W. H. Crocker, Sixth New York Cavalry, inspector-general of the division; Capt. Joseph M. Kennedy, Ninth New York Cavalry, commissary of musters; Capt. H. White, Sixth New York Cavalry, provost-marshal; Second Lieut. J. K. Malone, Sixth New York Cavalry, ordnance officer; First Lieut. W. M. Taylor, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, chief of ambulances, and First Lieuts. Clifford Thomson, First New York Cavalry (this officer distinguished himself at Germanna Ford and also at the battle near Chancellorsville by his daring, coolness, and courage), and J. M. Ward, Sixth Cavalry, aides-de-camp.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 305.

Report of Col. Thomas C. Devin, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
May 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the recent engagements:

On the morning of April 28, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I broke camp at Potomac Bridge, and moved with my command to Grove Church, on the Morrisville road. I established my headquarters at that point, and immediately dispatched parties to scour the country, arrest all citizens met with, and watch the river from Banks' Ford to the Rappahannock Bridge. A number of citizens were arrested, and confined in Grove Church until the passage of the army across the river had been assured.

On the evening of the 28th, I was ordered to send the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to report to General Howard, and to withdraw my pickets and concentrate the rest of the brigade in the neighborhood of Mount Holly Church; also to furnish guides (acquainted with the country) to the columns of Generals Howard and Meade.

I was unable to concentrate the Eighth Pennsylvania (then picketing on the extreme left) until 3 a. m., when I marched to Mount Holly Church. On arriving near that point, I found the Sixth New York had been ordered to the advance of General Slocum's column, while the Eighth Pennsylvania had been ordered to report to General Meade. I was directed to march with that command.

The brigade was thus distributed, as follows: The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Kellogg in command, in advance of the Eleventh Army Corps; the Sixth New York Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar in command, in advance of the Twelfth Army Corps; the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Huey in command, and one troop First Michigan Cavalry, in advance of the Fifth Army Corps.

The Sixth New York operated under the direction of Brigadier-General Pleasonton, commanding the First Cavalry Division, until the arrival of the corps at Chancellorsville; the Eighth Pennsylvania under the direction of Col. Thomas C. Devin, commanding the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, until the morning of May 1.

SEVENTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

By referring to the report of Colonel Kellogg,* commanding the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, I find that his regiment was the first to cross the pontoon bridge at Kelly's Ford on the night of the 28th, when he immediately scouted the country to the front, toward Culpeper, for some miles, finding but few of the enemy, who, being dismounted, retired into the woods.

The regiment then picketed the roads to the front, and at daylight again scouted toward Culpeper some 3 miles, where it was met by a force of the enemy, consisting of about 300 cavalry, one section of artillery, and some infantry.

The regiment was then ordered to cover the right of General Howard's column, scouting all the country to the right of the road from Kelly's

* Not found.

to Germanna Ford. This was accomplished by continually skirmishing with the enemy (on the roads to the right), who fell back as our skirmishers advanced. The regiment did not lose a man, killing several of the enemy and taking 1 prisoner.

Owing to a misunderstanding of orders, Colonel Kellogg had not been aware that there was a wagon train in rear of the column which he was expected to guard and bring forward, and General Steinwehr, commanding division, Eleventh Corps, ordered the regiment back to meet the enemy on the road just passed over by the column.

On going to the rear, they were found posted in a woods, with one section of artillery and at least 300 cavalry, armed with carbines. Not being aware that a train was yet in the rear, and having no carbines with which to dismount and clear the woods, after he had ascertained the force of the enemy, Colonel Kellogg returned with his command to Germanna Ford.

He was again ordered to communicate with the train, which he then learned for the first time was still in the rear, returned to where the enemy were posted, charged and drove them down the road for a quarter of a mile, until he came upon a barricade of felled trees across the road. The night being very dark and rainy, he concluded to wait until daylight, having lost in the attack 8 horses but no men. When about moving to the rear again at daylight, he was ordered to the front to cross the Rapidan, scout to the right, and cover the column then marching to Chancellorsville. Picketed all the roads to the right and rear on the night of the 30th ultimo, and May 1 reported back to brigade headquarters, leaving two squadrons with General Howard, charged with the duty of picketing to his right and front, and observing the country toward Orange and Spotsylvania Court-House.

SIXTH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

By referring to the report of Captain Beardsley,* now commanding, I find that his regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar, crossed at Kelly's Ford on the morning of the 29th ultimo in advance of General Slocum's column, and met the rebel cavalry in considerable force at Crook's Run. A sharp skirmish ensued, when the enemy retired, leaving as prisoners 1 lieutenant and 1 private of the First North Carolina Cavalry. The regiment continued skirmishing and driving the enemy's vedettes to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. Near the ford we captured 3 of the First North Carolina Cavalry vedettes, the others retiring across the river. The ford was defended by 200 infantry, who were engaged in building a bridge. The regiment here dismounted and engaged the enemy on foot until our infantry came up, when they were speedily dislodged, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners. At this point the regiment lost 1 non-commissioned officer killed, and Lieutenant [John F.] Ramsey and 3 privates of Troop E wounded.

On the morning of the 30th, the regiment again advanced, and met the enemy in considerable force at Wilderness Run. A fight ensued for the possession of the bridge, but after a short skirmish the rebels retired. The regiment continued to advance, skirmishing, to Louisa Run, where about 20 dismounted men were found picketing the ford; they retired into the woods as the column advanced.

Just about dark the rear guard was vigorously attacked and driven in; this was near the school-house on the road to Spotsylvania Court-House. The regiment was formed into line, faced to the rear in an

* Not found.

open field, and sabers were drawn. The enemy were challenged, and found to be the Second Virginia Cavalry, of Lee's brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar immediately ordered his men to break by fours, and the charge to be sounded, and, placing himself at the head of his column, charged down the narrow road through the woods, driving and scattering the enemy in every direction, and taking many prisoners. On reaching the forks of the road, the column received a heavy volley from a force drawn up on the left front, instantly killing Lieutenant-Colonel McVicar and several men. Captains Aitkens and Heermance had previously been wounded, and Lieutenants Goler and O'Neil dismounted. The advance guard, under Lieutenant Bell, formed into line on the right-hand road, allowing the column to reform, when they again charged, and, reaching the ford over Louisa Run, formed into line on the opposite side.

Captain Beardsley, who was left in the rear with a platoon, secured 12 prisoners and the colonel's body and the wounded officers. Assuming command, he sent orders to the regiment to return to the school-house, but before the messenger reached them he was himself attacked and driven off, leaving his prisoners and wounded officers, but succeeded in joining the regiment by a circuitous route.

Lieutenant O'Neil, who succeeded in remounting himself, collected some 60 men and brought them in safety through the enemy's lines. After the command had all arrived at Louisa Run, it was withdrawn to the line of infantry pickets on the Plank road, where it remained until ordered to join the brigade. The prisoners captured, but who afterward escaped during the second attack, were from the Second, Third, Fifth, and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, showing that the regiment was evidently surrounded by a brigade. It was reported by the prisoners that the regiments had just been brought together that evening.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

The operations of this regiment up to May 1 having been conducted under my direction, I can speak from personal knowledge of the facts. Immediately on ascertaining the proposed route of General Meade, I sent Captain Wilson across the river with a squadron, to examine the ford across Mountain Run. Ascertaining that the ford was practicable, I immediately crossed with the regiment, and, sending Major Keenan in advance, reached without opposition the intersection of the River road with that of Culpeper. At this point I halted, and sent a part to the right to communicate with General Slocum's column; also a squadron to Barnett's Ford, on my left and rear, to ascertain whether the enemy were still at that point. Having established communication with the column on our right, moved on to Richardsville, at the intersection of the country road to Ely's Ford.

At this point I dispatched Major Keenan, with two squadrons, to Richards' Ford, on my left, with instructions to drive the enemy, if possible, from that point, and establish communication with our pickets opposite, and then to join me at Ely's Ford by a by-road along the Rapidan, by which means I trusted to secure my force on this side. I also dispatched Major Huey, with two squadrons, to Ely's Ford (in my front), with instructions to carefully approach the open ground in the neighborhood of the ford, in order that we might make dispositions to secure any force on this side. I then awaited the approach of General Meade, explained my dispositions, which he approved of, and desired me to go on to Ely's Ford, and inform him of the state of affairs there. On reaching Ely's Ford, I found a picket of 10 men on the opposite

side. They did not attempt to retire, and I sent to General Meade for instructions, as I had understood that he did not wish to cross until he heard from the column at Germanna.

On General Meade's arrival, he ordered me to cross the ford, which I did with Major Huey and Lieutenant Daily's troop, of Eighth Pennsylvania, the remainder of the detachment following. The enemy's pickets remained until we had nearly crossed the ford, when they fled by the road to Chancellorsville. Sending the detachment first across in pursuit, I stopped the second squadron, and sent it, with a competent guide, to scour the country to the right toward the Orange Plank road and Germanna, from which point I expected the enemy would be driven about that time. General Griffin having crossed with his division, I picketed the roads to the right and left and went into camp. In the meantime the squadron sent to Barnett's Ford, having found no enemy, joined Major Keenan, and the detachment, proceeding to Richards' Ford, surprised the enemy in their rifle-pits, and captured 28 men and 1 commissioned officer.

The next morning, April 30, at 3 o'clock, I sent Major Huey, with three squadrons, to reach the United States Ford, if practicable, and open communication with our forces opposite. The enemy were met on the road to Chancellorsville just before reaching the intersection of that leading to the United States Ford. The advance guard, under Lieutenant Carpenter, charged down on them, capturing one company of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, with all their officers (3). The enemy then retreated to their rifle-pits, and some severe skirmishing ensued, when, by a brilliant charge, they were driven from their works to a wood in their rear. Captain McCallum, Eighth Pennsylvania, had his horse killed under him.

Having come up by this time with the other squadrons, I directed the skirmishers to advance. The woods were soon cleared, and the command charged into Chancellorsville, from which place the rebels retreated in haste. Six prisoners were captured in this last skirmish.

I immediately notified General Meade of the occupation of Chancellorsville, with a request that the point, from its evident importance, might be occupied in force.

On General Meade's arrival, I was ordered to proceed in the direction of Banks' Ford and ascertain the presence of the enemy at that point. Proceeding down the old Fredericksburg turnpike, I ascertained that Mahone's (rebel) brigade was just ahead of me, and on reaching the foot of a hill beyond the crest of which the roads from the United States and Banks' Fords intersect, we came upon the enemy's pickets, who retired very slowly, rendering it evident that they were confident of support.

Major Keenan, who was in advance with two squadrons, here dismounted a part of his command, and, deploying them on each side of the road as skirmishers, advanced through the thick woods that led to the crest of the hill. A brass gun, evidently masked, could be seen on the left of the crest, raking the road. As the skirmishers neared the crest through the woods, the enemy opened a heavy fire on them from at least a regiment, and compelled them to withdraw.

Ascertaining that the enemy had works of some kind on the hill, and feeling that my force was not sufficient to force their position, I sent word to General Meade, who sent down Griffin's division. General Griffin, having sent a brigade into the woods and felt the enemy's position, withdrew (by orders) to Chancellorsville without engaging them. The regiment lost 3 men wounded in this skirmish. After dark I with-

drew the regiment half a mile, and behind the Run, and went into camp, leaving my vedettes in front.

The next morning, May 1, at sunrise, I was ordered to report to General Hooker in person, and soon after the pickets were driven in, the regiment went to their support, and severe skirmishing ensued. Several charges were made by the regiment, and the ground was held until the arrival of General Sykes with his division, when, after a sharp action, the position was carried. A detachment from the Eighth Pennsylvania, sent to the left, captured 17 prisoners. The regiment then went into camp with the brigade.

On the afternoon of May 2, the brigade (with the exception of a squadron of the Sixth New York, under Captain Crocker, on picket at Ely's Ford), was ordered to the front, in rear of General Howard's line, and on the right of General Sickles', about 1 mile from Chancellorsville. Shortly after, I was ordered to report with the Sixth New York to General Birney, then about 3 miles to the left. On reporting to him, he ordered me to return with my command and ascertain if the Plank road was open to Chancellorsville. His infantry columns were at that time retiring.

I succeeded in reaching the field where I had left the brigade under General Pleasonton, and found the infantry about forming line. I immediately ordered a detachment to make their way to the Plank road by the road we had come. When half-way, they were fired upon from skirmishers in the woods, and finally ran into the enemy's infantry, in column, and were driven back. I immediately formed the Sixth New York in line, facing the road, reported the facts to General Whipple, who ordered his skirmishers to the front, and to General Birney as soon as he came upon the field. I then retired my command into the hollow in rear of the line, where the Seventeenth Pennsylvania reported to me. I was ordered by General Sickles to post vedettes around the skirt of woods that encompassed the position. I assigned this duty to the Sixth New York. I had previously thrown out pickets on the extreme left, near General Birney's former position. In the meantime the Eighth Pennsylvania (which command I had left on the field with General Pleasonton) had been sent to the support of General Howard, and, finding his line of battle broken and retired to their rear, had charged down on the enemy's lines between them and the brick house, which they succeeded in reaching, losing Major Keenan, Captain Arrowsmith, Adjutant Haddock, and about 30 men and 80 horses. The charge, however, had the effect of disordering and checking the enemy at that point. The regiment then formed as provost in front of the brick house, where it remained for the night. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania had, by order of General Pleasonton, been formed in support of the batteries with which he had driven back the enemy's advance after the Eleventh Corps had broken. Their steadiness under the severe fire elicited much commendation.

Early on the morning of the 3d, I was ordered by Major-General Sickles to hold my command in readiness to cover the movement of his column from the field. I drew in my vedettes and awaited the movement. The fire becoming very hot, and working around to my right and rear, I formed the two regiments (Sixth New York and Seventeenth Pennsylvania) in the hollow on the left of the battle-line, but the fire from the front, right, and left had by this time become so concentrated on the position that it was useless to look for cover, and my men began to drop fast, although the line was steady as a rock. At this moment I was ordered to report to General Hooker with my com-

mand. I succeeded with some difficulty in saving my pickets in the woods on the extreme left, bringing them in when nearly surrounded and under a heavy fire. On reporting to General Hooker, I was ordered to form my command as skirmishers in rear of the line of battle, and to prevent any stragglers passing through. This position I maintained until the change of front to the white house, where I formed a new line, which was maintained until the close of the action.

About nightfall, the general commanding the division ordered the Seventeenth Pennsylvania to cross the United States Ford and supply themselves with rations and forage. I remained with the Sixth New York, bivouacked in rear of the line of battle. The squadron of the Sixth New York, which had been picketing Ely's Ford, here reported. They had been completely cut off from our army, and had to fight their way through the enemy's skirmishers to our lines, losing several men and horses. They only came in by direction of the field officer in command of our outposts on that line.

On the morning of the 4th instant, I was ordered to report to division headquarters, when I was directed to place the Eighth and Seventeenth Pennsylvania in camp. The Eighth had on the previous day been picketing from Hartwood to Kelly's Ford.

Early on the morning of the 4th, the Eighth Pennsylvania was ordered to report to General Sedgwick, at Banks' Ford, who directed it to report to General Howe, then severely pressed.

When Sedgwick's corps crossed the river, Troops C and I, under Lieutenants Garrett and Baker, formed the extreme rear guard, remaining until after the bridges were taken up, when they were obliged to swim their companies across the river.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the brigade was ordered to Falmouth, where it encamped the same night.

Where all did so bravely and well it is hard to discriminate, but I cannot avoid recurring with admiration to the cool bravery of Lieutenant Garrett, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been left on picket some miles down the Plank road toward Fredericksburg at the time that our column on the left commenced to retire, on the afternoon of May 1. Scorning to come in without orders, he remained in rear of our retiring column, dismounted and deployed his little band of 30 men, steadily faced the enemy's advancing line, and fought his way back step by step, killing several of the enemy's skirmishers, and himself losing 5 horses, his own being killed under him. I drew him in from within less than half a mile from the brick house, having skirmished back 1½ miles. He acted with the same coolness when left by General Howe to cover his rear, remaining until too late to cross the bridge, being obliged to swim his squadron across.

Captain McCallum and Lieutenants Daily, Carpenter, and Baker, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Lieutenants Ramsey and Bell, of the Sixth New York, were also distinguished for their bravery in advance of the columns.

Lieutenant Blunt, of the Sixth New York, with an escort of 4 men, succeeded in communicating with General Averell at Rapidan Station, passing through the enemy's lines via Stevensburg (then occupied by them) both going and returning with admirable coolness, sometimes deceiving and at others eluding their patrols.

The regimental commanders, Colonel Kellogg, Major Huey, and Captain Beardsley, were cool, prompt, and ready in carrying out my orders, and in no one case failed in their execution while under my command.

Of those that we have lost their reputation belongs to the whole command. The daring bravery of McVicar and the splendid fighting of Keenan will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Captains Aitkens and Heermance, of the Sixth New York, and Captain Arrowsmith and Adjutant Haddock, of the Eighth Pennsylvania (supposed to be wounded and in the hands of the enemy), were also distinguished for bravery.

Were I to enumerate every officer who behaved well, I would have to send you the roster of the whole command. Those mentioned above are simply officers whose position or duties gave them opportunity to distinguish themselves.

Lieutenants [Henry] Mahnken and [Raymond L.] Wright, of the brigade staff, were constantly under fire, and willing, prompt, and cool in the transmission of orders.

I respectfully inclose tabular lists of killed, wounded, and missing,* prisoners taken by this brigade, and property lost and captured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 306.

Reports of Maj. Pennock Huey, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEAR POTOMAC BRIDGE, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under my command, from the 29th day of April, when we broke camp at Grove Church and crossed the Rappahannock, until we recrossed on the 4th of May:

On the 29th of April, I crossed the Rappahannock River with my command at Kelly's Ford, and took the advance on the road to Richardsville, driving the enemy's vedettes before us. At Richardsville Major Keenan was sent to the left, to Richards' Ford, with two squadrons, surprising the enemy's pickets and capturing 28 prisoners, including a commissioned officer. With the balance of the regiment and a company of the First Michigan, I advanced to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, crossed, and charged the enemy's pickets, driving them about 2 miles. After picketing the approach to the ford, I went into camp on the south side of the stream. The next morning, April 30, I moved at 4 o'clock, with orders to proceed to United States Ford. Found the enemy at the junction of the roads leading to United States and Richards' Fords, near Chancellorsville. My advance guard, under command of Lieutenant Carpenter, charged, capturing one company of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, with all of its officers (3). After severe skirmishing with the enemy, who were behind breastworks, for about two hours, we succeeded in driving them from their position to a woods in the rear, where another severe skirmish took place, ending in the retreat of the enemy about 1½ miles on the Fredericksburg turnpike, and the occupation of Chancellorsville by our troops. We captured

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 185.

in this skirmish 6 prisoners. After waiting at Chancellorsville until General Griffin arrived with his division of infantry, we then moved down the Fredericksburg turnpike, finding the enemy in force behind breastworks. After severe skirmishing, with a loss of 3 men, I picketed the road and fell back 1½ miles, camping for the night.

The same day two squadrons of my regiment, under command of Captain Arrowsmith, were sent as an advance guard to General Sykes' division to United States Ford, opening communication with General Couch, who occupied the opposite shore.

On the morning of May 1, the rebels attacked our pickets, driving them in. The regiment was immediately sent to their support, and severe skirmishing ensued. Several charges were made, and the enemy held in check until General Sykes arrived with his division. A small detachment sent to the left succeeded in capturing 17 prisoners.

The next morning, May 2, the regiment moved with the balance of the brigade, under command of General Pleasonton, to the front and right of General Sickles' division, about 1 mile from Chancellorsville. Shortly afterward, I was ordered to report with my command to General Howard, who was on Sickles' right. We moved off briskly to the right, and found General Howard had fallen back, and the enemy's skirmish-line had crossed the road on which we were moving, throwing us between their skirmishers and battle-line. The whole regiment made a desperate charge on the main column of Jackson's corps, who were crossing the road in our front, completely checking the enemy, losing Major Keenan, Captain Arrowsmith, and Adjutant Haddock, with about 30 men and about 80 horses. I immediately reformed the regiment to support the Reserve Artillery. We afterward moved back, and formed across the roads, to stop stragglers of the Eleventh Corps. Here we remained all night.

On May 3, I was ordered by General Pleasonton to cross the river, and picket the road from Hartwood Church toward Kelly's Ford, and scout the country. Finding no enemy, I was ordered to return, and bivouacked near United States Ford.

On the morning of May 4, at daybreak, our reveille was sounded by the rebels shelling our camp; 2 horses were killed. On the same day, I reported to General Sedgwick, at Banks' Ford, and was by him ordered to report to General Howe, on his left, whose forces were being severely pressed. Only 2 horses were lost, although the fire was very severe.

Lieutenants Garrett and Baker, with Companies C and I, of this regiment, brought up the rear, and swam their companies across the river, the pontoons having been removed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PENNOCK HUEY,

Major, Commanding Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Col. T. C. DEVIN,

Commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

—

JACKSON, MISS., *May* 18, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * *

In the report of the operations of my regiment, under your command, at Chancellorsville, there was one thing I have often thought should have been in it, since I came South and learned some of the particulars

of Jackson's operations on the night of May 2. When I made that charge, or started to make it, we were a considerable distance inside of their advance line, and farther out than the head of his column, and moving at right angles to it. The main portion of the regiment charged his front, and two squadrons from the rear (for we were in column) charged toward the left flank of his column, at which time I am satisfied they drove him back on his own column, when he was wounded mortally. Of these facts I am entirely satisfied, with the amount of information I have on the subject, and if such is the case beyond a doubt, I have often thought our command should have the credit of it, at least in the history of the war.

* * * * * * *

I am, very sincerely, your obedient servant,

PENNOCK HUEY.

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 29, 1866.

This copy is respectfully referred to Major-General Rawlins, chief of staff, according to the request of the writer, to be incorporated in the history of the war. The writer, General Huey, commanded the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under my orders, at the battle of Chancellorsville, and charged the head of Jackson's column by my direction at the time it was causing the rout of the Eleventh Corps. General Huey was distinguished for gallantry and energy, and fidelity in his reports, and the information I have already submitted in my reports of the battle of Chancellorsville go to confirm the inclosed statement that Jackson was mortally wounded by our troops in his attack upon our right at that time.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major and Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

No. 307.

Report of Lieut. Joseph W. Martin, Sixth Battery New York Light Artillery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report of the participation of my battery, the Sixth Independent New York, in the recent movements and engagements of this army:

In accordance with orders from headquarters First Division, Cavalry Corps, I marched from camp, near Potomac Bridge, on the 29th ultimo, at 6 a. m., with instructions to report to Brigadier-General Pleasonton at Grove Church, on the road leading from Hartwood Church to Morrisville, Va. I had hardly unparked the battery, however, when the order was changed so as to specify Hartwood Church instead of Grove Church.

At 4 p. m. (about one hour after I had arrived at Hartwood Church), I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to report to him with my battery at once at the United States Ford. I succeeded in getting

the battery about 200 yards on the road leading to the ford, when, finding it impossible to proceed farther on account of the road being completely blockaded by the wagon and artillery trains belonging to the Second Army Corps, then *en route* for the ford, I left instructions with Lieut. George Browne, jr., my first officer, to push ahead with the battery as fast as possible, while I went forward to find General Pleasonton, if possible, and report to him the reasons of my delay. I arrived at Major-General Couch's headquarters about 9 p. m., but was unable to find any trace of General Pleasonton's whereabouts. Colonel Carroll, commanding a brigade in the Second Army Corps, advised me to encamp for the night as near to the headquarters of the Second Army Corps as possible, and report my position by letter to him, stating to me that he was in command of the pickets on General Couch's front; that General Pleasonton could not arrive there without his knowing it, and in case he did arrive he would immediately inform him where my battery was. I accordingly returned, and found, to my great disappointment, that the battery had been unable to advance more than 100 yards from where I left it. It was now 11 o'clock at night; my animals had been without food or water and in harness since 5 o'clock in the morning, and the road being no clearer than it was five hours before, I deemed it useless to make any further attempt to proceed, and accordingly went into park, reporting by letter to Colonel Carroll.

At daylight the next morning (30th ultimo) I was again moving, but it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon before I came in sight of the river. From the immense transportation and artillery trains which occupied the road and the fields bordering thereon, waiting an opportunity to cross, I saw immediately that it would be morning before I could get a chance to cross. I accordingly rode across the river, and reported to Major-General Couch. He told me that he did not know where General Pleasanton was, but that he had heard a rumor that he had crossed the river at Kelly's Ford, in advance of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps. Still, of this he was not assured officially, and he therefore advised me to remain on the north bank of the river, and await further orders from General Pleasonton.

Upon this advice, I encamped on the bank of the river, and remained there until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant, when Captain Kennedy, of General Pleasonton's staff, reached me with the news that the general's headquarters were at Chancellorsville, and directed me to report there as soon as I possibly could. I immediately moved forward, and reported to General Pleasonton at 6 a. m. By his directions, I remained near his headquarters until 3 o'clock that afternoon, when I moved down the road leading to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, and encamped for the night with the remainder of the First Cavalry Division.

The next morning (2d instant) I had the battery harnessed at daylight, but until 3 p. m. the day was spent resting the command and gradually moving nearer to the front. At that hour (3 o'clock) the entire command was ordered out to pursue the retreating enemy.

Proceeding to the brick house at Chancellorsville, occupied by the major-general commanding as his headquarters; thence along the road (known as the Plank road) running in an easterly direction from the house about a mile, and turning from that into a road on the left side, I moved forward until I reached a large open field, where, by General Pleasonton's order, I formed the battery in line, and remained long enough to feed and groom the horses. Across this open field the Third Army Corps was moving in line of battle, while, in the woods and under-

growth beyond, the sharp musketry and artillery firing told plainly where the enemy were. In about three-fourths of an hour I was ordered forward with the cavalry, two pieces without caissons being placed in advance, under Lieutenant Browne. The remaining two sections marched directly in the rear of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The column had hardly advanced 300 yards, however, before very rapid firing in our rear and vehement cheering, which I recognized too well as being from the enemy, was heard, and in a moment afterward I met the advance of our column returning, and received an order to reverse the battery and return to my former position. This was a slow undertaking, owing to the narrowness of the road, which necessitated the unlimbering of the carriages and reversing each portion of the carriages by themselves. Having accomplished this, I moved rapidly back, reported to the brigadier-general commanding, and by his orders formed the two sections of my battery in battery, bearing on the woods running at right angles with the road on which we had but a few moments before advanced, the remaining section (Lieutenant Browne's) being formed in battery on the woods in which we had just reversed. The front of the battery was shortly afterward changed to the right, the pieces thrown forward *en échelon*, and Lieutenant Browne's section brought into position on the right of and about 50 yards distant from the remainder of the battery.

The scene before me was one of indescribable confusion. The Eleventh Army Corps was panic-stricken, and the pack trains, ambulances, artillery carriages, &c., belonging thereto were rushing to and fro, many of the carriages without drivers or teamsters. Not more than 250 yards from the battery there ran a line of fence, and behind this appeared a line of infantry, but in the fast-increasing darkness it was impossible to tell whether they were our own or the enemy's troops. Lieutenant Clark asserts positively that he heard them say, "Do not fire on your friends," and these facts, combined with another, that they carried a flag, which, if not the American colors, was certainly very nearly the same as it, deterred me from opening fire upon the line.

On reporting these facts to the brigadier-general commanding, he ordered me not to open fire until I received orders from him, he in the meantime sending his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Thomson, to ascertain the true state of affairs. I was not, however, compelled to wait for his report. He had hardly disappeared in the darkness before a bright line of fire and the sharp rattle of musketry told us who were in our front. Almost simultaneously came the order from the brigadier-general commanding to me to fire, and the engagement opened in earnest.

It is useless for me to attempt to describe the heat of the action or the difficulties under which the battery labored in maintaining its position. The brigadier-general commanding, from the exposed position which he kept throughout the action, in the center of my battery, saw it all, and it would only be wearisome to tell him what he saw as well as myself.

The fire of the enemy was very vigorous and well maintained. I trust that of my battery was equally so. The guns were served with great difficulty, owing to the way in which the cannoneers were interfered with in their duties. Carriages, wagons, horses without riders, and panic-stricken infantry were rushing through and through my battery, overturning guns and limbers, smashing my caissons, and trampling my horse-holders under them.

While Lieutenant Browne was bringing his section into position, a caisson without drivers came tearing through, upsetting his right piece

and severely injuring one of his drivers, carrying away both detachments of his horses, and breaking the caisson so badly as to necessitate its being left upon the field.

At the conclusion of the action, which lasted about an hour, Randolph's Rhode Island Battery, of light 12-pounders, took up position in front of mine, and, by General Pleasonton's instructions, I moved my two sections to the left of the position occupied by Lieutenant Browne's section.

In this position I remained until a little after daylight in the morning (3d instant), when, by General Pleasonton's order, I withdrew the battery to a position behind the headquarters of the major-general commanding, and from thence moved to the United States Ford. Before leaving, however, I went to headquarters to see if it was practicable to take a limber and bring off the body of the caisson which I had been obliged to leave on the field, but seeing that a battery belonging to the enemy occupied the position I had just left, I regarded it as hardly feasible.

I remained at the United States Ford, on the south side of the river, until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, when, by direction of Captain Tidball, Second U. S. Artillery, to whom, by order of General Pleasonton, I had reported with my battery, I moved to the north side of the river, and encamped about a mile from the ford.

I should here state that, owing to the loss of horses and men, with the permission of the brigadier-general commanding, I had reduced the battery to two sections, believing that four guns, with full detachments and good horses, would be capable of doing better service than six guns badly horsed and imperfectly manned, and on the afternoon of the 3d sent the remaining section to the north side of the river, where my wagons, &c., were encamped.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, I received orders from Captain Tidball to march to Falmouth, and arrived there at 11 a. m. At 12 m. I was ordered to report to Col. B. F. Davis, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Cavalry Corps, and with his column marched to Deep Run, arriving there at 6 p. m.

I remained at Deep Run until 2 p. m. on the 7th instant, when I was ordered to Potomac Creek, where, on the 8th instant, I was ordered to report to First Lieut. A. C. M. Pennington, Second U. S. Artillery, commanding First Brigade Horse Artillery, and reached the brigade camp about 1 p. m. on that day.

In the engagement on the 2d, and in the shelling of our wagon camps on the morning of the 4th instant, I have the following casualties to report:

May 2—killed, 1 (Private Luther P. Hilvety); wounded, 4 (Privates Patrick Gaynon, Thomas R. Hunt, Noah S. Laing, severely, and Edward Hart, slightly).

May 4—killed, 1 (Private Herman Sanders).

Loss in material—1 caisson, 1 set wheel harness, 15 sets horse equipments, 17 horses (killed, wounded, and missing).

Ammunition consumed—150 percussion-shell (Schenkl), 127 case shot (Hotchkiss), 62 canister (Hotchkiss), and 339 cartridges.

It is impossible to make any particular mention of the conduct of my command. My chiefs of sections (Lieutenants Browne and Clark and Sergt. James E. Tileston) behaved with great gallantry and coolness while under fire, and while on the march their labors tended greatly to promote and maintain the efficiency of the battery. The enlisted men of the command were under the immediate eye of the brigadier-

general commanding throughout the action, and a few flattering words which he spoke to them while the engagement was progressing were sufficient to assure me that he was more than satisfied with the conduct of all of them. I feel certain that when the next struggle comes they will not be found wanting.

In conclusion, captain, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks to the brigadier-general commanding for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which myself and my command were treated during the operations of the division. It was owing entirely to his exertions and to those of his staff that my battery was kept so well supplied in everything necessary to its sustenance, and the fact that six hours after it had arrived at its original camp it was ready again for service as a full battery speaks highly for the forethought and attention which he paid my command while it was a participator in the late operations of the Army of the Potomac.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. MARTIN,

First Lieut., Comdg. 6th Indpt. N. Y. Battery Horse Artillery.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Cavalry Corps.

No. 308.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia.**

FIRST CORPS.†

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

Wofford's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. T. WOFFORD.

16th Georgia.
18th Georgia.
24th Georgia.
Cobb's Georgia Legion.
Phillips' Georgia Legion.

Semmes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES.

10th Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. C. Holt.
50th Georgia, Lieut. Col. F. Kearse.
51st Georgia:
Col. W. M. Slaughter.
Lieut. Col. Edward Ball.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Maj. R. C. Maffett.
7th South Carolina, Col. Elbert Bland.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Gist.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.

Barksdale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi, Col. W. D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. Thomas M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. B. G. Humphreys.

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* Actual commanders indicated as far as practicable.

† Lieutenant-General Longstreet, with Hood's and Pickett's divisions and Dearing's and Henry's artillery battalions, in Southeastern Virginia.

Artillery.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

Carlton's (Georgia) battery (Troup Artillery).
Fraser's (Georgia) battery.
McCarthy's (Virginia) battery (1st Howitzers).
Manly's (North Carolina) battery.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. M. WILCOX.

8th Alabama:
Col. Y. L. Royston.
Lieut. Col. H. A. Herbert.
9th Alabama, Maj. J. H. J. Williams.
10th Alabama, Col. William H. Forney.
11th Alabama, Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
14th Alabama, Col. L. Pinckard.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

3d Georgia:
Maj. J. F. Jones.
Capt. C. H. Andrews.
22d Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. Wasden.
48th Georgia, Lieut. Col. R. W. Carswell.
2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. George W. Ross.

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Lieut. Col. E. M. Feild.
16th Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. O. Whitehead.
41st Virginia, Col. William Allen Parham.
61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Posey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CARNOT POSEY.

12th Mississippi:
Lieut. Col. M. B. Harris.
Maj. S. B. Thomas.
16th Mississippi, Col. Samuel E. Baker.
19th Mississippi, Col. N. H. Harris.
48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PERRY.

2d Florida.
5th Florida.
8th Florida.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT.

Grandy's (Virginia) battery.
Lewis' (Virginia) battery.
Maurin's (Louisiana) battery.
Moore's [formerly Huger's] (Virginia) battery.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Alexander's Battalion.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER.

Eubank's (Virginia) battery.
Jordan's (Virginia) battery.
Moody's (Louisiana) battery.
Parker's (Virginia) battery.
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery.

Washington (La.) Artillery.

Col. J. B. WALTON.

Eshleman's 4th Company.
Miller's 3d Company.
Richardson's 2d Company.
Squires' 1st Company.

SECOND CORPS.

(1) Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON.
(2) Maj. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.
(3) Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.
(4) Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

HILL'S DIVISION.

(1) Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL.
(2) Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.
(3) Brig. Gen. W. D. PENDER.
(4) Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.

Heth's Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.
(2) Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH.

40th Virginia:
Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.
Lieut. Col. F. W. Cox.
Capt. T. E. Betts.
47th Virginia, Col. Robert M. Mayo.
55th Virginia:
Col. Francis Mallory.
Lieut. Col. William S. Christian.
Maj. A. D. Saunders.
Adjt. R. L. Williams.
Maj. Evan Rice.
22d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. R. W. Folsom.
35th Georgia, Capt. John Duke.
45th Georgia, Lieut. Col. W. L. Grice.
49th Georgia, Maj. S. T. Player.

Lane's (Fourth) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

7th North Carolina:
Col. E. G. Haywood.
Lieut. Col. J. L. Hill.
Maj. William L. Davidson.
Capt. N. A. Pool.
18th North Carolina:
Col. Thomas J. Purdie.
Lieut. Col. F. George.
Maj. John D. Barry.
28th North Carolina:
Col. S. D. Lowe.
Capt. Edward F. Lovill.
33d North Carolina:
Col. Clark M. Avery.
Capt. Joseph H. Saunders.
37th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

McGowan's Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. S. MCGOWAN.
(2) Col. O. E. EDWARDS.
(3) Col. A. PERRIN.
(4) Col. D. H. HAMILTON.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army):
Col. D. H. Hamilton.
Capt. W. P. Shooter.
1st South Carolina Rifles:
Col. James M. Perrin.
Lieut. Col. F. E. Harrison.
12th South Carolina.
13th South Carolina:
Col. O. E. Edwards.
Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman.
14th South Carolina, Col. A. Perrin.

Archer's (Fifth) Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.
(2) Col. B. D. FRY.

13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
5th Alabama Battalion:
Capt. S. D. Stewart.
Capt. A. N. Porter.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Lieut. Col. N. J. George.
7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John A. Fite.
14th Tennessee:
Col. William McComb.
Capt. R. C. Wilson.

Pender's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. D. PENDER.

13th North Carolina:
Col. A. M. Scales.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Hyman.
16th North Carolina:
Col. John S. McElroy.
Lieut. Col. William A. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Chris. C. Cole.
34th North Carolina.
38th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. John Ashford.

Artillery.

Col. R. L. WALKER.

Brunson's (South Carolina) battery.
Crenshaw's (Virginia) battery.
Davidson's (Virginia) battery (Letcher Artillery).
McGraw's (Virginia) battery.
Maryc's (Virginia) battery.

D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.

(1) Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.
(2) Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

Rodes' Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.
(2) Col. E. A. O'NEAL.
(3) Col. J. M. HALL.

3d Alabama, Capt. M. F. Bonham.
5th Alabama:
Col. J. M. Hall.
Lieut. Col. E. L. Hobson.
Capt. W. T. Renfro.
Capt. T. M. Riley.
6th Alabama, Col. James N. Lightfoot.
12th Alabama, Col. Samuel B. Pickens.
26th Alabama:
Col. E. A. O'Neal.
Lieut. Col. John S. Garvin.
Lieut. M. J. Taylor.

Colquitt's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT.

6th Georgia, Col. John T. Lofton.
19th Georgia, Col. A. J. Hutchins.
23d Georgia, Col. Emory F. Best.
27th Georgia, Col. C. T. Zachry.
28th Georgia, Col. Tully Graybill.

Ramseur's Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.
(2) Col. F. M. PARKER.

2d North Carolina, Col. W. R. Cox.
4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
14th North Carolina, Col. R. T. Bennett.
30th North Carolina, Col. F. M. Parker.

Doles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia:
Col. Philip Cook.
Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn.
12th Georgia, Col. Edward Willis.
21st Georgia, Col. J. T. Mercer.
44th Georgia, Col. J. B. Estes.

Iverson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

5th North Carolina:
Col. Thomas M. Garrett.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Lea.
Maj. William J. Hill.
Capt. S. B. West.
12th North Carolina:
Maj. D. P. Rowe.
Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, of the 23d North Carolina.
20th North Carolina:
Col. T. F. Toon.
Lieut. Col. N. Slough.
23d North Carolina, Col. D. H. Christie.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. T. H. CARTER.

Reese's, formerly Bondurant's (Alabama) battery (Jeff. Davis Artillery).
Carter's (Virginia) battery (King William Artillery).
Fry's (Virginia) battery (Orange Artillery).
Page's (Virginia) battery (Morris Artillery).

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Gordon's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

13th Georgia.
26th Georgia.
31st Georgia.
38th Georgia.
60th Georgia.
61st Georgia.

Hoke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT F. HOKE.

6th North Carolina.
21st North Carolina.
54th North Carolina.
57th North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion.

Smith's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM SMITH.

13th Virginia.
49th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

Hays' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana.
6th Louisiana.
7th Louisiana.
8th Louisiana.
9th Louisiana.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS.

Brown's (Maryland) battery (Chesapeake Artillery).
Carpenter's (Virginia) battery.
Dement's (Maryland) battery.
Raine's (Virginia) battery (Lee Artillery).

TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. R. E. COLSTON.

Paxton's (First) Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. E. F. PAXTON.
(2) Col. J. H. S. FUNK.

2d Virginia, Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia, Maj. William Terry.
5th Virginia:
Col. J. H. S. Funk.
Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams.
27th Virginia:
Col. J. K. Edmondson.
Lieut. Col. D. M. Shriver.
33d Virginia, Col. A. Spengler.

Jones' (Second) Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. J. R. JONES.
(2) Col. T. S. GARNETT.
(3) Col. A. S. VANDEVENTER.

21st Virginia, Capt. John B. Moseley.
42d Virginia, Lieut. Col. R. W. Withers.
44th Virginia:
Maj. N. Cobb.
Capt. Thomas R. Buckner.
48th Virginia:
Col. T. S. Garnett.
Maj. Oscar White.
50th Virginia:
Col. A. S. Vandeventer.
Maj. L. J. Perkins.
Capt. Frank W. Kelly.

Colston's (Third) Brigade.

(1) Col. E. T. H. WARREN.
(2) Col. T. V. WILLIAMS.
(3) Lieut. Col. S. T. WALKER.
(4) Lieut. Col. S. D. THRUSTON.
(5) Lieut. Col. H. A. BROWN.

1st North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
3d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. S. D. Thruston.
10th Virginia:
Col. E. T. H. Warren.
Lieut. Col. S. T. Walker.
Maj. Joshua Stover.
Capt. A. H. Smals.
23d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Simeon T. Walton.
37th Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams.

Nicholls' (Fourth) Brigade.

(1) Brig. Gen. F. T. NICHOLLS.
(2) Col. J. M. WILLIAMS.

1st Louisiana, Capt. E. D. Willett.
2d Louisiana:
Col. J. M. Williams.
Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke.
10th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Legett.
14th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. D. Zable.
15th Louisiana, Capt. William C. Michie.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. H. P. JONES.

Carrington's (Virginia) battery (Charlottesville Artillery).
Garber's (Virginia) battery (Staunton Artillery).
Latimer's (Virginia) battery (Courtney Artillery).
Thompson's battery (Louisiana Guard Artillery).

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Col. S. CRUTCHFIELD.

Brown's Battalion.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Brooke's (Virginia) battery (Brooke Artillery).
Dance's (Virginia) battery (Powhatan Artillery).
Graham's (Virginia) battery (Rockbridge Artillery).
Hupp's (Virginia) battery (Salem Artillery).
Smith's battery (3d Richmond Howitzers).
Watson's battery (2d Richmond Howitzers).

McIntosh's Battalion.

Maj. D. G. MCINTOSH.

Hurt's (Alabama) battery.
Johnson's (Virginia) battery.
Lusk's (Virginia) battery.
Wooding's (Virginia) battery (Danville Artillery).

RESERVE ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

Sumter (Ga.) Battalion.

Lieut. Col. A. S. CUTTS

Patterson's battery (B).
Ross' battery (A).
Wingfield's battery (C).

Nelson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. W. NELSON.

Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery (Amherst Artillery).
Massie's (Virginia) battery (Fluvanna Artillery).
Milledge's (Georgia) battery.

CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. JAMES E. B. STUART.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

1st North Carolina.
1st South Carolina.
2d South Carolina.
Cobb's Georgia Legion.
Phillips' Georgia Legion.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

1st Virginia.
2d Virginia.
3d Virginia, Col. Thomas H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Col. Williams C. Wickham.

Third Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

2d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. H. Payne.
5th Virginia, Col. T. L. Rosser.
9th Virginia, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
10th Virginia.
13th Virginia, Col. John R. Chambliss, jr.
15th Virginia.

Fourth Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES.

1st Maryland Battalion, Maj. Ridgely Brown.
6th Virginia, Lieut. Col. John Shac Green.
7th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Thomas Marshall.
11th Virginia, Col. L. L. Lomax.
12th Virginia, Col. A. W. Harman.
34th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. V. A. Witcher.
35th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Elijah V. White.

Horse Artillery.

Maj. R. F. BECKHAM.

Lynchburg Beauregards, Capt. M. N. Moorman.
Stuart Horse Artillery, Capt. James Breathed.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William M. McGregor.
Washington (S. C.) Artillery, Capt. James F. Hart.‡

No. 309.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, with congratulatory orders.§

HEADQUARTERS, GUINEY'S [STATION], VA., *May* 5, 1863.

At the close of the battle of Chancellorsville on Sunday the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburg in our rear. General McLaws

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* "South of James River, recruiting." See Stuart's report.
† Engaged in resisting "the Stoneman raid." See W. H. F. Lee's report.
‡ On detached service. See Jones' raid on the Northwestern (Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad.
§ For joint resolution of thanks of Confederate Congress, approved Jan. 8, 1864, to General Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, see Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part II, p. 326.

was sent back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him handsomely that afternoon at Tabernacle Church. Learning that this force consisted of two corps under General Sedgwick, I determined to attack it. Leaving a sufficient force to hold General Hooker in check, who had not recrossed the Rappahannock, as was reported, but occupied a strong position in front of the United States Ford, I marched back yesterday with General Anderson, and, uniting with McLaws and Early in the afternoon, succeeded by the blessing of Heaven in driving General Sedgwick over the river. We have reoccupied Fredericksburg, and no enemy remains south of the Rappahannock in its vicinity.

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency President DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 23, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the operations of this army from the time the enemy crossed the Rappahannock, on April 28 last, to his retreat over that river on the night of May 5, embracing the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, &c. I also forward the reports of the several commanding officers of corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments, and the returns of the medical and ordnance departments, together with a map of the scene of operations.* The accompanying reports and other documents are enumerated in a schedule annexed to my report.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 21, 1863.

GENERAL: After the battle of Fredericksburg, the army remained encamped on the south side of the Rappahannock until the latter part of April. The Federal Army occupied the north side of the river opposite Fredericksburg, extending to the Potomac. Two brigades of [R. H.] Anderson's division—those of Generals [William] Mahone and [Carnot] Posey—were stationed near the United States Mine (or Bark Mill) Ford, and a third, under General [C. M.] Wilcox, guarded Banks' Ford. The cavalry was distributed on both flanks, Fitzhugh Lee's brigade picketing the Rappahannock above the mouth of the Rapidan and W. H. F. Lee's near Port Royal. Hampton's brigade had been sent into the interior to recruit. General [James] Longstreet, with two divisions of his corps, was detached for service south of James River in February, and did not rejoin the army until after the battle of Chancellorsville.

With the exception of the engagement between Fitzhugh Lee's brigade and the enemy's cavalry near Kelly's Ford on March 17, of which a brief report has been already forwarded to the Department, nothing of interest transpired during this period of inactivity.

On April 14, intelligence was received that the enemy's cavalry was

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* To appear in Atlas. † Omitted.

concentrating on the Upper Rappahannock. Their efforts to establish themselves on the south side of the river were successfully resisted by Fitzhugh Lee's brigade and two regiments of W. H. F. Lee's, the whole under the immediate command of General Stuart.

About the 21st, small bodies of infantry appeared at Kelly's Ford and the Rappahannock Bridge, and almost at the same time a demonstration was made opposite Port Royal, where a party of infantry crossed the river about the 23d. These movements were evidently intended to conceal the designs of the enemy, but, taken in connection with the reports of scouts, indicated that the Federal Army, now commanded by Major-General Hooker, was about to resume active operations.

At 5.30 a. m. on April 28, the enemy crossed the Rappahannock in boats near Fredericksburg, and, driving off the pickets on the river, proceeded to lay down a pontoon bridge a short distance below the mouth of Deep Run. Later in the forenoon another bridge was constructed about a mile below the first. A considerable force crossed on these bridges during the day, and was massed out of view under the high banks of the river. The bridges, as well as the troops, were effectually protected from our artillery by the depth of the river bed and the narrowness of the stream, while the batteries on the opposite heights completely commanded the wide plain between our lines and the river. As in the first battle of Fredericksburg, it was thought best to select positions with a view to resist the advance of the enemy, rather than incur the heavy loss that would attend any attempt to prevent his crossing. Our dispositions were accordingly made as on the former occasion.

No demonstration was made opposite any other part of our lines at Fredericksburg, and the strength of the force that had crossed and its apparent indisposition to attack indicated that the principal effort of the enemy would be made in some other quarter. This impression was confirmed by intelligence received from General Stuart that a large body of infantry and artillery was passing up the river. During the forenoon of the 29th, that officer reported that the enemy had crossed in force near Kelly's Ford on the preceding evening. Later in the day he announced that a heavy column was moving from Kelly's toward Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, and another toward Ely's Ford, on that river. The routes they were pursuing after crossing the Rapidan converge near Chancellorsville, whence several roads lead to the rear of our position at Fredericksburg.

On the night of the 29th, General Anderson was directed to proceed toward Chancellorsville, and dispose Wright's brigade and the troops from the Bark Mill Ford to cover these roads. Arriving at Chancellorsville about midnight, he found the commands of Generals Mahone and Posey already there, having been withdrawn from the Bark Mill Ford, with the exception of a small guard.

Learning that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan, and were approaching in strong force, General Anderson retired early on the morning of the 30th to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, near Tabernacle Church, and began to intrench himself. The enemy's cavalry skirmished with his rear guard as he left Chancellorsville, but, being vigorously repulsed by Mahone's brigade, offered no further opposition to his march. Mahone was placed on the old turnpike, Wright and Posey on the Plank road.

In the meantime General Stuart had been directed to endeavor to impede the progress of the column marching by way of Germanna Ford. Detaching W. H. F. Lee with his two regiments (the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia) to oppose the main body of the enemy's cavalry, Gen-

eral Stuart crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade on the night of the 29th. Halting to give his men a few hours' repose, he ordered Colonel [Thomas H.] Owen with the Third Virginia Cavalry to throw himself in front of the enemy, while the rest of the brigade attacked his right flank at the Wilderness Tavern, between Germanna Ford and Chancellorsville. By this means the march of this column was delayed until 12 m., when, learning that the one from Ely's Ford had already reached Chancellorsville, General Stuart marched by Todd's Tavern toward Spotsylvania Court-House, to put himself in communication with the main body of the army, and Colonel Owen fell back upon General Anderson.

The enemy in our front near Fredericksburg continued inactive, and it was now apparent that the main attack would be made upon our flank and rear. It was, therefore, determined to leave sufficient troops to hold our lines, and with the main body of the army to give battle to the approaching column. Early's division, of Jackson's corps, and Barksdale's brigade, of McLaws' division, with part of the Reserve Artillery, under General [W. N.] Pendleton, were intrusted with the defense of our position at Fredericksburg, and, at midnight on the 30th, General McLaws marched with the rest of his command toward Chancellorsville. General Jackson followed at dawn next morning with the remaining divisions of his corps. He reached the position occupied by General Anderson at 8 a. m., and immediately began preparations to advance.

At 11 a. m. the troops moved forward upon the Plank and old Turnpike roads, Anderson, with the brigades of Wright and Posey, leading on the former; McLaws, with his three brigades, preceded by Mahone's, on the latter. Generals Wilcox and Perry, of Anderson's division, co-operated with McLaws. Jackson's troops followed Anderson on the Plank road. Colonel Alexander's battalion of artillery accompanied the advance. The enemy was soon encountered on both roads, and heavy skirmishing with infantry and artillery ensued, our troops pressing steadily forward. A strong attack upon General McLaws was repulsed with spirit by Semmes' brigade, and General Wright, by direction of General Anderson, diverging to the left of the Plank road, marched by way of the unfinished railroad from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, and turned the enemy's right. His whole line thereupon retreated rapidly, vigorously pursued by our troops until they arrived within about 1 mile of Chancellorsville. Here the enemy had assumed a position of great natural strength, surrounded on all sides by a dense forest filled with a tangled undergrowth, in the midst of which breastworks of logs had been constructed, with trees felled in front, so as to form an almost impenetrable abatis. His artillery swept the few narrow roads by which his position could be approached from the front, and commanded the adjacent woods. The left of his line extended from Chancellorsville toward the Rappahannock, covering the Bark Mill Ford, where he communicated with the north bank of the river by a pontoon bridge. His right stretched westward along the Germanna Ford road more than 2 miles. Darkness was approaching before the strength and extent of his line could be ascertained, and as the nature of the country rendered it hazardous to attack by night, our troops were halted and formed in line of battle in front of Chancellorsville, at right angles to the Plank road, extending on the right to the Mine road and to the left in the direction of the Catharine Furnace. Colonel [Williams C.] Wickham, with the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and Colonel Owen's regiment, was stationed between the Mine road and the Rappahannock. The rest of the cavalry was upon our left flank.

It was evident that a direct attack upon the enemy would be attended with great difficulty and loss, in view of the strength of his position and his superiority of numbers. It was, therefore, resolved to endeavor to turn his right flank and gain his rear, leaving a force in front to hold him in check and conceal the movement. The execution of this plan was intrusted to Lieutenant-General Jackson with his three divisions. The commands of Generals McLaws and Anderson, with the exception of Wilcox's brigade, which during the night had been ordered back to Banks' Ford, remained in front of the enemy.

Early on the morning of the 2d, General Jackson marched by the Furnace and Brock roads, his movement being effectually covered by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, under General Stuart in person. As the rear of the train was passing the furnace, a large force of the enemy advanced from Chancellorsville and attempted its capture. General Jackson had left the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment, under Colonel [E. F.] Best, at this point to guard his flank, and upon the approach of the enemy Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Brown, whose artillery was passing at the time, placed a battery in position to aid in checking his advance. A small number of men who were marching to join their commands, including Captain [W. S.] Moore, with two companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, of Archer's brigade, reported to Colonel Brown, and supported his guns. The enemy was kept back by this small force until the train had passed, but his superior numbers enabled him subsequently to surround and capture the greater part of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment. General Anderson was directed to send a brigade to resist the further progress of this column, and detached General Posey for that purpose. General Posey became warmly engaged with a superior force, but being re-enforced by General [A. R.] Wright, the enemy's advance was arrested.

After a long and fatiguing march, General Jackson's leading division, under General Rodes, reached the old turnpike, about 3 miles in rear of Chancellorsville, at 4 p. m. As the different divisions arrived, they were formed at right angles to the road—Rodes in front, Trimble's division, under Brigadier-General [R. E.] Colston, in the second, and A. P. Hill's in the third, line.

At 6 p. m. the advance was ordered. The enemy were taken by surprise, and fled after a brief resistance. General Rodes' men pushed forward with great vigor and enthusiasm, followed closely by the second and third lines. Position after position was carried, the guns captured, and every effort of the enemy to rally defeated by the impetuous rush of our troops. In the ardor of pursuit through the thick and tangled woods, the first and second lines at last became mingled, and moved on together as one. The enemy made a stand at a line of breastworks across the road, at the house of Melzie Chancellor, but the troops of Rodes and Colston dashed over the intrenchments together, and the flight and pursuit were resumed, and continued until our advance was arrested by the abatis in front of the line of works near the central position at Chancellorsville. It was now dark, and General Jackson ordered the third line, under General [A. P.] Hill, to advance to the front, and relieve the troops of Rodes and Colston, who were completely blended and in such disorder, from their rapid advance through intricate woods and over broken ground, that it was necessary to reform them. As Hill's men moved forward, General Jackson, with his staff and escort, returning from the extreme front, met his skirmishers advancing, and in the obscurity of the night were mistaken for the enemy and fired upon. Captain [J. K.] Boswell, chief engineer of the corps, and several

others were killed and a number wounded. General Jackson himself received a severe injury, and was borne from the field. The command devolved upon Major-General Hill, whose division, under General Heth, was advanced to the line of intrenchments which had been reached by Rodes and Colston. A furious fire of artillery was opened upon them by the enemy, under cover of which his infantry advanced to the attack. They were handsomely repulsed by the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, under Colonel [Francis] Mallory, who was killed while bravely leading his men. General Hill was soon afterward disabled, and Major-General Stuart, who had been directed by General Jackson to seize the road to Ely's Ford, in rear of the enemy, was sent for to take command. At this time the right of Hill's division was attacked by the column of the enemy already mentioned as having penetrated to the furnace, which had been recalled to Chancellorsville to avoid being cut off by the advance of Jackson. This attack was gallantly met and repulsed by the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth and a portion of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiments, Lane's brigade.

Upon General Stuart's arrival, soon afterward, the command was turned over to him by General Hill. He immediately proceeded to reconnoiter the ground and make himself acquainted with the disposition of the troops. The darkness of the night and the difficulty of moving through the woods and undergrowth rendered it advisable to defer further operations until morning, and the troops rested on their arms in line of battle. Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, chief of artillery of the corps, was severely wounded, and Colonel [E. P.] Alexander, senior artillery officer present, was engaged during the entire night in selecting positions for our batteries.

As soon as the sound of cannon gave notice of Jackson's attack on the enemy's right, our troops in front of Chancellorsville were ordered to press him strongly on the left, to prevent re-enforcements being sent to the point assailed. They were directed not to attack in force unless a favorable opportunity should present itself, and, while continuing to cover the roads leading from their respective positions toward Chancellorsville, to incline to the left so as to connect with Jackson's right as he closed in upon the center. These orders were well executed, our troops advancing up to the enemy's intrenchments, while several batteries played with good effect upon his lines until prevented by the increasing darkness.

Early on the morning of the 3d, General Stuart renewed the attack upon the enemy, who had strengthened his right during the night with additional breastworks, while a large number of guns, protected by intrenchments, were posted so as to sweep the woods through which our troops had to advance. Hill's division was in front, with Colston in the second line and Rodes in the third. The second and third lines soon advanced to the support of the first, and the whole became hotly engaged. The breastworks at which the attack was suspended the preceding evening were carried by assault under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery. In rear of these breastworks was a barricade, from which the enemy was quickly driven. The troops on the left of the Plank road, pressing through the woods, attacked and broke the next line, while those on the right bravely assailed the extensive earthworks, behind which the enemy's artillery was posted. Three times were these works carried, and as often were the brave assailants compelled to abandon them—twice by the retirement of the troops on their left, who fell back after a gallant struggle with superior numbers, and once by a movement of the enemy on their right, caused by the advance of General Ander-

son. The left, being re-enforced, finally succeeded in driving back the enemy, and the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonels [T. H.] Carter and [H. P.] Jones being thrown forward to occupy favorable positions secured by the advance of the infantry, began to play with great precision and effect. Anderson, in the meantime, pressed gallantly forward directly upon Chancellorsville, his right resting upon the Plank road and his left extending around toward the furnace, while McLaws made a strong demonstration to the right of the road. As the troops advancing upon the enemy's front and right converged upon his central position, Anderson effected a junction with Jackson's corps, and the whole line pressed irresistibly on. The enemy was driven from all his fortified positions, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and retreated toward the Rappahannock. By 10 a. m. we were in full possession of the field.

The troops, having become somewhat scattered by the difficulties of the ground and the ardor of the contest, were immediately reformed preparatory to renewing the attack. The enemy had withdrawn to a strong position nearer to the Rappahannock, which he had previously fortified. His superiority of numbers, the unfavorable nature of the ground, which was densely wooded, and the condition of our troops after the arduous and sanguinary conflict in which they had been engaged, rendered great caution necessary. Our preparations were just completed when further operations were arrested by intelligence received from Fredericksburg.

General Early had been instructed, in the event of the enemy withdrawing from his front and moving up the river, to join the main body of the army with so much of his command as could be spared from the defense of his lines. This order was repeated on the 2d, but by a misapprehension on the part of the officer conveying it, General Early was directed to move unconditionally. Leaving Hays' brigade and one regiment of Barksdale's at Fredericksburg, and directing a part of General Pendleton's artillery to be sent to the rear, in compliance with the order delivered to him, General Early moved with the rest of his command toward Chancellorsville. As soon as his withdrawal was perceived, the enemy began to give evidence of an intention to advance, but the mistake in the transmission of the order being corrected, General Early returned to his original position.

The line to be defended by Barksdale's brigade extended from the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, to the rear of Howison's house, a distance of more than 2 miles. The artillery was posted along the heights in rear of the town.

Before dawn on the morning of the 3d, General Barksdale reported to General Early that the enemy had occupied Fredericksburg in large force and laid down a bridge at the town. Hays' brigade was sent to his support, and placed on his extreme left, with the exception of one regiment stationed on the right of his line behind Howison's house. Seven companies of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment were posted by General Barksdale between the Marye house and the Plank road, the Eighteenth and the three other companies of the Twenty-first occupied the Telegraph road at the foot of Marye's Hill, the two remaining regiments of the brigade being farther to the right, on the hills near Howison's house. The enemy made a demonstration against the extreme right, which was easily repulsed by General Early. Soon afterward a column moved from Fredericksburg along the river bank, as if to gain the heights on the extreme left, which commanded those immediately in rear of the town. This attempt was foiled by General Hays

and the arrival of General Wilcox from Banks' Ford, who deployed a few skirmishers on the hill near Taylor's house, and opened on the enemy with a section of artillery. Very soon the enemy advanced in large force against Marye's and the hills to the right and left of it. Two assaults were gallantly repulsed by Barksdale's men and the artillery. After the second, a flag of truce was sent from the town to obtain permission to provide for the wounded.

Three heavy lines advanced immediately upon the return of the flag and renewed the attack. They were bravely repulsed on the right and left, but the small force at the foot of Marye's Hill, overpowered by more than ten times their numbers, was captured after a heroic resistance, and the hill carried. Eight pieces of artillery were taken on Marye's and the adjacent heights. The remainder of Barksdale's brigade, together with that of General Hays and the artillery on the right, retired down the Telegraph road. The success of the enemy enabled him to threaten our communications by moving down the Telegraph road, or to come upon our rear at Chancellorsville by the Plank road. He at first advanced on the former, but was checked by General Early, who had halted the commands of Barksdale and Hays, with the artillery, about 2 miles from Marye's Hill, and re-enforced them with three regiments of Gordon's brigade. The enemy then began to advance up the Plank road, his progress being gallantly disputed by the brigade of General Wilcox, who had moved from Banks' Ford as rapidly as possible to the assistance of General Barksdale, but arrived too late to take part in the action. General Wilcox fell back slowly until he reached Salem Church, on the Plank road, about 5 miles from Fredericksburg.

Information of the state of affairs in our rear having reached Chancellorsville, as already stated, General McLaws, with his three brigades and one of General Anderson's, was ordered to re-enforce General Wilcox. He arrived at Salem Church early in the afternoon, where he found General Wilcox in line of battle, with a large force of the enemy—consisting, as was reported, of one army corps and part of another, under Major-General Sedgwick—in his front. The brigades of Kershaw and Wofford were placed on the right of Wilcox, those of Semmes and Mahone on his left. The enemy's artillery played vigorously upon our position for some time, when his infantry advanced in three strong lines, the attack being directed mainly against General Wilcox, but partially involving the brigades on his left. The assault was met with the utmost firmness, and after a fierce struggle the first line was repulsed with great slaughter. The second then came forward, but immediately broke under the close and deadly fire which it encountered, and the whole mass fled in confusion to the rear. They were pursued by the brigades of Wilcox and Semmes, which advanced nearly a mile, when they were halted to reform in the presence of the enemy's reserve, which now appeared in large force. It being quite dark, General Wilcox deemed it imprudent to push the attack with his small numbers, and retired to his original position, the enemy making no attempt to follow.

The next morning General Early advanced along the Telegraph road, and recaptured Marye's and the adjacent hills without difficulty, thus gaining the rear of the enemy's left. He then proposed to General McLaws that a simultaneous attack should be made by their respective commands, but the latter officer not deeming his force adequate to assail the enemy in front, the proposition was not carried into effect.

In the meantime the enemy had so strengthened his position near Chancellorsville that it was deemed inexpedient to assail it with less than our whole force, which could not be concentrated until we were

relieved from the danger that menaced our rear. It was accordingly resolved still further to re-enforce the troops in front of General Sedgwick, in order, if possible, to drive him across the Rappahannock.

Accordingly, on the 4th, General Anderson was directed to proceed with his remaining three brigades to join General McLaws, the three divisions of Jackson's corps holding our position at Chancellorsville. Anderson reached Salem Church about noon, and was directed to gain the left flank of the enemy and effect a junction with Early. McLaws' troops were disposed as on the previous day, with orders to hold the enemy in front, and to push forward his right brigades as soon as the advance of Anderson and Early should be perceived, so as to connect with them and complete the continuity of our line. Some delay occurred in getting the troops into position, owing to the broken and irregular nature of the ground and the difficulty of ascertaining the disposition of the enemy's forces. The attack did not begin until 6 p. m., when Anderson and Early moved forward and drove General Sedgwick's troops rapidly before them across the Plank road in the direction of the Rappahannock. The speedy approach of darkness prevented General McLaws from perceiving the success of the attack until the enemy began to recross the river a short distance below Banks' Ford, where he had laid one of his pontoon bridges. His right brigades, under Kershaw and Wofford, advanced through the woods in the direction of the firing, but the retreat was so rapid that they could only join in the pursuit. A dense fog settled over the field, increasing the obscurity, and rendering great caution necessary to avoid collision between our own troops. Their movements were consequently slow. General Wilcox, with Kershaw's brigade and two regiments of his own, accompanied by a battery, proceeded nearly to the river, capturing a number of prisoners and inflicting great damage upon the enemy. General McLaws also directed Colonel [E. P.] Alexander's artillery to fire upon the locality of the enemy's bridge, which was done with good effect.

The next morning it was found that General Sedgwick had made good his escape and removed his bridges. Fredericksburg was also evacuated, and our rear no longer threatened; but as General Sedgwick had it in his power to recross, it was deemed best to leave General Early, with his division and Barksdale's brigade, to hold our lines as before, McLaws and Anderson being directed to return to Chancellorsville. They reached their destination during the afternoon, in the midst of a violent storm, which continued throughout the night and most of the following day.

Preparations were made to assail the enemy's works at daylight on the 6th, but, on advancing our skirmishers, it was found that under cover of the storm and darkness of the night he had retreated over the river.

A detachment was left to guard the battle-field while the wounded were being removed and the captured property collected. The rest of the army returned to its former position.

The particulars of these operations will be found in the reports of the several commanding officers, which are herewith transmitted. They will show more fully than my limits will suffer me to do the dangers and difficulties which, under God's blessing, were surmounted by the fortitude and valor of our army. The conduct of the troops cannot be too highly praised. Attacking largely superior numbers in strongly intrenched positions, their heroic courage overcame every obstacle of nature and art, and achieved a triumph most honorable to our arms.

I commend to the particular notice of the Department the brave officers and men mentioned by their superiors for extraordinary daring and merit, whose names I am unable to enumerate here. Among them will

be found some who have passed, by a glorious death, beyond the reach of praise, but the memory of whose virtues and devoted patriotism will ever be cherished by their grateful countrymen.

The returns of the medical director will show the extent of our loss, which, from the nature of the circumstances attending the engagements, could not be otherwise than severe. Many valuable officers and men were killed or wounded in the faithful discharge of duty. Among the former, Brigadier-General Paxton fell while leading his brigade with conspicuous courage in the assault on the enemy's works at Chancellorsville.

The gallant Brigadier-General Nicholls lost a leg.

Brigadier-General McGowan was severely and Brigadier-Generals Heth and Pender were slightly wounded in the same engagement. The latter officer led his brigade to the attack under a destructive fire, bearing the colors of a regiment in his own hands up to and over the intrenchments, with the most distinguished gallantry.

General Hoke received a painful wound in the action near Fredericksburg.

The movement by which the enemy's position was turned and the fortune of the day decided was conducted by the lamented Lieutenant-General Jackson, who, as has already been stated, was severely wounded near the close of the engagement on Saturday evening. I do not propose here to speak of the character of this illustrious man, since removed from the scene of his eminent usefulness by the hand of an inscrutable but all-wise Providence. I nevertheless desire to pay the tribute of my admiration to the matchless energy and skill that marked this last act of his life, forming, as it did, a worthy conclusion of that long series of splendid achievements which won for him the lasting love and gratitude of his country.

Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill was disabled soon after assuming command, but did not leave the field until the arrival of Major-General Stuart. The latter officer ably discharged the difficult and responsible duties which he was thus unexpectedly called to perform. Assuming the command late in the night, at the close of a fierce engagement, and in the immediate presence of the enemy, necessarily ignorant in a great measure of the disposition of the troops and of the plans of those who had preceded him, General Stuart exhibited great energy, promptness, and intelligence. During the continuance of the engagement the next day, he conducted the operations on the left with distinguished capacity and vigor, stimulating and cheering the troops by the example of his own coolness and daring.

While it is impossible to mention all who were conspicuous in the several engagements, it will not be considered an invidious distinction to say that General Jackson, after he was wounded, in expressing the satisfaction he derived from the conduct of his whole command, commended to my particular attention the services of Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Rodes and his gallant division.

Major-General Early performed the important and responsible duty intrusted to him in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and his command. Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson was also distinguished for the promptness, courage, and skill with which he and his division executed every order, and Brigadier-General (now Major-General) Wilcox is entitled to especial praise for the judgment and bravery displayed in impeding the advance of General Sedgwick toward Chancellorsville, and for the gallant and successful stand at Salem Church.

To the skillful and efficient management of the artillery the success-

ful issue of the contest is in great measure due. The ground was not favorable for its employment, but every suitable position was taken with alacrity, and the operations of the infantry supported and assisted with a spirit and courage not second to their own. It bore a prominent part in the final assault which ended in driving the enemy from the field at Chancellorsville, silencing his batteries, and by a destructive enfilade fire upon his works opened the way for the advance of our troops.

Colonels Crutchfield, Alexander, and [R. L.] Walker, and Lieutenant-Colonels [J. T.] Brown, [T. H.] Carter, and [R. S.] Andrews, with the officers and men of their commands, are mentioned as deserving especial commendation. The batteries under General Pendleton also acted with great gallantry.

The cavalry of the army at the time of these operations was much reduced. To its vigilance and energy we were indebted for timely information of the enemy's movements before the battle, and for impeding his march to Chancellorsville. It guarded both flanks of the army during the battle at that place, and a portion of it, as has been already stated, rendered valuable service in covering the march of Jackson to the enemy's rear.

The Horse Artillery accompanied the infantry, and participated with credit to itself in the engagement. The nature of the country rendered it impossible for the cavalry to do more.

When the enemy's infantry passed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, his cavalry, under General Stoneman, also crossed in large force, and proceeded through Culpeper County toward Gordonsville, for the purpose of cutting the railroads to Richmond. General Stuart had nothing to oppose to this movement but two regiments of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's brigade (the Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry). General Lee fell back before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and, after holding the railroad bridge over the Rapidan during May 1, burned the bridge, and retired to Gordonsville at night. The enemy avoided Gordonsville, and reached Louisa Court-House, on the Central Railroad, which he proceeded to break up. Dividing his force, a part of it also cut the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and a part proceeded to Columbia, on the James River and Kanawha Canal, with a design of destroying the aqueduct at that place. The small command of General Lee exerted itself vigorously to defeat this purpose. The damage done to the railroads was small, and soon repaired, and the canal was saved from injury. The details of his operations will be found in the accompanying memorandum,* and are creditable to officers and men.

The loss of the enemy in the battle of Chancellorsville and the other engagements was severe. His dead, and a large number of wounded, were left on the field. About 5,000 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, were taken, and 13 pieces of artillery, 19,500 stand of arms, 17 colors, and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

To the members of my staff I am greatly indebted for assistance in observing the movements of the enemy, posting troops, and conveying orders. On so extended and varied a field all were called into requisition, and all evinced the greatest energy and zeal.

The medical director of the army, Surgeon [L.] Guild, with the officers of his department, were untiring in their attention to the wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Corley, chief quartermaster, took charge of the disposition and safety of the trains of the army.

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* See the Stoneman raid, *post*.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert G.] Cole, chief commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant-Colonel [Briscoe G.] Baldwin, chief of ordnance, were everywhere on the field attending to the wants of their departments.

General Chilton, chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel [E.] Murray, Major [Henry E.] Peyton, and Captain [H. E.] Young, of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, were active in seeing to the execution of orders; Lieutenant-Colonel [William P.] Smith and Captain [Samuel R.] Johnston, of the Engineers, in reconnoitering the enemy and constructing batteries; Colonel [Armistead L.] Long in posting troops and artillery.

Majors [Walter H.] Taylor, [T. M. R.] Talcott, [Charles] Marshall, and [Charles S.] Venable were engaged night and day in watching the operations, carrying orders, &c.

Respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen. C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 59. } *May* 7, 1863.

With heartfelt gratification the general commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged. Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm, you attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched in the depths of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, 15 miles distant, and, by the valor that has triumphed on so many fields, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock. While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return our grateful thanks to the only Giver of victory for the signal deliverance He has wrought. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due unto His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defense of their country; and, while we mourn their loss, let us resolve to emulate their noble example.

The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time of one to whose bravery, energy, and skill they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success:

[General LEE:]

I have received your dispatch, and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which He has crowned our arms.

In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved.

The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave who are numbered among the killed and the wounded.

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 310.

Report of Surg. L. Guild, C. S. Army, Medical Director, of the killed and wounded.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
FIRST CORPS.			
M'LAWS' DIVISION.			
Wofford's Brigade.			
18th Georgia	14	72	86
24th Georgia	14	73	87
16th Georgia	18	115	133
Cobb's Legion	22	135	157
Phillips' Legion	3	19	22
Field and staff	1	.....	1
Kershaw's Brigade.			
15th South Carolina	9	45	54
7th South Carolina	.....	14	14
2d South Carolina	.....	11	11
James' [3d South Carolina] Battalion	1	8	9
3d South Carolina	1	11	12
Barksdale's Brigade.			
13th Mississippi	7	43	50
17th Mississippi	10	70	80
18th Mississippi	25	43	68
21st Mississippi	3	25	28
Semmes' Brigade.			
51st Georgia	30	119	149
10th Georgia	23	105	128
53d Georgia	15	105	120
50th Georgia	17	153	170
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.			
Mahone's Brigade.			
12th Virginia	5	27	32
16th Virginia	1	17	18
41st Virginia	5	23	28
61st Virginia	4	28	32
6th Virginia	5	34	39
Grandy's battery	1	3	4
Perry's Brigade.			
8th Florida	11	36	47
2d Florida	3	29	32
5th Florida	6	22	28
Wilcox's Brigade.			
8th Alabama	5	45	50
9th Alabama	21	90	111
10th Alabama	12	61	73
11th Alabama	10	72	82
14th Alabama	7	116	123
Lewis' battery	.....	5	5
Posey's Brigade.			
16th Mississippi	17	59	76
12th Mississippi	3	33	36
19th Mississippi	6	40	46
48th Mississippi	10	44	54
Wright's Brigade.			
2d Georgia Battalion	2	26	28
22d Georgia	5	70	75
3d Georgia	11	111	122
48th Georgia	7	41	48

List of the killed and wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Artillery.			
Cabell's artillery	4	12	16
Washington Artillery	4	8	12
Alexander's artillery	5	35	40
Cavalry.			
Lee's cavalry brigade, Stuart's division	4	7	11
SECOND CORPS.			
Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson	.....	1	1
Capt. J. K. Boswell, Engineer Department	1	.....	1
Signal Corps	1	.....	1
General's escort	.....	2	2
A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.			
Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill	.....	1	1
Captain [James F.] Forbes	1	.....	1
General's escort	1	1	2
Heth's Brigade.			
Brig. Gen. H. Heth	.....	1	1
47th Virginia	4	48	52
55th Virginia	20	90	110
22d Virginia Battalion	6	23	29
40th Virginia	14	73	87
McGowan's Brigade.			
Brigadier-General McGowan	.....	1	1
Captain [A. C.] Haskell, assistant adjutant-general	.....	1	1
1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)	12	80	92
Orr's Rifles	19	92	111
12th South Carolina	.....	2	2
13th South Carolina	6	60	66
14th South Carolina	9	87	96
Thomas' Brigade.			
14th Georgia	8	67	75
35th Georgia	6	27	33
45th Georgia	4	29	33
49th Georgia	3	33	36
Lane's Brigade.			
7th North Carolina	37	127	164
18th North Carolina	30	96	126
28th North Carolina	12	77	89
33d North Carolina	28	105	133
37th North Carolina	34	193	227
Archer's Brigade.			
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army)	8	50	58
7th Tennessee	11	45	56
14th Tennessee	7	28	35
5th Alabama Battalion	3	30	33
13th Alabama	13	127	140
Pender's Brigade.			
13th North Carolina	31	178	209
16th North Carolina	17	73	90
22d North Carolina	30	139	169
34th North Carolina	18	110	128
38th North Carolina	20	77	97
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.			
Rodes' Brigade.			
12th Alabama	14	77	91
26th Alabama	13	85	98
5th Alabama	24	130	154
6th Alabama	24	125	149
3d Alabama	17	121	138

List of the killed and wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Doles' Brigade.			
4th Georgia	29	121	150
12th Georgia	11	46	57
21st Georgia	13	72	85
44th Georgia	11	100	111
Colquitt's Brigade.			
6th Georgia	2	39	41
23d Georgia	.....	4	4
27th Georgia	2	39	41
28th Georgia	2	31	33
19th Georgia	2	35	37
Iverson's Brigade.			
5th North Carolina	4	37	41
12th North Carolina	12	95	107
20th North Carolina	13	64	77
23d North Carolina	32	113	145
Ramseur's Brigade.			
30th North Carolina	25	98	123
4th North Carolina	45	110	155
14th North Carolina	15	116	131
2d North Carolina	47	167	214
EARLY'S DIVISION.			
Gordon's Brigade.			
Capt. John H. Mitchell, assistant adjutant-general	.....	1	1
13th Georgia	3	27	30
26th Georgia	3	21	24
31st Georgia	3	20	23
38th Georgia	2	18	20
60th Georgia	5	30	35
61st Georgia	.....	28	28
Smith's Brigade.			
13th Virginia	5	31	36
49th Virginia	.....	10	10
52d Virginia	4	8	12
58th Virginia	2	26	28
Hoke's Brigade.			
Brigadier-General R. F. Hoke	.....	1	1
6th North Carolina	8	21	29
21st North Carolina	15	63	78
54th North Carolina	3	38	41
57th North Carolina	9	61	70
1st North Carolina Battalion	.....	11	11
Hays' Brigade.			
5th Louisiana	9	44	53
6th Louisiana	16	65	81
7th Louisiana	5	75	80
8th Louisiana	12	71	83
9th Louisiana	21	51	72
TRIMBLE'S DIVISION.			
General Trimble's staff	1	2	3
Pioneer corps	.....	3	3
Paxton's Brigade.			
Brigadier-General E. F. Paxton	1	.....	1
2d Virginia	8	58	66
4th Virginia	14	149	163
5th Virginia	7	113	120
27th Virginia	9	62	71
33d Virginia	10	56	66

List of the killed and wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
[*J. R.*] *Jones' Brigade.*			
General Jones' staff	.....	1	1
21st Virginia	4	40	44
42d Virginia	15	120	135
44th Virginia	13	58	71
48th Virginia	12	91	103
50th Virginia	8	110	118
Colston's Brigade.			
10th Virginia	23	101	124
23d Virginia	9	53	62
37th Virginia	19	89	108
1st North Carolina	34	83	117
3d North Carolina	38	141	179
Nicholls' Brigade.			
Brigadier-General Nicholls	.....	1	1
1st Louisiana	8	27	35
2d Louisiana	15	90	105
10th Louisiana	15	51	66
14th Louisiana	4	60	64
15th Louisiana	5	37	42
Artillery Corps, Second Army Corps	26	124	150
Grand total	1,581	8,700	10,281

No. 311.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
May 18, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit through yourself, as then in chief command at and near Fredericksburg, the following report of my own agency and that of the artillery under my direction, in the recent operations on this front:

From near Chesterfield Depot, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, where I had spent the winter months, having horses cared for and artillery organized, I was summoned, with all the artillery, by telegram from the commanding general, on the 29th April. Orders were at once issued, and my personal attention directed accordingly. Colonel Crutchfield, chief of artillery Second Corps, at Bowling Green, Caroline County, Virginia, with most of the artillery of that corps, was promptly communicated with. Alexander's battalion and two batteries of Colonel Cabell's battalion, and one of Colonel Garnett's battalion (all of First Corps), proceeded on the march toward Fredericksburg that afternoon. By sunrise of the 30th, the remaining artillery near Chesterfield was in motion, consisting of the Washington Artillery Battalion, and the general reserve, embracing Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson's battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts', except Lane's battery, absent on duty below Richmond.

Although a heavy rain rendered the roads exceedingly miry and difficult, the march was made with such spirit that Alexander's battalion reached the front early on the 30th, and was ordered toward Chancel-

lorsville. Huger's battery arrived later, and was given the same direction, and the two batteries of Cabell's battalion reached McLaws' headquarters on the same afternoon.

Deeming it my duty to press on the artillery, I remained on the road near Massaponax Church, where I arrived not long after midday, and sent an aide to General Lee to report my arrival, and my expectation that most of the guns would be thus far that night. All did arrive but the Washington Artillery, which, by taking some unknown way, lost time. The commanding general returned me a note directing that the batteries should be there parked, and that I should call at headquarters for instructions very early next day. By dawn Friday, May 1, I was accordingly at general headquarters, and received directions to send no more guns to the left, as enough had gone, but to retain those left for the defense of the lines near Fredericksburg. The superintendence of the artillery defense on these lines was also committed to me.

Having received these instructions, I proceeded at once to your headquarters, knowing that the defense was under your chief command. The amount of artillery on your immediate front, the right of our general position, you judged sufficient. It was also, I knew, admirably directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, so that in your view, as in my own, my chief duty was to supervise on the left of your position. Without delay, therefore, I proceeded to examine the aspect of affairs. The whole demonstration of the enemy was then below Deep Run, and I therefore posted Colonel Nelson with his batteries on the slope to the left of the broad flat reaching from Deep Run to your front. Most of his guns were in position, perhaps by 10 o'clock. On the crest back of Howison's house, and reaching to the Telegraph road, I found already in position Carlton's battery on the right, three 20-pounder Parrotts in the center, and Fraser's battery on the left. Two rifled pieces of Parker's battery were also in position in the pits farthest to the right, on Marye's Hill.

With General Barksdale, commanding the infantry on this front, I sought conference and exchange of views. While we were thus together at the redoubt on Lee's Hill, the commanding general himself came to the spot. It was perhaps 10 or 11 o'clock. All was quiet; the enemy showed no disposition to advance, and attack was hardly anticipated. Still, to be ready, my arrangements for getting more artillery on Marye's Hill were approved by General Lee, and his earnest counsels were given to be prepared—not to be deceived by pretended movements of the enemy—and, when his real movement came, to meet him with the utmost energy and determination.

While there, the commanding general handed me a signal message from Port Royal, announcing two gunboats as there, and shelling the place. He wished a battery sent down immediately. This occasioned me some embarrassment, because the Washington Artillery had not yet arrived, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' guns had to be relied upon for Marye's Hill. His battalion had been ordered forward for that purpose. Having heard, however, that the Washington Artillery would arrive during the day, and all in front being entirely quiet, I concluded at once to send Colonel Cutts with the best of his two batteries to some point of the river bluffs near Port Royal. Patterson's battery, of that battalion, now alone remained, and was left ready for assignment, as occasion might require. Toward evening the enemy began to make a great display of force, especially on the other side of the river. Heavy columns marched over the hills back of Falmouth, toward their own right. This, however, we rather interpreted as a feint, as no wagon

train was put in motion. In the afternoon the Washington Artillery arrived, relieving the anxiety I felt respecting Marye's Hill. Soon after, I received notice from yourself and Colonel Andrews that, finding a battery less than you had supposed on your front, you desired four Parrotts or four Napoleons to be sent down that night. Having no Parrotts that could be sent, since Colonel Cutts' new destination, and no sufficient number of Napoleons, except in the Washington Artillery, I promptly directed Colonel Walton to send from that battalion four Napoleons, under either captain he might designate, to report to Colonel Andrews. Captain Richardson was sent with the four guns, and reported about 11 p. m.

Early Saturday morning, all being quiet as before, I rode again to your headquarters. You had walked to the heavy battery on your lines; there I met you. You informed me that, by General Lee's order, you would, within half an hour, feel the enemy by opening on him your long-range guns, and you wished me to have opened the Parrotts on the left, as soon as I reached them, if there was anything within their range. You also expressed yourself as disposed to send two of your brigades to General Lee, if the enemy, thus tested, proved too weak or too apathetic to advance. I immediately sent to Colonel Walton to bring up the remainder of the Washington Artillery, and proceeded along the lines to the left. Your guns opened before I reached the heavier Parrotts, and elicited a reply of some extent from the enemy's guns in position near the river on your front. The enemy was not in force anywhere within range of the center Parrotts, and it was not deemed best to fire merely at random, or at the few scattered skirmishers lying most advanced on the enemy's lines. On that line all remained stationary, the masses of the enemy on this side moved out of sight, under the river bank, near their bridge.

I proceeded to Marye's Hill, and re-examined all the front toward Stansbury's house. While on that plateau, I was joined by Colonel Walton, and to him I committed the artillery defense, indicating the points of most importance, viz, two guns to the right of Marye's house, near the old graveyard, to command the plain in front; two in the redoubts to the left, to command the Telegraph road and the Plank road streets; and one or two in the works farthest to the left, to command the bridges over the canal next to Falmouth. These, it was hoped, would be sufficient, as much of this front was protected by artificial ponds, and, as yet, there was no demonstration against that position.

The enemy, however, still moved considerably on the other side of the river, and appeared massing troops toward Falmouth. I therefore directed Colonel Walton to have most of his guns ready, especially on that side. Under these indications, General Barksdale and myself united in a note to yourself, stating what we had observed, and suggesting that, as the enemy seemed by no means abandoning their position, it might be hazardous for any portion of the defending force to be detached. Soon after, you visited Lee's Hill in person, and witnessed the movements of the enemy. While we were thus together, General Chilton arrived with messages from the commanding general. Having conferred with yourself, he communicated instructions to me also, and you then requested him and myself to sit by you for a few moments. The instructions given were that all of the artillery, except some eight or ten pieces, and especially the heaviest guns, should be sent down the Telegraph road toward Chesterfield, and most of the infantry force withdrawn and moved up to the commanding general; that the small force left should keep up a demonstration as well as it

could, to detain the enemy and check his advance, and when it could do this no longer should retire—the guns by the Telegraph road, the infantry I was not then informed where. You expressed objection to this movement on the ground that it would all occur in full view of the enemy, whose force was obviously still great; that changes and reductions of force would have to be made, even in the most advanced line, and that it would thus invite a powerful advance against the small remnant, with its extended front, weak everywhere. I also submitted one or two similar suggestions. General Chilton replied, all this the general-in chief had considered, but he was satisfied the great battle had to be fought upon the left, and had determined to get all the available force there, without contending much for Fredericksburg; and, having defeated General Hooker there, he would return and drive the enemy from Fredericksburg. More artillery he did not need near Chancellorsville, as the ground was unfavorable for it, and hence it must be sent toward Chesterfield, and be out of danger. I reminded General Chilton that the force left could really make no fight on such a line and against such odds, and that all we could do would be to make a show of fighting as long as possible, and then get away as sagaciously as we might. I also asked him how long he expected us to hold the ground if the enemy pressed with all his force. He replied, long enough to let the artillery and trains sent to the rear get beyond danger.

It was now, as nearly as I recollect, between 11 and 12 o'clock. You expressed your purpose to have the movement made, and I immediately sent orders, General Chilton being present, to Colonel Nelson, whose position was least exposed to observation, to withdraw his batteries, and march them to the rear on the Telegraph road; also for the three 20-pounder Parrott guns to be relieved by light guns of Patterson's battery, in rear of Howison's house, and of Fraser's, on Lee's Hill, and proceed to the rear with Colonel Nelson. You kindly promised to have the Whitworth gun, then near your lines, also sent to report to Colonel Nelson, and the four guns of the Washington Artillery sent to report to me. Colonel Cabell was also directed to withdraw Carlton's battery from the right of the front ridge, and prepare it for going to the rear.

We had thus left in position about midday six guns of the Washington Artillery on Marye's Hill and the plateau to the left, and Parker's two Parrotts on the same front, with Fraser's three guns and one of Patterson's on Lee's Hill, and three of Patterson's on the ridge back of Howison's, in all, fifteen guns, while twenty-two, including all the heaviest, were marching to the rear, and eleven others were waiting orders to march in the same direction. Simultaneously the withdrawal of infantry was going on all along the line, under the full gaze of the enemy. Toward relieving appearances as the guns were withdrawn, I had quite a display made of artillery horses and carriages conspicuously moving forward, as if bringing up instead of taking away guns, while those leaving were to be withdrawn as much under cover as possible. Whether this deceived the enemy, or he feared some other mischief, he moved not for an hour or two.

About 2 o'clock you rode by Lee's Hill, and took leave of us. Somewhat later General Barksdale did the same, and we were left in a most trying situation, bound to a position untenable by a small force, with a handful of men and a few guns, confronting a numerous and heavily armed enemy. The enemy soon showed signs of accepting the invitation, so plainly given, to move forward and occupy. His line of skirmishers, that had hitherto lain far off, scattered and few, received considerable accessions, and pressed forward. Our weakened line met

them with spirit, but could not long maintain the unequal contest. It therefore fell back. At the same time heavy masses of the enemy formed two distinct lines of battle toward Bernard's, which rapidly advanced as our skirmishers receded, and an additional column appeared near the river, on this side, while a large army swarmed out and formed on the other, ready to cross. My estimate of the whole was from 15,000 to 20,000. By way of checking this advance, I directed Colonel Cabell to return Carlton's battery, which had not yet marched, to the height back of Howison's, and on the right, for, although the enemy had not come within range, the appearance of guns to meet his approach could not but be salutary. At all events, the advance of masses presently ceased, and the enemy seemed occupied with planning for the future. Skirmishers, however, pressed on in numbers, and many, crossing Deep Run, advanced up the ravine to the right of Howison's.

General Hays, left in charge of the infantry, having been along the right, now passed Lee's Hill, on his way to give directions on the left. We conferred on the duty to be discharged. He was clear, as was I, that, according to the tenor of the instructions we had received, and the indubitable certainty that we must, situated as we were, be overpowered, with the loss of everything, if we attempted to hold the position next day, our duty was to keep up the demonstration and such contest as might be necessary till after dusk, and then withdraw in as quiet order as possible. This was therefore agreed: I was to have the guns removed as soon as it could be done without attracting attention, and General Hays was to follow with the infantry.

Some officer *en route* for General Barksdale's column—perhaps of his staff, though not recollected—called by about this time to get from me any message for General Barksdale. I informed him of the main facts, and requested him to mention them to General Barksdale, who could, if he thought proper, communicate them to yourself.

Orders having been sent to the battalion commanders, the guns were withdrawn, as agreed upon, about dusk, those of the Washington Artillery moving first, and those on Lee's Hill, where I was, last. When all had moved, my own course was turned in that direction. I had scarcely reached the Telegraph road when General Barksdale, riding rapidly back, met me, and urged that all should return and reoccupy positions; that orders were to hold Fredericksburg at all hazards, and that you were returning with your entire force. On this information, I caused all the guns near me to be reversed, and directed them to be ready for resuming their positions. Doubt, however, rested on my mind as to the whole proceeding, because it was incomprehensible to me why so much advantage should have been given the enemy by the withdrawal of force, if the position was to be held at all hazards. On my briefly indicating this doubt, General Barksdale wished me to ride with him to see General Hays. He was still at the Marye house, making final arrangements for the withdrawal of the infantry. General Hays also expressed strong doubt of the propriety of arresting the evacuation that had commenced. His own orders had been to fall back to Spotsylvania Court-House, and that fact, coupled with the remarkable withdrawal of so much artillery and most of the infantry, seemed to indicate clearly that the commanding general desired the main infantry force with himself on the left, and did not intend Fredericksburg to be held at all hazards. We found that General Barksdale, having heard of the enemy's very heavy demonstration against our small force, had caused the fact to be reported to you, and had thereon received word from you to return and reoccupy his late position, and that General Gordon was

also returning, with the gallant and generous purpose to aid us, supposed to be in danger, but without orders from yourself. We could not learn reliably what were your wishes, nor definitely where you were, or whether you were returning. To make sure, I dispatched my assistant adjutant-general along the route of your march to find you, state the facts, and ask instructions. We determined to wait until 11 p. m. to hear from you before making any further change. About 10 o'clock, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of your staff, arrived, and informed us that you were returning to the position vacated about noon, and would probably be at your late headquarters by the time we could ride thither. General Hays and myself accordingly set out to see you. About 11 we found you on the railroad line, readjusting your troops. You informed us that, under some exaggerated report of our danger, Generals Barksdale and Gordon had deemed it their duty to return, and that, being informed of this, you had felt constrained to do the same, as your force must not be thus divided with a formidable enemy in the rear, and you had, therefore, come back to reoccupy the position and defend the place. You then desired me to accompany you to your bivouac, and there showed me a letter from the commanding general, expressing apprehension that his wishes had been misunderstood; that he had not intended positively to require your withdrawal, but to leave it to your discretion, according to the force and movements of the enemy near Fredericksburg. I expressed regret that this had not been known before so many of my guns had been sent away, and reminded you how much we were weakened on the left by sending away those guns, and how much advantage had been yielded to the enemy; that we would be so much weaker and the enemy so much stronger for all this, and that with so long a line and so small a force, the enemy having now gained so much ground, you would find it exceedingly hard to meet him with adequate force, where he might choose his real attack. However, the decision being to defend, I cheerfully pledged myself to do the best in my power.

It was now 1 o'clock at night. On the stretch for some twenty hours, and nearly without food, I was considerably exhausted, and therefore laid down at Mr. Garnett's for a little rest. At 3.30 a. m., having slept one and a half hours, I was in motion again, and reached Lee's Hill by or before sunrise. The guns had been mainly replaced in position, Colonel Walton having charge of the artillery on Marye's Hill and Colonel Cabell of that on Howison's and Lee's Hills. The enemy was now seen in force between Deep Run and Fredericksburg. They had also occupied the town, and had a number of batteries, some of which were of superior power, in the town and on the plain below. It was now obvious that the main attack of the enemy would not be on the right, but on the center and left. Information to this effect being sent you, you dispatched General Hays' brigade to re-enforce General Barksdale. General Wilcox also brought some regiments from above. These re-enforcements were by General Barksdale deemed most urgently needed to meet a heavy column of the enemy threatening the extreme left, and were accordingly directed thither. At the same time, on this information from General Barksdale, I directed two guns of the Washington Artillery, not yet in position, to be sent immediately to the most advanced works on the left. They reached their destination in time, and did good service in repelling the enemy at that point. In addition to these two guns, Major Eshleman, in accordance with General Barksdale's wish, caused to be removed from the position commanding the Plank road street the gun of Captain Miller's battery, Washington Artillery, there stationed. This change was not communicated to me,

and I did not, therefore, know till all was over that the approach it had guarded was left undefended.

The enemy, baffled on the left, now massed in and below the town. His batteries played vigorously, and his columns advanced below, toward Howison's. Our guns upon the heights now opened upon these with fine effect, and soon caused them to disperse and lie concealed. At the same time force seemed accumulating in the town, and batteries there poured a warm fire upon Marye's Hill. Regarding this as now the weak point most likely to be assailed in a short time, I dispatched an aide to General Hays, to inform him that if he could be spared from the left he had better direct a part, at least, of his force to Marye's Hill. That position the enemy soon attempted, as in the former battle, by direct march toward the stone wall. They were handsomely repulsed, with loss, by combined fire of infantry and artillery. Thus far, at all points they had been driven back, and about the same time the troops were all encouraged by messages sent by yourself of intelligence from General Lee of a glorious victory already won over Hooker, and hoped to be made complete that day. Had the guns sent to the rear been at hand and in position, the enemy would have probably been wholly repulsed on this line. We were, however, at the critical point too weak in guns as in infantry. Another combined attack was made by columns along the streets, and by a line of battle toward the stone fence, and also another toward Howison's house. The gun to play upon one of the streets had been removed, the remainder, supporting the small force of infantry, could not repel the attack at all points, and after a brief contest we had the mortification of seeing a sudden swarming of the enemy behind and around our guns on Marye's Hill. The guns on Lee's Hill I immediately caused to be directed on the enemy, then possessing Marye's, and, this done, proceeded to get my horse, hitherto tied in the ravine behind. I then approached the Telegraph road, and caused two guns of Patterson's battery, free to be thus used, to be hastened forward, also to open fire upon Marye's. Just at this moment Captain Richardson, of the Washington Artillery, sent up by you from your line, arrived and reported. I immediately directed his guns in like manner to form in battery on the brow near the Telegraph road, and open on Marye's Hill. This was done under Colonel Walton's supervision. Meanwhile the enemy advanced his batteries in the plain and poured upon our lines a severe fire. His infantry also came forward in large numbers, although fired upon with considerable vigor by Patterson's guns on Howison's Hill, and by Carlton's, farther to the right. Overpowered, our gallant little infantry force had to recede. On the left of the Telegraph road, near the batteries then firing, General Barksdale formed a regiment in line of battle, but, after the infantry in front of them had been driven back, the guns on Lee's Hill and on the right had no support.

Before long the guns on the Telegraph road had to retire, because the enemy, under cover of ravines on the right and left, approached so near as to render the position untenable. Captain Richardson here lost one gun from the shooting down of its horses. Captain Fraser subsequently brought off his guns from Lee's Hill, having fired canister till the enemy was almost upon him, and at last taking with him the body of the gallant Lieutenant Habersham, who fell just as the guns were being removed, and saving one gun, whose limber was blown up, by substituting, at so critical a moment, the caisson limber. As these guns passed to the rear, I proceeded slowly also along the Telegraph road, having remained some time on the hill near the signal station. About

the same time Carlton's battery reached the Telegraph road, near the first house. It was just at this moment and place that I had the satisfaction of meeting yourself. Not knowing, however, that your other troops were coming up, and to guard against being flanked up the ravine on the left, I should have preferred a position for the batteries farther back. Colonel Walton was instructed to form for action at the first favorable point. You deemed it advisable, however, to make the first stand just at the house, and desired me to have guns placed there. Colonel Cabell, therefore, under my supervision, at once formed Carlton's battery at the point for action. The guns were admirably served, under a warm fire from the enemy, who had brought a battery into position, and had formed in line of battle on the crest, some 600 or 800 yards distant. A few shots dispersed their line of battle, but their artillery operated severely for some time.

Carlton's ammunition being exhausted, his battery had to pass to the rear. Fraser had also shot away all his supply. Two of Patterson's guns had been left disabled, and his others were not the most efficient. I therefore sent to Colonel Walton to bring up his guns to this advanced position. Before he did so, however, the enemy had ceased firing, and had retired from view on that front. Subsequently, your other troops having arrived from below, and those of Generals Barksdale and Hays having come in, your line was formed where Colonel Walton had posted his guns. Thus matters remained during the evening, no incident occurring except the prompt driving back, by a few shots from our cannon, of a small ordnance train that incautiously ventured out on the Telegraph road.

Reports that the enemy had mainly moved up the Plank road toward Chancellorsville were confirmed by your own observation in that direction. Colonel Cabell and Maj. Jeff. Page, jr., both of the artillery, one of my aides and myself, accompanying you on the ride.

Our loss in the events thus described was:

In the Washington Artillery—Killed: Non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 1—4. Wounded: Commissioned officers, 1; non-commissioned officers, 3; privates, 4—8. Missing: Commissioned officers, 3; non-commissioned officers, 4; privates, 26—33. Total, 45. Guns, &c., lost: One United States 3-inch rifle and limber; 3 Napoleons, 1 limber and 1 caisson; 2 howitzers (12-pounders) and limber. Total, 6 guns, 4 limbers, and 1 caisson. Horses killed and captured, 29.

From the section of Parker's battery—Missing: Commissioned officers, 1; non-commissoned officers, 4; privates, 18—23. Guns lost, 2 10-pounder Parrotts, 2 limbers, 2 caissons. Horses killed and captured, 28.

From Patterson's battery, Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion, general reserve—slightly wounded: Privates, 3. Guns lost: One Napoleon, 1 limber, disabled; 1 howitzer (12-pounder), 1 limber, disabled. Total, 2 guns, 2 limbers. These guns were afterward recaptured, and are still in service. Horses killed, 4.

From Captain Fraser's battery—Killed: Commissioned officers, 1; lost 1 caisson, limber being blown up.

From Captain Carlton's battery—Killed: Privates, 1; wounded, 10—11. Horses killed, 1; wounded, 2—3.

Ultimate loss, killed, wounded, and missing: Commissioned officers, 6; non-commissioned officers, 11; privates, 53—70. Guns and limbers, 8; caissons, 4. Horses, 64 killed, wounded, and captured.

This loss, although undoubtedly in some respects to be regretted, proved in the end connected with important benefits, for had the enemy

been permanently repulsed, he would not have suffered so severely as he afterward did, in the trap which he entered on the Plank road. That his position proved a snare, attended with such loss to himself, is undoubtedly due in great measure to the energy and good judgment with which your command was thrown upon his rear.

Early on Monday, 4th, you had resolved to reoccupy the heights, and accordingly pushed forward your lines. I attended near you for any artillery service. No resistance was met with; the enemy had abandoned the Telegraph road and its adjacent hills. He was observed, however, in some force on the heights along the Plank road. Colonel Andrews, therefore, brought up his long-range guns, and, by a well-directed fire, drove back that force, while some of your brigades reoccupied Marye's Hill and the plateau beyond. A charge was now made by your troops to carry the hills immediately to the west of the Telegraph road, and it was on the point of succeeding, but the position being found flanked by the enemy farther to the northwest, it proved desirable not to thus expose the troops just then. Their withdrawal was, however, attended with some loss. It being now obvious that should the enemy be left free to mass his force against you on the Plank road, and at the same time operate from beyond the river, your command would be in extreme difficulty, I took the responsibility of sending, in addition to messages sent by yourself, an aide to General McLaws, understood to be advancing against this force of the enemy, explaining to him the situation, in order that he might press from above. General Lee, in person, returned by the aide his views, which were communicated to yourself.

To co-operate in the plan now formed for assaulting the enemy's position, I had some batteries placed as far forward as practicable, between the Telegraph road and Guest's house, and sought, but could not find, a fit position for the Whitworth. After the signal, one of these batteries (Ross', of Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts' battalion, general reserve) rendered some service in annoying the enemy while Hoke's brigade made its brilliant charge.

Nothing further was left to the artillery on this line. Your infantry drove the enemy from point to point, while he was hard pressed by the divisions from above, so that, under cover of night, he sought safety across the Rappahannock at Banks' Ford, having suffered severely, and barely escaped destruction.

The reports of Colonel [J. B.] Walton, Colonel Cabell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cutts, exhibiting in detail the operations of their respective commands, are herewith forwarded. These commanders render favorable testimony to the conduct of the officers and men under them. That testimony is, I doubt not, in each case just. The Washington Artillery Battalion, although well sustaining, I am satisfied, its long-established reputation for gallantry and skill, bore, from its position, the heaviest share of loss. Those who were captured will, it is hoped, be speedily exchanged and restored to their posts of duty and honor, and the battalion renovated in equipment and efficiency.

The section of Parker's battery, under Lieutenant Brown, was, I believe, no less faithful. It was often under my inspection, and always did well until captured by the enemy, who came upon them in rear. Captain Patterson's guns were fought until ammunition failed. Captain Fraser, whom I saw much under fire, elicited warm approbation by his cool self-possession and ready power for emergency. Captain Carlton is also entitled to honorable mention for the persistent gallantry and efficiency with which he used his guns.

While thus rendering tribute to fidelity, I take peculiar pleasure in directing attention to an instance, recorded by Colonel Cabell, of heroism in Richard W. Saye, a private of Captain Carlton's battery. A shell, with the fuse still burning, had fallen near; it was pointed out to Saye; he unhesitatingly seized it and threw it over the parapet, probably saving lives thereby, as the shell exploded a moment after.

In closing this report, I would record a grateful acknowledgment of the kind Providence which spared us again through many dangers, and out of partial loss brought substantial victory.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY,
Commanding, &c.

No. 312.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, C. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the number, description, and present location of the pieces of artillery captured in the recent engagements, as reported to me:

Col. R. L. Walker's Battalion.—One 12-pounder Napoleon and two 3-inch rifles.

Col. H. P. Jones' Battalion.—One 10-pounder Parrott and two 12-pounder Napoleons.

At Ordnance Depot, Guiney.—One 12-pounder Napoleon.

Garnett's Battalion.—One 3-inch rifle.

Stuart's Horse Artillery.—Four 3-inch rifles and one 12-pounder Napoleon.

Those in Stuart's Horse Artillery are not officially reported, but I believe, from sufficient evidence, that the number and description of pieces is accurately stated.

The final destination of these guns is subject to your decision.

Very respectfully,

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 20, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the principal captures in the recent engagements near Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville:

Artillery.—Five 12-pounder Napoleons, seven 3-inch rifles, one 10-

pounder Parrott, nine caissons, four rear parts of caissons, three battery wagons, two forges, 1,500 rounds artillery ammunition, a large lot of artillery harness, and a large lot of wheels, axles, ammunition chests, &c.

Infantry.—Nineteen thousand five hundred muskets and rifles (29,500 collected, 10,000 admitted dropped by our men, leaving 19,500 captured), 8,000 cartridge-boxes, 4,000 cap-pouches, 11,500 knapsacks, 300,000 rounds infantry ammunition.

I have carefully confined myself to what has been reported as collected and counted. This, of course, is considerably less than the amount actually captured, as a number of unarmed men supplied themselves with arms, accouterments, &c., and the army generally helped themselves from the cartridge-boxes of the enemy. Also every day small lots of muskets and rifles are brought in, and without doubt quite a number of arms, &c., are retained in regimental ordnance wagons for future contingencies and not reported.

A large quantity of lead has been and is now being collected from the battle-fields.

Respectfully submitted.

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 313.

Reports of Maj. G. Moxley Sorrel, C. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 26, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that in the divisions of this corps engaged in the recent battle two stand of colors were lost, respectively, by the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments Mississippi Volunteers.

The reports of the attending circumstances, from Brigadier-General Barksdale and Colonel [S. E.] Baker, Sixteenth Mississippi, accompany this communication.

Reports also from Brigadier-Generals Wilcox, Perry, Semmes, and Mahone, relative to standards captured from the enemy, are also forwarded.

These embrace the entire losses and capture of colors by the divisions of Major-Generals McLaws and Anderson.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties in the First Army Corps in the engagements on the Rappahannock.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
McLaws' division:							
Kershaw's brigade	2	10	7	83	.....	2	104
Barksdale's brigade	4	39	14	194	14	327	592
Semmes' brigade	4	81	26	466	.....	26	603
Wofford's brigade	4	70	31	448	.....	9	562
Cabell's artillery battalion	1	4	1	20	.....	2	28
Total	15	204	79	1,211	14	366	1,889
Anderson's division:							
Wilcox's brigade	5	51	27	359	.....	.....	442
Mahone's brigade	2	11	11	97	.....	.....	121
Posey's brigade	1	40	14	170	6	59	290
Wright's brigade	2	22	9	257	.....	.....	290
Perry's brigade	2	17	8	82	.....	.....	109
Total	12	141	69	965	6	59	1,252
Grand total	27	345	148	2,176	20	425	3,141

Respectfully submitted.

G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS,
May 18, 1863.

No. 314.

Reports of Col. E. P. Alexander, C. S. Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion, First Army Corps, and Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

MAY 23, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battalion in the recent engagements on the Rappahannock:

Marching from Carmel Church, Caroline County, at 1 p. m. on the 29th ultimo, we reached the Plank road at its intersection with the Mine road at 10 a. m. on the 30th. Captain [Tyler C.] Jordan's battery was here put into position, an attack being threatened, and the rest of the battalion held in reserve near by.

On the morning of the 1st instant, Lieutenant [J. Thompson] Brown [jr.], with his section of [William W.] Parker's battery, was sent to man two 10-pounder Parrotts assigned to Parker from [A. B.] Rhett's battery (then detached from the battalion). These guns, by order of General Lee, were left in position on Marye's Hill, under Lieutenant Brown. About 1 p. m. the general advance toward Chancellorsville commenced. Captain Jordan's battery, detached, was sent with the advance infantry on the turnpike. The rest of the battalion—comprising [George V.] Moody with four guns, [Pichegru] Woolfolk [jr.] with four guns, Parker with two guns, and Lieutenant [O. B.] Taylor with four guns—moved at the head of the infantry column under General Jackson on

the Plank road. Captain Jordan was engaged very obstinately on the turnpike, and suffered in both men and horses, but eventually broke the enemy's infantry by his effective firing, and drove off a six-gun battery which engaged him at short range. On the Plank road the rest of the battalion was slightly engaged, the enemy falling back before our advance, and by night we held the ground immediately in front of his fortified position at Chancellorsville. In this advance Lieut. James Woolfolk rendered conspicuous service, accompanying our advance skirmishers with a howitzer.

On the morning of the 2d, orders were received to fall in, the column marching under General Jackson to turn the enemy's flank, and in the afternoon the battalion was held in reserve during the attack near Wilderness Church, there being no opportunity to use artillery. The advance of the infantry was followed up and the night spent in the field. I was called during the night to the command of the artillery on the field by the wounding of Colonel [S.] Crutchfield.

The battalion, under Major [Frank] Huger, took an active and honorable part in the fight on Sunday morning, the 3d instant, Lieutenant Taylor being detached and fighting on the Plank road, the rest of the battalion in the field to the south, where it was joined during the action by Captain Jordan, who arrived with Anderson's division. After the victory of the morning, I resumed the command of the battalion, and was ordered down the Plank road to the assistance of General McLaws, then fighting near Salem Church. The fighting was over, however, before we arrived. We bivouacked near the field.

On the morning of the 4th, I received orders to post guns to prevent General [John] Sedgwick from forcing his way up the River road to the position occupied by General [Joseph] Hooker, and accordingly posted Captain Jordan's battery (which had returned from shelling enemy's camp at United States Ford) on a commanding bluff, where he intrenched himself. Captain Parker was sent to the assistance of Major [R. A.] Hardaway, who, with several rifled pieces, was directed to drive off a battery of the enemy on the north bank of the river overlooking Banks' Ford, which was done in the afternoon. The rest of the battalion, under Major Huger, was ordered to support General Anderson's attack on the right; followed it up, but was not engaged. During the afternoon, in anticipation of the enemy's retreat that night, I marked points of direction to Banks' Ford for night firing, and notified General Lee. About 10 p. m. orders were received to fire upon the ford over which the enemy was retreating. This was done by Captains Jordan and Parker all night and occasionally by other batteries. The enemy's accounts represent this fire to have been destructive.

On the morning of the 5th, I received orders to accompany Capt. S. R. Johnston, of the Engineers, to reconnoiter a position whence the line of battle of the enemy beyond Mine Run could be reached. I accordingly moved the whole battalion by the River road to the vicinity, and during the night had six pits partially completed by our cannoneers and some infantry, and, at dawn on the 6th instant, I moved into the pits Lieutenant Taylor's four Napoleons and a section of Captain Jordan's battery, under Lieut J. Donnell Smith, the whole under command of Captain Jordan. The enemy had constructed during the night intrenchments across the river, about 800 yards distant, to prevent the occupation of this point, and at daylight opened a severe fire on the men employed in completing our unfinished works.

About 9 a. m., the enemy's firing being still kept up and proving very annoying, I endeavored to drive him off with Captain Moody's battery,

Captain Parker's battery, and a 24-pounder howitzer of Captain Woolfolk's; seven guns in all. They took position in front of enemy's batteries, and opened, assisted by the guns in the pits. The enemy returned the fire of the guns on the field from their pits, and opened two new batteries on our right, against which none of our guns could be brought to bear. The duel was kept up for a half hour briskly, when, finding that the enemy were too well sheltered in the pits to be run off (though his fire was much reduced), and his two batteries on the right of our pits punished them severely, exploding two ammunition chests and destroying a third, while we could make no reply to them, I ordered the firing to cease.

It was discovered in the meantime that the enemy had evacuated their line of battle behind Mine Run, and our work was consequently useless. I accordingly withdrew the guns not in pits to camp; those in the pits remained silent under occasional but most accurate shots from the enemy until dark, when Captain Jordan withdrew them successfully.

During the day one of Lieutenant Taylor's guns had a wheel shot off, but another was immediately substituted. Lieutenant Brown's section of Parker's battery was captured on Marye's Hill, where it was left by order, as heretofore stated, after a severe and gallant fight, protracted until after the enemy's flag was within our works, and in which there is evidence that they suffered loss. The bodies of 1 of the men and 7 of the horses were found where it fought.

Our total loss is 6 killed, 35 wounded, 21 prisoners and missing, and 46 horses killed, disabled, and captured.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

E. P. ALEXANDER,
Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, LONGSTREET'S CORPS,
East Tennessee, March 7, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery in the assault on Chancellorsville on May 3, 1863:

Being called to the command of the artillery on the field by the wounding of Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, I reported to you at 10 p. m. on the night of the 2d, and was directed to reconnoiter the ground during the night and post the necessary guns by dawn for an early attack. A careful examination showed that our attack must be made entirely through the dense wood in front of us, the enemy holding his edge of it with infantry, protected by abatis and breastworks, supported by a numerous and powerful artillery in the fields behind, within canister range of the woods. There were but two outlets through which our artillery could be moved—one the Plank road, debouching within 400 yards of twenty-seven of the enemy's guns, protected by breastworks and enfiladed for a long distance by a part of them, as well as by two guns behind a breastwork thrown up across the road abreast of their line of abatis and infantry cover; the second outlet was a cleared vista or lane through the pines (a half mile to the south of the Plank road), some 200 yards long by 25 wide. This opened upon a cleared ridge, held by the enemy's artillery, about 400 yards distant. This vista was reached from the Plank road by two small roads, No. 1 leaving the Plank road near our infantry lines and running parallel with and close behind them to the head of the

vista, where it crossed them and went perpendicularly down the vista to the enemy's position; thence it bore to the left or north, and, crossing a ravine, came up on the plateau in front of Chancellorsville, at the south end of the enemy's line of artillery breastworks. Road No. 2 left the Plank road a half mile behind our lines, and ran into road No. 1 at the head of the vista.

At dawn I posted seventeen guns as follows: Capt. E. A. Marye, of Walker's battalion, with two Napoleons and two rifles, in the Plank road where it was crossed by our advanced lines of infantry; Captain [E. B.] Brunson, of Walker's battalion, with four rifles, also in the Plank road a short distance in rear of Captain Marye, to fire over his head and to his right and left over our infantry (in no other way could sufficient fire be thrown down the Plank road); Captain [R. C. M.] Page, of Carter's battalion, with three Napoleons, was placed in thin woods on road No. 1, 300 yards south of Plank road, to fire upon their infantry lines until the enemy were started from their cover, when he was to advance down road No. 1 through the vista and join the artillery force which would operate there; Lieutenant [John H.] Chamberlayne, with two Napoleons, was masked in the pines at the head of the vista, to assist the infantry in forcing a passage through it and to advance with them; Major [W. J.] Pegram, of Walker's battalion, was placed with four Napoleons on road No. 2, 400 yards in rear of the vista, on a small cleared knoll, to fire over the pines at enemy's smoke, and advance down road No. 2 through the vista as soon as a start was made in front. The rest of the artillery (Alexander's, Carter's, Jones', McIntosh's, and part of Walker's battalion) was held in reserve in rear.

About daylight the attack was commenced vigorously. Within ninety minutes the enemy were driven from the ridge in front of the vista, and the guns designated for this work (under Pegram, Page, and Chamberlayne) at once moved out and occupied it, having a fine field of fire, both at the enemy's breastworks and artillery, and somewhat of a flank fire upon those of their guns which commanded the Plank road. These guns were immediately re-enforced by ten guns of my own battalion, under Major [Frank] Huger, Captains [George V.] Moody, [P.] Woolfolk [jr.], and [William W.] Parker, and by Lieutenant-Colonel [T. H.] Carter's and Major [D. G.] McIntosh's battalions, Thompson's battery, and McGraw's and Davidson's batteries, of Walker's battalion. Their fire was assisted by Jordan's battery, of Alexander's battalion, which here came in on the right with Anderson's division. Capt. O. B. Taylor, with four Napoleons and part of Colonel Jones' battalion, was shortly afterward advanced upon the Plank road to re-enforce our fire down it and into the woods on the right and left.

About 9 a. m. the magnificent fire of our guns on the right, and the steady advance of our infantry, which had routed the enemy from the abatis lines, and was beginning to fire upon his intrenched artillery and forming for a charge, proved too much for the enemy's nerve, and with one accord his entire artillery limbered up and abandoned their breastworks, and retreated to the immediate vicinity of the Chancellorsville house, whence they again opened heavily. Our infantry meanwhile followed and occupied their works, firing on their retreat, while all the artillery on the right limbered up and moved forward, taking position under their abandoned breastworks and in the field to the south of them, and reopened upon the position of Chancellorsville, assisted by the artillery on the Plank road. This was accomplished successfully under a hot and enfilading fire, and our guns, when opened, speedily drove the enemy from this his third position. His guns having taken refuge be-

hind the houses, our guns were for a while directed on them, and the large brick tavern was set on fire and burned, General Hooker, who had taken shelter in it, being wounded there.

At 10 a. m. the enemy retreated down the road toward United States Ford, and took refuge behind the heavy works, which served as a *tete-de-pont* to his crossing, and eventually covered his retreat. This assault must ever be memorable for its fierceness, vigor, and success, against superior numbers and a position that might well be deemed impregnable, and I consider the part borne by the artillery, in its prompt and thorough co-operation with the gallant assaults of the infantry, as the most brilliant page of its history. Its loss was heavy, but I cannot now specify it for the lack of reports of subordinate officers. For the same reason I am unable to mention the names of all of the gallant officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves during the action.

For the earnest and efficient co-operation of Col. R. L. Walker, commanding artillery Second Corps; Col. Thomas H. Carter, Col. H. P. Jones, Major McIntosh, Maj. William J. Pegram, and Maj. Frank Huger, commanding battalions, and the officers and men of their commands, I desire to express the deep obligation which I feel. Though most of them are veterans of many fields, on few of them can their courage have stood a severer test, and on none brought forth more glorious results. To Major Pegram and Lieutenant Chamberlayne is specially due the credit of the first footing in the field on the right.

By the desire of their commanding officers, I beg to make honorable mention particularly of Captain [Greenlee] Davidson, Lieut. John Morris, ordnance officer, Sergt. Maj. St. G. [R.] Fitzhugh, and Private Mike Rand, orderly, all of Walker's battalion; and Lieutenants [James] Sillers, [Dent] Burroughs, [James] Woolfolk, [Thaddeus C.] Leake, [T. H.] Mercer, and [William D.] Terrell, Sergeants [J. C.] Hallowell, [James] Dwyer, [Nick] Terrell, [E. T.] Woolfolk, and [P. A.] Cason, Corporals [John] Slater and [E. H.] Revere, and Privates [Joseph S.] Hurt and [John L.] Dennard, of Alexander's battalion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ALEXANDER,
Brigadier-General of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia.

No. 315.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding division, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 10, 1863.

On May 1, instant, at 12.30 o'clock at night, the brigades of Generals Kershaw, Semmes, and Wofford were put in march up the Plank road by orders from your headquarters, the brigade of General Barksdale remaining in Fredericksburg and vicinity, and by 6 o'clock in the morning were in position behind the rifle-pits about Smith's Hill, and extending to the right and left, joining General Anderson's command on the left, to defend the approaches from the United States Ford and from the direction of Chancellorsville.

About 11 a. m. General Jackson, who had arrived with his forces and assumed command, directed me to advance along the Turnpike road, having Mahone's brigade, of Anderson's division, in advance. I collected my own division as rapidly as possible from the rifle-pits, each brigade as it was relieved falling in rear of the others as they advanced in the march. After proceeding but a short distance, the skirmishers became engaged. The main column, advancing slowly until the enemy appeared in force, was deployed, and the line of battle formed across the Turnpike road, Semmes' brigade on the left and those of Mahone, Wofford, and Perry, of Anderson's division, in the order here named to the right, extending so as to cover the Mine road, [Tyler C.] Jordan's battery on the main turnpike. Our skirmishers were driven in. Fire was opened on our lines from a battery 400 or 500 yards in front, and, after skirmishing to the right and left, the main assault was made on the left (Semmes) by Sykes' Regulars, but they were repulsed at every attempt. Before the first assault, I sent word to General Jackson, by my aide-de-camp, that the enemy were in force in my immediate front, and were advancing, and that a large force could be seen along the heights about 1 mile or more to the rear, and that the country was favorable for a flank attack from his side. After the first assault, I received answer from General Jackson to hold my position, and that he would advance, or was advancing, his artillery, and if that did not answer he would endeavor to gain the rear of the enemy. General Kershaw coming up, his brigade was placed in support of General Semmes, extending beyond his left. The cavalry reporting that the enemy were advancing along the Mine road, General Wilcox's brigade was ordered and took position (guided by Captain [S. R.] Johnston, of General Lee's staff) to protect my right, taking artillery with him. General Jackson's artillery and his advance, in conjunction with the failure of the attack on my front, forced the enemy to retire, when, by General Jackson's order, my whole line advanced in the same order as they had been displayed as above stated. The order to advance was received at 4 p. m. My line halted at dark, and bivouacked along the heights just beyond the point where the Mine Run crosses the turnpike.

The next morning (the 2d), my line of battle was reformed along the heights in the same order as before, excepting that General Wilcox had been ordered during the night previous to return to Banks' Ford and hold that position, it having been reported that the enemy were moving down the River road, and, besides, were making demonstrations to cross the river at that ford. Two batteries were placed on the heights between General Semmes and Wofford. A strong line of skirmishers was advanced, and were constantly engaged with those of the enemy, General Kershaw's brigade held in reserve. I received orders from General Lee to hold my position, as General Jackson would operate to the left and rear. Not long after, I was directed to replace General Posey's brigade, on my left, by one from my command, and General Kershaw moved to that position on the left of General Semmes. Following this order, I was directed to send the brigades of Generals Mahone and Perry to the left, and close in my command so as to connect with General Anderson's right, holding my right at the turnpike, but constantly pressing to the left, so as to be in communication with General Anderson; to do which, as the country was broken and densely wooded, and the direction constantly changing, I ordered the two brigades on the left (Kershaw's and Semmes') to advance by battalion from the left, so as to form a broken line, but still covering the front and forming the connection.

The batteries opened whenever the masses of the enemy on the hills in my front offered an opportunity, and with marked results.

My orders were to hold my position; not to engage seriously, but to press strongly so soon as it was discovered that General Jackson had attacked. It was not until late in the evening that it was known General Jackson had commenced his assault, when I ordered an advance along the whole line to engage with the skirmishers, which were largely re-enforced, and to threaten, but not attack seriously; in doing which General Wofford became so seriously engaged that I directed him to withdraw, which was done in good order, his men in good spirits, after driving the enemy to their intrenchments.

As General Jackson advanced, the enemy massed in front of the batteries on my line, which opened on them with excellent effect. This continued until darkness prevented any further efforts in my front. Generals Kershaw and Semmes had been pressing to the left and front and engaging the enemy with their skirmishers, which had left an open space, so far as the main body was concerned, between my right and center of considerable distance, but the skirmishers of General Semmes, composed of the entire Tenth Georgia Regiment, were perfectly reliable, and kept the enemy to their intrenchments, so there was nothing to be apprehended from an advance in this direction.

May 3, nothing occurred during the night save the magnificent display caused by the night attack of General Jackson. My skirmishers, well to the front and strong in numbers, engaged the enemy as day advanced. The batteries were run forward, and played upon the masses of the enemy, in good range, producing much confusion. Finally the repeated attacks of the forces on my left forced the enemy to give way from Chancellorsville, and our troops could be seen advancing across the plains.

General Wofford threw a portion of his command across the valley between him and the Chancellorsville heights, and thus prevented the escape of a considerable body of the enemy which had been opposed to his brigade and to his left and front during the morning. I directed a flag of truce to be sent them, and they surrendered. I think that General Wofford is entitled to the most credit for their capture, although the Tenth Georgia, General Semmes, and General Wright, of Anderson's division, claimed their share equally.

Kershaw and Semmes, bearing to the left to co-operate with General Anderson, to unite with the two wings of the army, had now swept around to the plains of Chancellorsville, and I directed them to march down the Plank road and unite with General Wofford's left. As this was in the act of accomplishment, information was received that the enemy had carried the heights about Fredericksburg and were advancing up the Plank road. General Lee here rode up, and ordered that the brigades of Generals Mahone and Kershaw should march at once toward Fredericksburg, with [B. C.] Manly's battery, to meet the enemy, and after their brigades were in march, and had advanced some distance, he directed me to proceed in the same direction with the remainder of my division, which was done so soon as the brigades could be formed.

On reaching the rifle-pits just beyond the junction of the Turnpike and Mine roads, I formed General Mahone's brigade along the rifle-pits; General Kershaw's halted along the road; General Wilcox's brigade was marching to the front. I ordered them all forward, but as I was here informed that the enemy in considerable force were going down the Telegraph road, and as I thought that it was perhaps their intention to march forward by the Plank and Mine roads, which came together just

beyond the junction of the Plank and Turnpike roads, now in my rear, I halted General Wofford, with directions to watch the Mine road on his right. I then rode on, and found General Wilcox with his brigade in line across the Plank road at Salem Church, General Kershaw forming on his right and General Mahone on the left. I directed General Mahone still more to his left, as he was acquainted with the country, and placed General Semmes to the immediate left of General Wilcox. General Wofford was ordered forward and placed on the right of General Kershaw.

The batteries which I had brought with me had been engaged all the morning and had but little ammunition left. They had been ordered back in such haste that there was no time for them to replenish their chests, but they engaged the enemy until their supplies were nearly exhausted, and then withdrew, and were posted in the rear to command the ground on the flanks and front. The batteries of the enemy were admirably served and played over the whole ground.

Before my command was well in position, the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, and, coming forward with loud shouts, endeavored to force the center (Wilcox) and left center (General Semmes), extending the attack somewhat to Mahone's brigade. One of Wilcox's regiments gave way, and, with the skirmishers running back, created a little confusion. But General Wilcox himself soon corrected this, and, reforming his men, charged the enemy in conjunction with two regiments of Semmes' brigade, led by General Semmes, and drove them back for a considerable distance. I now strengthened the left of Mahone's, which was strongly threatened, with two regiments from Wofford's brigade, on the right, and closed General Kershaw to the left, strengthening the center, supposing that the attack would be renewed; but no other assault was attempted, and, as night drew on, the firing ceased on both sides, and my command bivouacked in line of battle.

In this engagement 300 or 400 prisoners were taken, and about the same number of the enemy were killed and buried.

Just previous to the assault, I sent my inspecting officer, Major [E. L.] Costin, to try and communicate with General Early, and to bring back information as to his position and designs and the whereabouts of the enemy in that direction. A courier late in the night brought me a note from General Early, informing me that he would concentrate his forces in the morning and drive the enemy from the heights, Maryc's Hill included. I sent his note to General Lee, who approving it, I forwarded to General Early, who on the next morning carried the heights with but little opposition. After this, General Early sent me word by his staff officer that, if I would attack in front, he would advance two brigades and strike at the flank and rear of the enemy. I agreed to advance, provided he would first attack, and did advance my right (Kershaw and Wofford) to co-operate with him; but finding my force was insufficient for a front attack, I withdrew to my line of the evening previous, General Early not attacking, as I could hear.

In the meanwhile I had informed General Lee of the plan proposed, and asking for an additional force. I was informed, in reply, that the remainder of General Anderson's division had been ordered forward. I then directed that no attack should be made until General Anderson arrived. General Lee came in person to superintend the movement, arriving about the same time with General Anderson's head of column. General Anderson was ordered to the right with his three brigades. My understanding was that the troops of my own division and the brigades of Wilcox and Mahone were to continue in line facing the enemy, and

those of General Early and three brigades of General Anderson were to attack their right and rear. Orders were given that my troops on the right—Kershaw and Wofford—should advance after it was known that the attack on the right had commenced, which would be indicated by the firing in that direction. I was on the right of my line, straightening it and extending to the right, when notice was given that the attack would shortly be made by Generals Early and Anderson, and that Colonel [E. P.] Alexander—who had established a strong battery on a prominent hill, which commanded one of nearly equal force on the other side, which would take my line in reverse and in a measure enfilade it—should open fire. The orders were given at once. Alexander opened his batteries, and Generals Kershaw and Wofford advanced to the front through a dense woods. Distant firing in the direction of Fredricksburg was heard, indicating that the attack had commenced on the extreme right. Night now came rapidly on, and nothing could be observed of our operations.

It being reported to me from Mahone's position that the noise of crossing on the pontoon bridge at Banks' Ford could be heard, I sent to Colonel Alexander, requesting him to throw shells so as to drop them as near as possible about the crossing, which was promptly done.

Shortly afterward General Kershaw's arrival on the Plank road was reported to me, and I requested General Wilcox to assume the direction of it, and with such portion of his own brigade as he thought necessary proceed down the Banks' Ford road, taking a battery with him, to press the enemy, seize the redoubts suitable for shelling the crossing, and open fire with the battery; all of which was done in the most prompt manner, General Wilcox being acquainted with the localities, of which I knew nothing except by report.

I was as yet ignorant whether or not the attack upon the right had been a success, but the noise of their passage over the pontoon bridges convincing me that the enemy were in full retreat, I thought it best to press on in pursuit. After these orders had been given and were in execution, I received a communication from General Lee, dated 10 p. m., from Downman's house, informing me of the success of the attack on the right, and his desire that the enemy should be pushed over the river that night. Wofford's brigade advanced as far as the River road, engaging the enemy as he went, and driving them before him. He halted for the night beyond the River road, extending his pickets. Wilcox and Kershaw pushed on, driving the enemy before them, and occupied the redoubts commanding the ford and its approaches, and opened fire with artillery in that direction. As my troops advanced, I sent to Colonel Alexander, requesting him to fire on the approaches from the other side only, as I did not wish to risk his shells dropping among our troops. He did as requested, and the fire from all the batteries is reported by citizens about the ford as producing great confusion, and as being very destructive. The enemy, throwing away their arms and breaking ranks, fled across the river in the greatest disorder, as evidence of which the accompanying report of ordnance and ordnance stores* picked up by my own division on this side of Salem Church shows how complete must have been the demoralization. The darkness of the night, ignorance of the country, and of the events transpiring on the other end of the line, prevented that co-operation which would have led to a more complete success; but I believe that all was gained that could have been expected under the circumstances. The enemy had several batteries (sixteen guns) in front of the left of my line, sweeping every approach

* Not found.

from my left. I am not informed when they were withdrawn, but I suppose they were immediately after dark.

By the next morning the enemy had retired from this side of the river, and my command was employed in burying the dead, attending to the wounded, and collecting arms and accouterments. I received orders during the morning to assemble my division, send General Anderson's brigade to rejoin him, and to send an intelligent officer to the position of General Heth, at or near the junction of the River and Mine roads, to inform himself of the points to be occupied, and, if General Heth had left, to replace him by the brigade of General Mahone and another of my own; but afterward, in conversation with General Lee, he directed me to move one of my brigades (General Kershaw's) to relieve General Heth. The brigade was already in motion, and I joined with it and went to General Heth's position. The march was not delayed for a moment, as the brigade did not halt even once, and it arrived at its destination before the storm. General Heth's main command was posted in rear of the rifle-pits which had been constructed 200 or 300 yards on the Plank road side of the junction of the River and Mine roads, with smaller bodies more to the front. His men and officers had their shelter and other tents pitched, and there were no indications of his moving on my arrival. I think he received orders after my arrival to move when I arrived. General Kershaw had relieved him, and was in position before the storm commenced. General Heth informed me that the strength of the three brigades under his command was about 1,900 aggregate, which was not so numerous as the single brigade of General Kershaw. Colonel [Williams C.] Wickham offered his services to point out the different crossings on the river, and I rode down the River road with him. A terrible storm of wind and rain delayed my return to my headquarters until between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, when I learned that General Semmes had been ordered to join General Kershaw.

The next morning early I rode to the position of Generals Kershaw and Semmes, and, advancing the skirmishers and scouts, discovered that the enemy had gone over the river. Shortly after, I received orders to retire to my former position in front of Fredericksburg, leaving a brigade (Wofford's) at Banks' Ford.

The number of killed, wounded, and missing in my division [is as follows]: Kershaw's brigade, 104, of which 2 are missing; Barksdale's brigade, 592, of which 341 are missing, besides 14 officers; Semmes' brigade, 603, of which 26 are missing; Wofford's brigade, 562, of which 9 are missing; artillery, 28, of which 2 are missing. Total, 1,889.

My inspector-general reports over 1,200 prisoners taken.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

Major [W. H.] TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 316.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. KERSHAW'S BRIG., *Massaponax, Va., May* 20, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the recent engagements in this vicinity:

At 7.30 o'clock, April 29, the firing of artillery and small-arms along the river announced an attack, and in a few minutes more my command

was moved to the front. Arrived at Lee's Hill, I displayed my troops in the trenches and in reserve near the three points, as directed by the major-general commanding.

With little variation, we remained in that position until midnight of the 30th, when, under the direction of the major-general commanding, I moved to Major-General Anderson's position on the Plank road, where we arrived about daylight, and were placed in the trenches extending to the right of the Turnpike road, and covering the way from Emory's Mills to the Plank road. About noon I received an order from the major-general commanding, through Major [E. L.] Costin, assistant inspector-general, to move up the Turnpike road to the front, but not to cut the line of General Jackson's march, then occupying the Plank road. Arrived at that road, the march was delayed by General Jackson's columns until I received an order through Major Costin to hasten to the front. Having all the troops on the way, I moved at once to a position a half mile beyond Zoar Church, and, under direction of the major-general commanding, formed a second line of battle to the left of the turnpike, in support of Generals Semmes and Mahone, then both engaged with the enemy, who, however, was soon repulsed. The whole line was then advanced to the heights in front of Chancellorsville, where we bivouacked at nightfall.

The next day (May 2) I formed line of battle on the front line, extending from Semmes' left to the Plank road, and threw out thirteen companies in the dense wood in my front, under Maj. D. B. Miller, of James' battalion [Third South Carolina Battalion], who, during the day, under orders from the major-general commanding, was directed to press the enemy continually, to keep him in position.

The next day a similar force was sent out, under the command of Capt. G. B. Cuthbert, Second South Carolina Regiment, with similar orders. Early in the day, Captain Cuthbert was wounded in two places, and has since died. He was succeeded by Maj. F. Gaillard, of the same regiment. About 9 a. m. the whole line advanced to the attack of Chancellorsville, and by 11 o'clock our troops were in possession of that position, the skirmishers only having been engaged. Moving over to the Turnpike road to form a new front, under orders from the major-general commanding, I was directed by General R. E. Lee, in the presence of the major-general commanding, to move with General Mahone toward Fredericksburg, to check the advance of a column of the enemy reported coming up from that point, along the Plank road. Arriving at the intrenchments near Zoar Church, the major-general commanding came up, and directed the march to Salem Church. Upon our arrival, the enemy was shelling that position, then held by Wilcox's brigade. My brigade was formed to the right of Wilcox, along a cross-road running out in the direction of the Spotsylvania road. General Wofford's brigade formed on my right. I formed a second line 100 paces in rear of my left, composed of the Second South Carolina Regiment, Colonel [J. D.] Kennedy, and James' battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel [W. G.] Rice. The line had scarcely been formed before the enemy vigorously attacked the front of General Wilcox and the troops to his left. The Third South Carolina Regiment and part of James' battalion became engaged, but Wilcox's brigade soon repulsed the enemy.

The next day the line of battle of the enemy was discovered in our front, extending along a road from the toll-gate to a house about a half mile from the Plank road, where a battery was placed in position. From that point the line extended at an obtuse angle down Hazel Run,

and facing that stream. Late in the evening, my brigade was wheeled to the left, nearly at right angles to our former line of battle. General Wofford formed on my right, and we were ordered at a signal (the firing of three guns in rapid succession in the direction of Fredericksburg) to attack the enemy. About 6 p. m. the signal was given, and we moved on continuously, with skirmishers in front, commanded by Capt. Stewart Harrison, Seventh South Carolina Regiment. Having to march through a dense thicket of tangled brushwood and fences, harassed by a constant fire of shell and canister from the battery in our front, and another far to our left, which nearly enfiladed our lines, and having to oblique constantly to the right to maintain communications with Wofford's brigade, our progress was necessarily slow and difficult. Upon emerging from the woods into the open ground, I had the satisfaction to find my line in perfect order, and moved rapidly forward, directing the colors of the Seventh Regiment (the directing battalion, the second in line) immediately upon the battery in front. Simultaneously with our debouching from the wood, the enemy fled precipitately. Night having overtaken us by the time we reached the ground lately held by the enemy, I moved by the left flank to the toll-gate, on the Plank road, and communicated with General McLaws. I dispatched Lieutenant [R. S.] Brown, Second South Carolina Regiment, and 10 men down the Plank road to ascertain the position of the enemy, and, if possible, to communicate with the troops of Major-General Anderson. General Wilcox soon arrived with a portion of his brigade, and Captain [G. B.] Lamar, aide-de-camp, from General McLaws, with information that the enemy had retreated toward Banks' Ford, and I was directed to press them in that direction, changing front over that advance. General Wilcox sent out his regiment toward Banks' Ford, and in a short time the enemy opened a fire of musketry on his skirmishers. I immediately advanced my regiment to a point some 300 yards in front of the woods occupied by the enemy, where I found General Wilcox's troops in position. At the suggestion of General Wilcox, I halted here while Captain [B. C.] Manly's battery was brought into position, and, under the direction of General Wilcox, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, with great accuracy and rapidity shelled the woods along the river and the ford for about half an hour. At the expiration of the time, with General Wilcox's regiments and the Seventh, Third, and Fifteenth Regiments, we thoroughly brushed the woods and hills about Banks' Ford, but found no enemy except straggling prisoners.

Near 4 o'clock in the morning I halted, and gave the troops the rest they so much needed. Our pickets on the right were fired into afterward, but the camps were not disturbed.

After sunrise in the morning, I sent a detachment, under Major [F.] Gaillard, as far as the red house, on the River road, and occupied the other troops in gathering arms and accouterments abandoned by the enemy. At this point they collected over 800 stand of arms. About noon I received orders to proceed to the junction of the Mine road and the River road, near United States Ford, and take position. I was accompanied by the major-general commanding, and arrived about 2.30 p. m., relieving the troops under the command of General Heth at that place. Soon after I got into position, a severe storm of rain came up, which continued into the next day. Late in the afternoon, General Semmes came up and took position on my left. That night a working party and guard were detached from my brigade to report to Captain [S. R.] Johnston, of the Engineers, to erect works on the River road.

The next morning General McLaws directed an advance of the entire line of skirmishers, and it was soon ascertained that there was no enemy left on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

This morning (Wednesday, 6th), there was a furious engagement between Colonel Alexander's artillery and a number of the enemy's guns on the other side of the river, from the effects of which Col. J. D. Kennedy, Second South Carolina Regiment, who supported Colonel Alexander, by judicious selection of his ground, managed to shield his men. In the afternoon I returned to my former camp.

I gratefully acknowledge the hand of Almighty God in the success which attends all the operations of this command and the unprecedentedly small sacrifice of life with which it was achieved.

Among the dead we mourn the death of Capt. G. B. Cuthbert, Second South Carolina Regiment, and Captain [C. W.] Boyd, Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, both young men of the brightest promise; both of commanding talents, finished education, enlarged by foreign travel, elevated social position, and most attractive personal characteristics. None more gallant, none more patriotic, none more devoted represent the chivalry of the South; together they fell before Chancellorsville, *par nobile fratrum*.

On the morning of May 2, Colonel [John W.] Henagan, with the Eighth South Carolina Regiment, was ordered to report to General Jackson, and remained detached until the 7th instant. For an account of the operations of his command, I respectfully refer to the report of that officer, which accompanies this.*

During this series of engagements, the Fifteenth Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [Joseph F.] Gist; the Seventh Regiment by Colonel [Elbert] Bland; the Third Regiment by Major [R. C.] Maffett; the Second Regiment by Colonel Kennedy; James' battalion by Lieutenant-Colonel [W. G.] Rice; the Eighth Regiment by Colonel Henagan.

The conduct of officers and men generally has never been more satisfactory to me during any engagement of the war. The good conduct of the men cannot be surpassed.

A number of prisoners were taken by this brigade, but no accurate account taken of them. Lieutenant [R. S.] Brown, with the scouting party above mentioned, not only succeeded in communicating with General Wright, Anderson's division, but brought in 60 prisoners. Colonel Henagan reports taking 84 prisoners. I estimated that near Chancellorsville the brigade took 50; about Salem Church and Banks' Ford 100; Colonel Henagan, at United States Ford, 100. Total, 250. A number of arms besides those enumerated above were captured and sent off, and 5 horses, which had been turned over in pursuance of orders.

For particular mention of individuals, I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders.* To Captain [Charles R.] Holmes, assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. W. M. Dwight, acting assistant inspector-general, I am again indebted for the most valuable services on the field.

During these operations the troops were daily supplied with subsistence through the untiring and energetic efforts of Captain [Frederick L.] Smith, acting brigade commissary, and Martin, commissary sergeant. The capacity of the command to perform the labors assigned them I consider in great part due to this regular supply of subsistence.

A list of the casualties of the command is herewith appended.†

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* Not found.

† See Guild's report, p. 806.

Through the efficient services of Surg. T. W. Salmond and the other medical officers of the command, our wounded have never been so well cared for in the field.

I have the honor to be, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 317.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* 20, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part borne by my brigade in the late battles on the Rappahannock, at and near Fredericksburg:

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, the enemy having commenced crossing to the south side of the Rappahannock, at the mouth of Deep Run and near Pratt's house, below Fredericksburg, the Fiftieth Georgia Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel [F.] Kearse, and the Fifty-third Georgia Volunteers, Colonel Simms, were moved forward to the designated position of the brigade in reserve, with their left resting on the Telegraph road half a mile in rear of the heights overlooking Howison's house. The Tenth Georgia Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, and Fifty-first Georgia Volunteers, Colonel Slaughter, being on picket opposite Falmouth, were ordered at night to rejoin the brigade. Here the brigade rested until the morning of the 30th ultimo, when, by order of Major-General McLaws, it was moved forward at 3 a. m., and occupied that portion of the line of battle lying back and south of Howison's house, its left resting on the battery immediately in rear thereof. The brigade remained in this position until sunset, when, in pursuance of orders, it was reported to Major-General Anderson, near Zoar Church, about 1 mile beyond the intersection of the Plank and old Turnpike roads leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, and 5 miles distant from the latter place, and, by direction of General Anderson, took position in line, with its left resting on Mahone's right, Mahone's left resting on the turnpike, getting into position after 1 o'clock a. m.

The enemy, who had been reported advancing in heavy force down the Turnpike and Plank roads, drove in General Anderson's pickets just at night. It was believed that he would attack early in the morning. Morning came, when it was discovered that the enemy had fallen back during the night.

At about 12 m., Friday, May 1, this brigade (with others) was ordered forward in pursuit. Having advanced more than a mile, the enemy's skirmishers were discovered. The brigade was then immediately formed into line, under a scattering fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, in the following order, from right to left: Fifty-first, Tenth, Fifty-third, Fiftieth Georgia Volunteers, and advanced a short distance, and halted in the edge of a wood overlooking open fields, in which the enemy was formed; being supported by Kershaw on my left and Mahone on my right, Mahone's left resting on the road. Soon the enemy's line of infantry was pushed forward. When within easy range, the order was given to commence firing. The enemy, after a sharp contest, retired a short distance, and took shelter under a crest, from which position he continued

the fight, advancing once more only to be again promptly repulsed. His cavalry essayed a charge on ——— battery, posted in the road, and was driven back in disorder. After the fight had continued some little time, a strong line of skirmishers from the Tenth Georgia was thrown far forward, to the left of the Fifty-first Georgia, who, by an enfilading fire, contributed materially to the repulse of the enemy's lines.

It has been since ascertained that the United States Regulars, under Sykes, were here encountered. They were finally and handsomely driven from the field after a sharp contest of perhaps three-fourths of an hour, in which this brigade was the chief participant, the Fifty-first Georgia Volunteers receiving and repelling the main attack, and sustaining more loss than the balance of the brigade. It was here that Col. W. M. Slaughter, the gallant leader of the Fifty-first Georgia, received his death-wound early in the action, while by his own courageous example inspiring his command with confidence in their ability to repel the foe. It was here, too, later in the action, that Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward] Ball, of this regiment, received a wound in the head, which disabled him, while in the performance of his duty, under the immediate eye of the brigade commander.

The manner in which the regiments of the brigade were handled by the regimental commanders on this occasion gave assurance of the qualities which they were so soon to be called on to display on one of the hardest fought fields of the war.

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.

After the repulse of the enemy, pursuit was again ordered. The road, the woods, and fields on either side, over which the enemy retired, were strewn with knapsacks, blankets, overcoats, and many other valuable articles. After continuing the pursuit for over 2 miles, the enemy's skirmishers were again encountered, covering what afterward proved to be his strongly intrenched position at Chancellorsville. Here, in pursuance of orders from Major-General McLaws, the brigade again took position in line of battle, as before, with its right resting on the turnpike and left on Kershaw, Mahone's left still resting on the road, and bivouacked for the night, throwing out a strong line of skirmishers to the front and flanks.

Saturday morning came, and with it desultory skirmishing, sometimes growing quite sharp, which continued throughout the day, from which the brigade suffered some slight loss, which has already been reported. During the day the brigade, by order of Major-General McLaws, was moved farther to the left, Kershaw, who was on my left, having been ordered to rest his left on the Plank road, and Wofford, with his brigade, to occupy my position on the turnpike.

The orders of the major-general were then to engage the enemy with a strong line of skirmishers, well supported, so as to occupy his attention, while Lieutenant-General Jackson's corps was attaining his rear by making the circuit of Chancellorsville. The enemy's rear was at length attained near the close of the day, and the rumbling sound of musketry, at first distant and indistinct, grew more distinct, and continued to approach, showing that the enemy was being driven before our brave troops.

During the morning of Sunday, our skirmishers pressed the enemy more hotly, compelling his skirmishers to remain sheltered in their rifle-pits. As the day wore on, the battle waxed hotter on the enemy's rear and right, and at length the gratifying sight of his retiring columns, soon followed by large and confused masses of fugitives rapidly retreating in the direction of United States Ford, was presented to the view.

At this juncture, Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, who, with his entire regiment, the veteran and gallant Tenth Georgia, were on skirmish duty, sent forward Lieutenant Bailey, Company A, of his regiment, with a flag of truce, and demanded the surrender of a party of the enemy still in their trenches. This demand was promptly acceded to by the surrender, with their arms, of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut and a detachment from another Connecticut regiment, with the colonel and other field and company officers, numbering in the aggregate 340, a number considerably exceeding the whole number of the Tenth Georgia present. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt, in his report, makes special mention of the conduct and services rendered by Captains McBride, Kibbee, and Leon, of the Tenth Georgia, while in command of the skirmishers of his regiment.

At about 8 a. m. the brigade received orders to move forward *en échelon* by battalion, in support of Kershaw's right, who had been ordered to advance and form a junction with the troops on his left, who were driving the enemy before them. The advance continued until the brigade reached the turnpike, near the brick house, at about 11 a. m., when, with others, it was recalled from the pursuit, and ordered to form on the south side of the road.

In a short time, orders were received from the major-general to move down the turnpike in the direction of Fredericksburg, to meet the enemy in strong force, who, under Sedgwick, was known to be hastening to the relief of Hooker's main army, which had just been so badly beaten and disposed of. Brigadier-General Wilcox, who, with his brigade, retired before Sedgwick in his advance from Fredericksburg, had halted and formed line across the Plank road at Salem Church, 3 miles distant from Fredericksburg. Arriving on the field, this brigade, by order, took position on the left of that of General Wilcox, Wilcox having only one of his regiments on the left of the road.

Marching by the right flank, the most rapid mode of forming—being on the right by file into line—was executed under the fire of the enemy, who were pressing forward his lines to the attack. The fire, at first slight, soon became severe. The two regiments of my left, the Fifty-third and Fiftieth Georgia, took position under a storm of bullets. Position was never more gallantly taken or more persistently and heroically held. The battle of Salem Church raged from this time without intermission on my front for two hours, the enemy's main attack being directed against my left, the Fifty-third and Fiftieth Georgia, re-enforcement after re-enforcement being pressed forward by him during the continuance of the fight.

This battle was one of the most severely contested of the war. Every regiment of the brigade came up to its full measure of duty. The brunt of the battle fell upon this brigade. Beyond my left there was only desultory firing, and beyond my right much firing did not extend far beyond and to the right of the road, whilst the roar of musketry raged furiously along my front.

The Tenth and Fifty-first Georgia made a most gallant charge in support of a charge made by one or more of Wilcox's regiments, driving the enemy in confusion 500 or 600 yards back upon his reserves, the men pressing forward with enthusiastic shouts, and shooting the enemy's men down at almost every step, attaining a position within 100 yards of his reserves, drawn up behind the brown house. Lieutenant-Colonel Holt was here ordered to rally his regiment for the purpose of storming the enemy's position and batteries, but, finding my handful of men left entirely without supports, I at length gave the order to retire to the line of battle, which was done with deliberation.

The Fifty-third and Fiftieth Georgia did not join in this charge. The order was sent to them, but they failed to receive it. During this time these regiments were still hotly engaged with the enemy, and exhibited unsurpassed stubbornness and gallantry under repeated assaults of greatly superior numbers, driving the enemy entirely from the field and closing the fight, the Fifty-third Georgia capturing the national colors of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

The Fiftieth Georgia, to get into position, was compelled to mount a wattled fence within not more than 60 yards of the enemy's line, which it accomplished in the most gallant style. This regiment exhausted nearly or quite 60 rounds of ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Kearse, its gallant commander, notified me during the battle that his ammunition was running low. Immediately Captain Ellis, assistant adjutant-general, bore him an order to replenish his ammunition if possible from the ordnance train, and, if this could not be done, still to continue the fight, and exhaust what ammunition he had, and then retire immediately in rear of Mahone's right, which was some 50 yards in rear of that part of my line. Captain Ellis was also instructed to notify Brigadier-General Mahone and the regimental commander of his right regiment that the Fiftieth Georgia might have to retire after exhausting its ammunition, in order that there might be no confusion. The enemy was signally repulsed, however, and the Fiftieth Georgia retired about 30 yards in rear of Mahone's right, to a sheltered position, after which there was little or no firing, the enemy having disappeared and the combat ceased.

The loss of the brigade in this battle was severe, a detailed statement of which has already been forwarded.

By the enemy's own confession his loss was heavy. Of the 5,000 lost by Sedgwick, which is admitted by the enemy, after counting liberally for his losses at Fredericksburg and in his retreat across the river and elsewhere, not less than nearly one-half must have occurred in my front. During the operations of the 1st, 2d, and 3d instant, 595 prisoners were captured by the brigade, and 1,489 small-arms, with a number of accouterments, &c., 1,136 of which arms, together with the accouterments, &c., having been previously reported by Lieutenant Semmes, brigade ordnance officer.

After the details herein given, it is deemed unnecessary to dwell upon the heroic conduct of both officers and men, who covered themselves with glory, fully sustaining the high reputation to which my old brigade was fairly entitled by its uniform good conduct and valor displayed on many bloody fields. Upon no field of the war in which the brigade has been called to participate has it ever found itself behind any other. It has always kept pace with the foremost, moving forward with steadiness and coolness, under an inspiration which rendered every man capable of heroic deeds, with no thought of defeat, but always confident of victory. It may be well imagined that such regiments contributed little to swell the number of skulkers and fugitives.

Captain Ellis, assistant adjutant-general, although not well, and Lieutenant Cody, volunteer aide-de-camp, deserve special mention for services rendered and coolness and gallantry displayed throughout the entire operations. Although much exposed, I am gratified to say that they escaped unharmed. Lieut. W. S. Davis, Tenth Georgia, acting assistant inspector-general, was not so fortunate. I regret to report that Lieutenant Davis, while bearing an order, received a frightful wound in the face, which will disable him for months. With this regret is mingled the pleasure felt in bearing testimony to his uniform good conduct and

gallantry on these and other fields. My orderly, Private [A. A.] Morris, Company E, Tenth Georgia, also deserves special notice for the valuable service which he rendered me by the alacrity, coolness, and courage which he displayed in bearing orders to different parts of the field.

In closing this report, it is meet to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God in conducting me safely through these and similar perils.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEMMES' BRIGADE,
May 22, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with the order of the major-general of this date, calling for a report of standards lost or captured by our command in the recent engagements, I have the honor to state that no colors were lost by my brigade, but that the Fifty-third Georgia Volunteers, Colonel [James P.] Simms, captured the national colors of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers. I had not, until this moment, received the order from the major-general, and now hasten to comply with it.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 318.

Report of Lieut. Col. Willis C. Holt, Tenth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent engagement with the enemy:

The regiment was on picket duty in the city of Fredericksburg on the morning of April 29, when the alarm was given that the enemy had crossed the river. I at once formed my regiment, and personally reported to General Barksdale, he being in command of the city. Not being called upon during the day, we remained in the city until 12 p. m., when, being relieved, we joined our brigade.

On the morning of April 30, we were placed in the rifle-pits upon the heights near Fredericksburg, where we remained until 6 p. m., and were then marched up the Turnpike road beyond the brick church, and lay in line of battle until 9 o'clock the next morning. At this time marching orders were again received, and we moved up the Turnpike road 2 or 3 miles, and once more formed line of battle. The enemy, being but a short distance from us, fired upon us, wounding 2 men. I threw forward a company as skirmishers, and advanced them until the enemy left the field in our front, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands, together with thirteen Springfield rifles and two cartridge-boxes, which were secured. The enemy being driven in, we again advanced about a mile; were halted at night, and remained during the night.

On the morning of May 2, I was ordered to send skirmishers to the front of the brigade. I sent three companies, under the command of Captain [A. J.] McBride, and during the day received additional orders to re-enforce my skirmishers and advance them. I sent two more companies forward, Captain McBride gallantly leading them, and under a heavy fire drove the enemy's skirmishers to their rifle-pits, with the loss of 1 man killed, 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

On the morning of May 3, being ordered to send out skirmishers, I sent out four companies, under the command of Captains [H. L.] Leon and [C. C.] Kibbee, and, being ordered to re-enforce them with the remainder of my regiment when necessary, I marched the reserve down to a covered position, at an easy distance from them. Being ordered to drive in their skirmishers, again Captains Leon and Kibbee, in conjunction with two regiments from General Wofford's brigade, gallantly charged them in their rifle-pits; but finding the enemy's force too strong, and intrenched, they fell back 200 yards, to a position where they could annoy the enemy without too great exposure to themselves. Seeing the hills in rear of the enemy's line carried by a portion of our army, I at once directed a portion of my reserve to pass around their right flank and close upon their rear. But before this portion moved off I thought that they might surrender, knowing them to be entirely cut off, and sent Lieutenant [A.] Bailey to them with a flag of truce, demanding their surrender, which demand was complied with, and I found them to be the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Regiment and a detachment from another Connecticut regiment, under the command of the colonel of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, amounting in all to 340 men, including the regimental and company officers. One company from my regiment was detached as prisoners' guard, and the remainder joining the brigade, we marched back down the Turnpike road to the brick church, when we again formed line of battle. Scarcely had we gotten in position, when the enemy fired upon us at a distance not exceeding 100 yards, which was returned by us in such a manner as to completely break their lines; and seeing the brigade (General Wilcox's) immediately upon my right charging, I communicated the fact to General Semmes, who ordered us to charge, when every man and officer in my regiment leaped the fence and dashed forward at the enemy with a yell, cutting them down as they advanced, and completely routing them. After pursuing them for half a mile, and finding that General Wilcox's brigade had stopped, and we far in advance, without any support, General Semmes ordered us to fall back, which was done in good order.

The loss of this regiment during the day was 21 killed, 8 officers and 94 men wounded, and 5 missing.* We captured in this charge 124 prisoners, and collected together 159 guns, 81 bayonets, and other accouterments. Thus in one day this regiment, with a force of 230 men, captured more than double their number of prisoners, and have no doubt killed and wounded more than their own number.

During this engagement, I have been under obligations to Captains McBride, Kibbee, and Leon for the assistance which they cheerfully rendered me. There being no other field officer than myself present, and as we were skirmishing all the while, I was often compelled to call upon them for assistance, which was always given in the most gallant manner. I would remark that every officer and man that was present in these engagements deserve particular mention, and I am fully convinced that there was not a coward present in the regiment, and there was no straggling from it.

* But see Guild's report, p. 806.

General Semmes was with us in the charge, and, as usual, in the front rank. No officer or man with any pride could skulk behind and see his general display such courage as General Semmes displayed in the charge.

W. C. HOLT,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. R. ELLIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Semmes' Brigade.

No. 319.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Barksdale, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* 15, 1863.

MAJOR: When General McLaws moved up the river on the night of April 30, I was temporarily detached from my command, and ordered to report to General Early. My brigade was then at Marye's Hill, with the exception of twelve companies, which were protecting the river from Taylor's Hill to the Ferneyhough house. By General Early's order, with the Thirteenth and Seventeenth [Mississippi] Regiments, I relieved the pickets of Generals Kershaw and Wofford above the railroad. The brigade was then extended over a picket line of not less than 5 miles.

On Saturday appearances indicated that the enemy were leaving their encampments on this side of the river, and were marching to re-enforce Hooker. By General Early's order, the Twenty-first [Mississippi] Regiment, of my brigade, was left to picket the river, while the other three regiments, with three of his brigades, proceeded to rejoin the main army at Chancellorsville. He had marched but a short distance when it was reported that the enemy were advancing upon General Hays, who had been left with his brigade on the line from Hamilton's Crossing to Fredericksburg. General Early ordered the entire command to return to its former position.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, having thrown a pontoon bridge over the river, the enemy commenced crossing into Fredericksburg in large numbers. I at once informed General Early of the fact, and asked for re-enforcements. With several batteries, under the command of General Pendleton, and a single brigade of infantry, I had a front of not less than 3 miles to defend, extending from Taylor's Hill on the left to the foot of the hills in rear of the Howison house. The Twenty-first [Mississippi] Regiment was posted between the Marye house and the Plank road, three companies of which were afterward sent to the support of the Eighteenth [Mississippi] Regiment, which was stationed behind the stone wall at the Marye house. The Seventeenth [Mississippi] Regiment was placed in front of Lee's Hill, and the Thirteenth [Mississippi] still farther to the right. One regiment from General Hays' command was subsequently placed to the right of the Thirteenth [Mississippi]. Four pieces of artillery were placed on the right of Marye's house, two on the left, and the balance on Lee's and the hills in the vicinity of the Howison house, thus making the only disposition of the small force at my command which, in my judgment, would prevent the enemy from passing the line.

The battle commenced at daylight. A furious cannonading was opened from the enemy's batteries in town, and along both banks of the river. Two assaults were made upon Marye's Heights, but both were signally repulsed.

About 8 o'clock a heavy column of the enemy were seen moving up the river, evidently for the purpose of getting possession of Taylor's Hill, which, if successful, would have given him command of the position which I held. But this was prevented by the timely arrival of General Hays with four regiments of his brigade. The enemy, having thus been foiled in his purpose, turned the head of his column down the river again; but it was impossible to tell whether he had abandoned the attempt or intended to advance again on the same position with a still heavier force.

General Wilcox had now reached Taylor's Hill with three regiments of his brigade, one of which he promised to send to the right in case it should be needed. This regiment was sent for, but there was not sufficient time for it to come up before the action was over. With a line as extended as this, and in consideration of the small number of forces at my disposal, and the uncertainty as to the point against which the enemy would hurl the immense force he had massed in town, I deemed it proper that the regiments should remain as they then were and await the happening of events. Very soon, however, the enemy came out from his hiding-place, and moved in three columns and three lines of battle, 20,000 strong, against the position held by my brigade. At the same instant, Colonel [B. G.] Humphreys was assailed on the left, Colonels [W. D.] Holder and [J. W.] Carter and the Louisiana regiment on the right, and Colonel [Thomas M.] Griffin in the center.

After a determined and bloody resistance by Colonel Griffin and the Washington Artillery, the enemy, fully twenty to one, succeeded in gaining possession of Marye's Hill; at all other points he was triumphantly repulsed. But seeing the line broken at this point, I ordered the Thirteenth and Seventeenth [Mississippi] and ——— Louisiana regiments to fall back to the crest of Lee's Hill, to prevent the enemy from getting in our rear. This they did, resisting his approach at every step, and, with the aid of [John C.] Fraser's and [H. H.] Carlton's batteries, both of which were handled with the most consummate skill and courage, finally succeeded in checking his advance. The Twenty-first [Mississippi] Regiment, with the remainder of the Eighteenth [Mississippi], after Marye's Hill had been taken, fell back, and rejoined the brigade on the hills. The distance from town to the points assailed was so short, the attack so suddenly made, and the difficulty of removing troops from one part of the line to another was so great, that it was utterly impossible for either General Wilcox or General Hays to reach the scene of action in time to afford any assistance whatever. It will thus be seen that Marye's Hill was defended by but one small regiment, three companies, and four pieces of artillery. A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds. According to the enemy's own accounts, many of this noble little band resisted to the death with clubbed guns even after his vast hordes had swept over and around the walls.

His loss, from reports published in his own papers, was 1,000 killed and wounded, but, according to statements from intelligent citizens, it reached 2,000. Upon the pretext of taking care of their wounded, the enemy asked a flag of truce after the second assault on Marye's Hill, which was granted by Colonel Griffin, and thus the weakness of our force at that point was discovered. It is proper to say that Colonel Griffin, who is a brave and gallant officer, granted this flag of truce without consulting me.

The next morning the line of battle was formed on the Wire road, General Gordon in front, General Hays on the left, and my brigade on

the right of the road. It was soon discovered that Lee's and Marye's Hills had been abandoned by the enemy. General Gordon took possession of Marye's Hill without opposition. My brigade was ordered to the stone wall in front of the hill, and I was ordered to send out skirmishers, and, if the town was not strongly defended, to storm and take it. I at once sent out both scouts and skirmishers, both of whom reported that, in their judgment, the town was in a state of strong defense; that rifle-pits had been dug across the streets, and that cannon had been planted on both sides of the river, which completely commanded the entire town. This fact I reported to General Early, who ordered me to remain where I then was, and prevent any advance from town on the part of the enemy. During the night the enemy recrossed the river, and on the following morning I moved in and occupied the town, capturing about 40 prisoners.

In concluding this brief report, I desire especially to mention the names of Capt. J. A. Barksdale, adjutant of this brigade; Lieut. G. A. Gibson, assistant inspector-general; Harris Barksdale, aide-de-camp, as having acted with the greatest possible coolness and gallantry. Dr. [J. R.] Hill, senior surgeon of the brigade, and all the regimental surgeons, did their whole duty. All the couriers who were with me (J. T. Broach, W. M. Palmer, and W. L. McKee) carried my messages to the different commands promptly, regardless of danger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARKSDALE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Fredericksburg, Va., May 23, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the Eighteenth [Mississippi] Regiment lost its colors in the recent engagement near this place, contending with at least twenty to one of the enemy. No other colors were lost by this brigade. We took none from the enemy.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM BARKSDALE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN.

No. 320.

Report of Col. Henry C. Cabell, First Virginia Artillery, commanding Artillery Battalion.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* —, 1863.

MAJOR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my battalion in the recent engagements around and near Fredericksburg:

On Thursday night, Captains [B. C.] Manly and [E. S.] McCarthy received marching orders to accompany Major-General McLaws to meet the enemy near Chancellorsville. Captains [John C.] Fraser and [H. H.] Carlton remained on the heights near Fredericksburg. The defense of Fredericksburg was to be made by Major-General Early's division, including Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews' battalion of artillery;

Brigadier-Generals Barksdale's and Wilcox's brigades, and the artillery of Colonel [J. B.] Walton's battalion, Lieutenant-Colonels [A. S.] Cutts' and Nelson's and two of my batteries, and [A. B.] Rhett's battery, temporarily assigned to me. The two 10-pounder Parrotts of Rhett's battery were turned over, by order of Colonel Alexander, to a detachment from Captain [W. W.] Parker's battery, the commanding officer of the detachment reporting to Brigadier-General Pendleton, who was in command here of all the artillery. Captain Carlton's battery, consisting of three Parrott guns and one 12-pounder howitzer, was in position, as was nearly all the artillery.

These positions were respectively held until about 11 a. m. of the 2d instant, when I was ordered to withdraw my guns to the rear on the Telegraph road. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the occupancy of these positions. Most of the batteries halted, by order, a few hundred yards from their former positions. Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson's battalion, with Rhett's battery, were ordered to proceed to the rear, and took no further part in the subsequent action. About the same time, all but one brigade of Major-General Early's division and all but one regiment of Barksdale's brigade were withdrawn.

Later in the afternoon (about 5 o'clock), the artillery resumed their former positions, with some immaterial changes. Captain Carlton's guns occupied the work near the pines, on the extreme right of the hills running back of Howison's. Captain Fraser occupied the work at Lee's Hill, and between that work and the Telegraph road. The enemy did not prosecute his threatened advance that evening. Our infantry returned in front after sunset.

Early on the following morning, Captain Carlton's battery was actively engaged upon a battery at Ferneyhough's house, and with a force of infantry attacking Major-General Early's line on his right. He exploded one of their caissons, and aided materially in twice repulsing their infantry.

About 11 o'clock that day (Sunday), the enemy attacked and very speedily took and occupied Mayre's Hill. As soon as they appeared on Mayre's Hill, a large force of infantry advanced rapidly from the crest of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, on Howison's farm, obliquely toward the position occupied by Captain Fraser on Lee's Hill. Both of my batteries opened and continued fire upon both lines of infantry, inflicting great loss upon them. The ordnance reports show that a very large amount of ammunition of short-range shell and canister was expended. Captain Fraser defended his position to the last practicable moment. The limber chest of his howitzer was blown up, and he took off the piece with the limber of the caisson. He bore off the body of Lieutenant [F. A.] Habersham, a gallant, brave, and accomplished officer, who fell while courageously defending this position. Captain Carlton left his position only when the enemy had gained so far to the left as to be hid from view by the inequalities of the hill, and he was in imminent danger of being flanked. Both batteries were subjected to heavy and continuous fire from artillery during the whole time of their occupying their positions, much intensified after the storming of Mayre's Hill commenced. The infantry had fallen back some time before our positions were left. These two batteries brought up the rear. I desired to bring Captain Carlton's battery to the Telegraph road, in order to open fire upon the enemy from that point, which is near the pump at Leach's house. A line of battle was then formed at that place, and Captain Carlton placed in position, supported by General Barksdale's brigade. His artillery continued to engage the enemy (now ad-

vanced several hundred yards in rear of Lee's Hill) and a battery at the little brick house in rear of Howison's house until his ammunition was exhausted. He dispersed the enemy to the right and left, and checked his advance effectually. He then withdrew down the Telegraph road to Cox's house.

During the engagement at the pump, Captain Carlton lost 1 man killed and 8 wounded, and 1 wheel to gun-carriage torn to pieces.

During the whole day, including these, there were 1 killed, 10 wounded, and 1 horse killed and 2 wounded. A few others of the men were struck, but not hurt. The judgment, courage, gallantry, and good conduct of the officers and men of both batteries deserve the especial mention of their commanding officer.

Captain Fraser's battery occupied its position early the next morning after the enemy were driven from Marye's Heights, and Captain Carlton was placed in position to take part in the fight that evening. Neither of the batteries was engaged.

I desire to call attention to an act of coolness and bravery on the part of Private Richard W. Saye, of Carlton's battery. A shell burst near the battery, the fuse still burning. His attention was called to it by Lieutenant [Thomas A.] Murray, commanding piece. He immediately threw it off, thereby doubtless saving the lives of several of his comrades, as the shell exploded just as it reached the ditch below the parapet.

I submit with my report the reports of Captains Carlton and Fraser.

The temporary occupation by the enemy of Marye's Hill and the heights to the right of the Telegraph road is admitted by Yankee accounts to have cost 1,000 men. The people of Fredericksburg estimate their loss as high as 2,000 killed and wounded. This loss was chiefly in front of Lee's Hill and Carlton's battery. This latter loss was inflicted entirely by artillery.

I also have the honor to transmit the report of Captain [E. S.] McCarthy, and will transmit the report of Captain [B. C.] Manly as soon as received. Major [S. P.] Hamilton accompanied and commanded these two batteries of my battalion. They acted immediately under the eye of Major-General McLaws. All verbal reports concur in testifying to the coolness, gallantry, eminent good conduct, and efficient service of the officers and men of both of these batteries.

I desire to call attention to the gallant conduct and energy and efficiency of Lieutenant [C.] Grattan, my ordnance officer. My thanks are also due to Captain [W. T.] Hardy, assistant quartermaster, who, in addition to his regular duties, assisted most efficiently in supplying ordnance to the batteries near Fredericksburg.

I will transmit Major Hamilton's report as soon as received.

HENRY COALTER CABELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, McLaws' Division.

No. 321.

Report of Maj. S. P. Hamilton, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

MAY 15, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor herein to make my official report of the action of the batteries under my command in the

recent engagements near Chancellorsville and Salem Church. It will not be necessary for me to give a detailed account of these occurrences, as they were all transacted under the eye of Major-General McLaws, commanding the division. I shall state them as succinctly as possible, referring to the reports of the captains.

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock on the morning of Wednesday, April 29, in considerable force, and it was supposed would make an attack on our right flank. Colonel [H. C.] Cabell, the commanding officer, being temporarily absent on this day, I placed Captain [E. S.] McCarthy's battery in position on the extreme right of the hills occupied by the division, Captain [John C.] Fraser being already at Lee's Hill with three guns. Captain [B. C.] Manly and Captain [Henry H.] Carlton were held in reserve, having only just arrived from winter quarters.

On Thursday evening, the 30th, I received orders to march with the division up the Plank road to meet the main body of the enemy, lately crossed at Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan, and menacing our left flank. Constituting my command were the batteries of Captains Manly and McCarthy.

We took up the line of march at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, May 1, and arrived at the intrenchments just beyond Salem Church, where the division took position for a very short time. We were then ordered to advance to the front. Upon going forward, I found Captain [T. C.] Jordan, of Colonel Alexander's battalion, engaging the advance guard of the enemy, rapidly retiring before our forces. We pressed on, and night brought us to McGee's Hill, in sight of Chancellorsville.

Early in the morning the two batteries were placed in position on the left of the turnpike, relieving Major [W. J.] Pegram, whose batteries were very much disabled by the blowing up of caissons. We commenced firing about 10 o'clock, and continued at intervals during the day. We resumed fire early the next morning, and continued until the close of the battle and its successful and glorious termination. Captain McCarthy's position was changed during this morning from the left of the road down to a white house on the right, having, by this change, a fuller view of the lines and batteries of the enemy.

The enemy having massed his troops in and about Chancellorsville, and having planted his guns behind works looking to the main attack from our left, the batteries under my command had a most complete enfilade fire, and did most excellent service.

The battle of Chancellorsville was scarcely over when information was received that the enemy had taken Marye's and the other hills, and were advancing on our rear. The division was ordered, with General Mahone's brigade, to march to the relief of General Wilcox, gallantly confronting General Sedgwick's corps with his brigade alone at Salem Church, on the Plank road. Without halting, the troops were immediately formed in line of battle, and commenced the engagement. Captain Manly with his battery took the best position that the hurry of the moment would allow, and commenced firing. His ammunition, however, being nearly exhausted, I ordered him to reserve his fire for any advance of the infantry. Captain McCarthy was also placed in position, with like instructions for the same reasons.

On May 4, Major-General Early, having taken back the positions in rear of Fredericksburg, advanced on the rear of General Sedgwick. I placed two 6-pounders in position with General Mahone, under command of Lieutenant [R. M.] Anderson, Captain McCarthy, with the rifled section, being with Colonel Alexander's battalion. He, in conjunction with his colleagues, engaged the enemy's batteries across the

Rappahannock; with what effect, I refer you to Captain McCarthy's report. Captain Manly was sent with General Wilcox, and at night shelled the retreating forces of General Sedgwick, at Banks' Ford, with great effect. I am sorry the illness of this officer prevents his making a report, to which I might refer.

I commend to the especial notice of the commanding general the conduct of Captains Manly and McCarthy, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of both these batteries. Lieutenant [J. J.] Powell, of Captain Manly's battery, in the engagement at Salem Church, was dangerously wounded. Lieutenant [C.] Grattan, ordnance officer, performed his very arduous duties with the greatest zeal and efficiency, and is worthy of especial praise.

I call the attention of the commanding general to the new ammunition furnished from the Ordnance Department at Richmond. The fuses with the McAvoy fuse-igniter have been demonstrated to be a perfect success. In a moment, by this most ingenious invention, from a most disheartening inferiority to the enemy in point of ammunition, we have been raised to a superiority even more decided. If possible, no other fuses should ever be used.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

S. P. HAMILTON,
Major of Artillery, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 322.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Carlton, Troup (Georgia) Artillery.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: Being called upon by you for an official report of my command, so far as connected with the late engagements around and in front of Fredericksburg, I respectfully submit the following:

By order, left our camp, near Chesterfield, Va., April 29; proceeded at once to Fredericksburg; reached the front April 30, reporting for further orders.

Two Parrott guns were placed in position early on morning of 1st instant in the work on our lines opposite Deep Run, where the enemy had crossed, and it was supposed would cross other troops if our position was attacked. This position being on the right of General Barksdale's command, a third Parrott gun was at the same time posted in a work in rear of Howison's house, the fourth (a 12-pounder howitzer) being held in reserve near by.

These positions were respectively held until 11 a. m. of the 2d instant, when I was ordered to withdraw my guns to the pump at Leach's house, on Telegraph road, nothing worthy of note transpiring during the occupancy of these positions, the enemy making no demonstrations of an attack. About 5 p. m. of same day, our infantry being withdrawn, the enemy were discovered advancing upon our lines from Deep Run. My battery was immediately returned to the position left in the forenoon—all four pieces. No firing was done, our skirmishers being so far in our front as to prevent our so doing. Night coming on, enemy ceased to advance. We remained in position during night.

Early on following morning, the enemy having crossed his forces and attacking General Early's line immediately on my right, my battery was actively engaged upon their infantry column and a battery at Ferneyhough's house, and with considerable effect, thereby aiding in twice repulsing them, exploding one of their caissons and doing them much damage. They for awhile ceased firing. The enemy then attacking Marye's Heights (that on the right proving only a feint), our attention was turned in that direction, and upon the columns of infantry advancing in front of Lee's Heights. From the confusion produced in their ranks, and from the advantageous fire we had upon them (they being in fair range of all my guns), much harm must have been done them. Soon—the enemy having forced Marye's Heights, and having gained so far to our left as to be unable to use our guns upon him, and likely to be cut off, having no immediate infantry support—were ordered to fall back to the pump at Leach's house. Then took position, supported by General Barksdale's brigade, and engaged their line of battle (now advanced in rear of Lee's Heights) and a battery at the little brick house in rear of Howison's Hill. We here continued to engage the enemy until all my ammunition was fired, checking his advance effectually. I then withdrew down the Telegraph road to Cox's house. There remained until the following day, when we were again ordered up (the enemy being driven from Fredericksburg heights), and took position upon a hill in rear of Guest's house, but were not engaged. Remained here until night, and after battle ceased we were again ordered to our former position upon the lines in front of Fredericksburg, and there remained on picket until 9th instant, when we were ordered back to camp.

During our engagement, the following casualties were sustained in my command: Killed, 1; wounded, 10; 1 horse killed, 2 wounded; 1 wheel to gun-carriage torn to pieces.

While all of my command, both officers and men, behaved with such coolness, gallantry, and discretion as to deserve commendation, yet I would beg especially to call attention to an act of coolness and bravery on the part of Private Richard W. Saye, of my company. A shell being thrown at our work, and so striking as to remain (fuse still burning) on parapet, his attention was called to it by Lieutenant [Thomas A.] Murray, commanding piece. He immediately seized it and threw it off, thereby doubtless saving the lives of several of his comrades in arms, as the shell exploded just as it reached the ditch below.

The above report respectfully submitted to the commanding officer.

I am, respectfully,

H. H. CARLTON,
Captain, Commanding Troup Artillery, Cabell's Battalion.

Colonel [H. C.] CABELL,
Commanding Battalion Artillery, McLaws' Division.

No. 323.

Report of Capt. John C. Fraser, Georgia Battery.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
May 19, 1863.

COLONEL: I arrived here from Richmond on the afternoon of April 30, and found the guns of my battery occupying the same position

which they did during the engagement of December 18 last. I remained in this position on Lee's Hill until Saturday evening at dusk, when I was ordered by General Pendleton to withdraw my guns and retire by the Telegraph road toward Guiney's Station, the infantry having at the same time been withdrawn. I had reached a point on the Telegraph road opposite General McLaws' headquarters, when the order was countermanded, and I was instructed to resume my previous position, with the exception of my 10-pounder Parrott, which I was ordered to place in the main earthwork on Lee's Hill, immediately upon the right of my old position.

This disposition having been made, I remained there without interruption from the enemy until Sunday at —— a. m., when they opened a heavy artillery fire upon my position, at the same time making a demonstration with a large force in my front. Several of the enemy's batteries were brought up in the low grounds and opened upon us a heavy and well-directed fire. My orders were not to fire upon these batteries, though they were in easy rifle range.

About —— a. m. their infantry moved up in large force, with a strong line of skirmishers in front, and drove in our line of skirmishers. The enemy's skirmishers occupied Jones' house, just beyond Howison's barn, and I then directed several shells to be fired from each of my two rifled pieces. One or two shells passed through the house, but, as the fuses were defective, did not explode. As soon as the main line of the enemy reached within 1,500 yards of my works, I ordered my gunners to commence firing upon them with shell and spherical case. This fire was kept up slowly and with good execution, as the enemy were advancing with great caution.

In a short time after my firing commenced, Marye's Hill was occupied by the enemy, and, with the consent of General Barksdale, I opened fire upon that hill with my left piece, a 12-pounder howitzer. I fired upon Marye's Hill until the enemy came within canister range, when all my guns were directed upon them immediately in my front. They continued to advance with great caution, being frequently checked by my fire. I continued firing until I had exhausted all of my canister, and commenced using shell as solid shot against their lines. Soon, however, I found they were coming up on my left flank, and I could no longer bring my guns to bear upon those in my front, they having gained the protection of Lee's Hill. I then gave the order to retire, and while Lieut. F. A. Habersham was superintending this movement he was killed by a shell, which carried away the entire back of his head. The loss of Lieutenant Habersham is a severe one to my command. He was a gallant, cool, and brave officer, and as a gentleman had no superior.

Previous to the order to retire, the limber of my howitzer was blown up, and I was obliged to take that from the caisson, thereby losing a portion of it. I recovered, however, this portion of the caisson on Monday, the 4th.

Sergt. Hugh Young and Private George A. McCall were both wounded during the engagement, the former severely in the shoulder by a piece of shell, and the latter slightly in the leg by a ball. They both behaved with great coolness, remaining at their post until the battery retired.

Privates [John] Flemming and [G. D.] Buckley were both captured by the enemy, and through their own fault. Corpls. James Quinley and Alexander Campbell, gunners, displayed unusual coolness and skill in the management of their respective pieces. I had 5 horses killed and disabled while retiring from my position.

On Monday, the 4th, after our troops had retaken the hills, I was

ordered back to my old position, where I remained until Friday evening, the 8th, when I was relieved, by order of General Pendleton, by a battery from Colonel [A. S.] Cutts' battalion.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. FRASER,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Col. H. C. CABELL,
Commanding Artillery, McLaws' Division.

No. 324.

Report of Capt. E. S. McCarthy, First Howitzer Company, Virginia Artillery.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *May* 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the late battles:

On the morning of April 29, I was ordered to take position on the heights to the right of the Telegraph road, where I remained until the morning of the 30th. I was then ordered to Chancellorsville, and took position on the line on May 2, and opened upon the enemy, silencing their guns after an hour's firing. At about 4 p. m. I opened again. The enemy having increased their force of artillery, we met with only a partial success. The enemy soon after discovering that our skirmishers had been withdrawn, pressed smartly to our front. We were then ordered to withdraw, which was done. Soon after, my 6-pounders were ordered to the front, and remained in position, and were joined the following morning by my rifled pieces, which soon after opened upon the enemy with great effect.

Later in the day, I was ordered up in the immediate rear of our skirmishers, and opened upon the enemy's rear with telling effect, adding much to their confusion and rout. In the afternoon, I was ordered with the division to move to the brick church, where I took position under a heavy artillery and musketry fire, with orders to fire upon the advancing infantry. The enemy not advancing, I was not engaged any further that day.

The next day (the 4th), I was placed in position on the extreme left of our line, to engage the enemy's batteries on the opposite side of the river. This engagement would have been a complete success had the men of the other batteries around me remained at their posts; but they failing to do so, the enemy concentrated their fire upon my two pieces, the men of which remained gallantly at their posts, contending with three batteries, and, when ordered to cease firing, remained at their pieces, ready and willing to renew the engagement when ordered.

On the morning of the 5th, being ordered to report to General Kershaw, I moved with his brigade, and took position, with my limber chests filled with canister only, the officers and men still willing, under all of their fatigue, to do their whole duty and suffer anything necessary to drive the hated enemy from our soil.

On the morning of the 6th, the enemy having withdrawn, I was ordered back to my old camp. The 6-pounders were under fire all of the time, the officers and men of the section behaving with their accustomed gallantry.

The day of 6-pounders being passed, I would respectfully recommend that they be replaced by 3-inch rifled guns, thus giving me a uniform battery.

I would not close this report without attesting the gallantry of all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men whom I have the honor to command.

I have to record the loss of Privates [T. W.] Barksdale and [N. W.] Selden, thus adding two names to that long and bright list of martyrs who have so willingly given up their lives for the liberty and honor of their beloved country. Privates [R. W.] Royall and [G. P.] Richardson were wounded while standing manfully at their posts. Gunners [Allan] Morton and [J. P.] Yancy gave fresh evidence of their skill in handling their guns, and by their accurate gunnery added greatly to the demoralization of the enemy.

With the highest regard, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

E. S. McCARTHY,
Captain First Howitzer Company.

Col. H. C. CABELL.

No. 325.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding division.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
June 6, 1863.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division under my command during the late engagements along the Rappahannock:

Before April 29, the brigades were posted as follows: Mahone's and Posey's, at United States Ford; Wilcox's, at Banks' Ford; Perry's, near the Old Mine road, about 3 miles west of Fredericksburg; and Wright's, at Massaponax Church.

On the morning of April 29, when the enemy crossed the river at the mouth of Deep Run, Wright's brigade was brought up from Massaponax Church, and placed to the left and rear of Major-General Early's position.

Later in the day it was ordered to take post near Perry's brigade, and at dark the latter was moved to the river, to relieve such of the troops of McLaws' division as were on duty above Fredericksburg and opposite Falmouth.

About 9 p. m. the same day, I received orders from the commanding general to repair to Chancellorsville, and to make such a disposition of the two brigades (Mahone's and Posey's) which had been posted at United States Ford as to check the advance of the enemy, who had crossed the Rappahannock at the fords above the Rapidan, and were approaching Ely's and Germanna Fords on the latter river. I proceeded to obey these directions, and ordered Brigadier-General Wright to move his brigade to Chancellorsville.

Upon arriving at Chancellorsville at midnight, I found that Brigadier-

* A similar report, but omitting special mention of officers, is on file, under date of May 7.

General Mahone had already occupied that place with the troops from United States Ford, having left a regiment from his own and five companies of the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, from Posey's brigade, to hold the ford as long as possible. I learned also that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords, capturing, after a very obstinate resistance, the greater part of a working party and picket which had been stationed at the latter place. After consultation with Brigadier-Generals Mahone and Posey, and an examination of the position at Chancellorsville, I decided upon falling back from that place to the point on the Plank road at which the Old Mine road crosses it, and this was done early on the morning of April 30, Wright's brigade, which had arrived at daylight, and the force which had been left at United States Ford, being withdrawn at the same time. Wright's and Posey's brigades retired from Chancellorsville by the Plank road, and Mahone's by the old turnpike. While they were moving off, and before the pickets had been called in, the cavalry of the enemy, under cover of fog and rain, dashed upon the picket on the Ely's Ford road and captured a part of one company. They subsequently attacked the rear guard of Mahone's brigade, but were so effectually repulsed that we were no further annoyed by them during the movement.

Upon arriving at the intersection of the Old Mine and Plank roads, I met Col. W. P. Smith, chief engineer Army of Northern Virginia, and Captain [S. R.] Johnston, of the Engineer Corps, who had been sent by the commanding general to examine the position and establish a line of intrenchments. The work of intrenching was commenced immediately after the line had been selected, and was continued with great diligence and activity throughout that day, the night following, and the early part of the next morning.

During the day there were occasional skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry, who had followed from Chancellorsville. In the afternoon Colonel [T. H.] Owen, commanding Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, joined me with his regiment, and threw out pickets to the front and upon each flank.

A little before sunrise on May 1, Major-General McLaws, having come up with his division, strengthened the force immediately in front, and secured our right flank by occupying the trenches along Mott's Run. At 8 a. m. Lieutenant-General Jackson arrived. By his orders the work on the trenches was discontinued, and the troops were put in readiness for an advance, Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, which had been left above Fredericksburg, being at the same time ordered to join their division. The advance commenced at 11 a. m., Mahone's brigade, with [Tyler C.] Jordan's battery, of [E. P.] Alexander's battalion, leading the movement on the old turnpike, and Wright's and Posey's brigades, with the other batteries of Alexander's battalion, leading on the Plank road. Colonel Owen's regiment of cavalry was employed reconnoitering these roads and others diverging from them. When the troops on the Plank road had advanced about 2 miles, the enemy was discovered in considerable force. They opened on us with artillery, and seemed determined to resist our farther progress. Brigadier-General Wright was directed to follow with his brigade the line of the unfinished Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, to threaten their right and to compel them to fall back. This was executed with spirit and rapidity, and the enemy fell back with precipitation before our advance, which was resumed soon afterward. General Wright continued to follow the line of the railroad without opposition until he arrived at the Catherine (or Welford's) Furnace, where he had a sharp encounter with a supe-

rior force of the enemy. Darkness put a stop to this conflict, without any decided results having been attained, and at 11 o'clock at night, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Jackson, he returned to the Plank road, along which Posey's brigade had in the meantime advanced to within a short distance of the enemy's intrenchments around Chancellorsville. Mahone's brigade had in like manner fought its way along the old turnpike to a point about 1 mile from Chancellorsville. Wilcox's and Perry's brigades, in coming up from Fredericksburg, had been directed to follow the old turnpike, and during the afternoon had co-operated with McLaws' division.

A little before daylight on May 2, Wilcox's brigade was ordered to resume the position at Banks' Ford from which it had been withdrawn.

The night of the 1st and morning of May 2 passed quietly. At 7 a. m. Posey's brigade moved a little to the rear of the line of battle, having been relieved by that of Brigadier-General Thomas. When Lieutenant-General Jackson's command moved against the enemy's right, the position immediately on the left of the Plank road which had been held by a part of his troops was taken by Wright's brigade. At midday the enemy appeared in some force at the furnace. Posey's brigade was sent to dislodge him, and was soon engaged in a warm skirmish with him. The increasing numbers of the enemy made it necessary to move Wright's brigade to the support of Posey's, and Mahone's was at the same time moved over from the old turnpike to the position just left by Wright's. Posey's brigade gallantly maintained its position against great odds, and checked the farther advance of the enemy. Perry's brigade rejoined me at dark. During the night, Posey's brigade constructed a line of breastworks.

At daylight on the 3d, Perry's brigade was directed to gain the Catharpin road and move toward the furnace.

At sunrise, when it was supposed that General Perry had had time to reach the vicinity of the furnace, General Posey's skirmishers were pushed forward toward it, and it was discovered that the enemy had retired. Soon afterward, in obedience to the directions of the commanding general, my whole force was advanced toward Chancellorsville, Mahone's brigade having its right on the Plank road, and Wright's, Posey's, and Perry's successively forming a line of battle on the left of and nearly perpendicular to that portion of the Plank road between us and Chancellorsville. The troops pressed forward with spirited impetuosity and with as much rapidity as was permitted by the dense thickets and tangled abatis through which they were obliged to force their way. After a short and sharp encounter, they drove the enemy from his intrenchments. Wright's brigade was the first to reach Chancellorsville, at which place it captured a large number of prisoners. The other brigades coming up immediately afterward, the division was placed in line along the old turnpike to the east of Chancellorsville.

A little after midday, Mahone's brigade was detached, by order of the commanding general, to operate with McLaws' division against the enemy, who were then reported to be moving from Fredericksburg up the Plank road. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I proceeded, in obedience to instructions, with Wright's, Perry's, and Posey's brigades, to the River road, below United States Ford, to watch that road, and to threaten the enemy's communications and his line of retreat from Chancellorsville. Major [R. A.] Hardaway, with fourteen pieces of rifled artillery, was attached to my command. Upon arriving at the River road, I found the enemy strongly posted on Mine Run, and when I had com-

pleted a reconnaissance of his position, it was too late to effect anything that evening.

Captain Johnston, of the Engineer Corps, who accompanied me, having discovered large parks of the enemy's wagons and the camps of some of his troops on the opposite side of the river, Major Hardaway was directed to post his guns at daybreak on the 4th at a point indicated by Captain Johnston, and to open a hot fire upon the parks and camps. This was executed as directed, and, I believe, with good effect.

Soon afterward our skirmishers were pushed forward, with orders to drive back those of the enemy, and to discover his position and strength. This was accomplished without delay, the enemy being found in force fortifying a high ridge between Mine Run and the road connecting United States Ford and Chancellorsville. Just at this time, I received orders to march with my division toward Fredericksburg and report to Major-General McLaws, at Salem Church, on the Plank road, being relieved from duty at this point by General Heth's command. I arrived at Salem Church with my command at 11 a. m., and reported, as directed, to Major-General McLaws.

At 12 m., in obedience to the directions of the commanding general, my division was placed in line of battle on the left of Major-General Early's, which was occupying Marye's Hill and the heights extending west from Fredericksburg. The general direction of the enemy's line was parallel with the Plank road. At 6 p. m., the signal to advance being given, Early's division and my own marched rapidly upon the enemy's position, and drove him from it without much trouble, meeting with but slight resistance. Wright's brigade advanced with great intrepidity across a wheat field, under a hot fire of grape, and drove one of the enemy's batteries from its position. The enemy retreated toward Banks' Ford, and was followed closely as long as there was light enough to continue the pursuit. At daylight on the 5th, reconnoitering parties discovered that he had disappeared from our side of the river.

At 4 p. m. I received orders to return with my command to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, and at dark I halted the head of the column 1 mile from that place, Wilcox's and Wright's brigades lying in bivouac on the Catharpin road; Mahone's, Perry's, and Posey's on the Plank road.

At 8 a. m. on the 6th, the division was moved forward to a position at the junction of the Ely's Ford and United States Ford roads. At 11 a. m., in obedience to the orders of the commanding general, I marched toward Fredericksburg, and in the afternoon returned to the position which had been occupied by the division previously to these operations. Wilcox's and Mahone's brigades, after being detached from my command, participated in the fight at Salem Church.

I cannot too highly commend the gallant conduct of the division which I had the honor and good fortune to command. Where all performed their duty with so much zeal and courage, it is almost impossible to make a distinction; but Brigadier-General Posey and his brave, untiring, persevering Mississippians seem to me to deserve especial notice. Their steadiness at the furnace on Saturday evening, when pressed by greatly superior numbers, saved our army from great peril, while their chivalrous charge upon the trenches on Sunday contributed largely to the successes of that day. After three days and nights of incessant occupation, Saturday night was again passed by them in hard work upon intrenchments in front of the furnace, while the others had an opportunity to take some rest.

But it would be doing injustice to Brigadier-General Wilcox to pass unnoticed his own gallant conduct and that of his troops at Salem Church, where they bore almost the whole brunt of the enemy's onset, and successfully repelled it; to Brigadier-General Mahone, to omit to mention his bold, skillful, and successful management, so well seconded by his brave Virginians; to Brigadier-General Wright and his high-spirited, fearless Georgians, whose attack at the furnace on the evening of the 1st, and whose unflinching advance against the enemy's guns under a heavy fire of grape on the evening of the 4th, excited the admiration of all who saw them; and to Brigadier-General Perry and his heroic little band of Floridians, who showed a courage as intrepid as that of any others in their assault upon the enemy in his intrenchments on the 3d, and in their subsequent advance upon Chancellorsville.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John J.] Garnett and Majors [R. A.] Hardaway and [Charles] Richardson, commanders of artillery, distinguished themselves by their activity, skill, and courage.

I beg leave also to mention the meritorious services and general good conduct of the members of my staff—Majs. T. S. Mills and R. P. Duncan, assistant adjutant and inspector generals; Lieuts. William McWillie and S. D. Shannon, aides-de-camp, and Messrs. R. D. Spann, James G. Spann, and E. J. Means, volunteer aides-de-camp.

Capt. E. N. Thurston, ordnance officer; Surgs. J. McF. Gaston and H. D. Fraser; Maj. J. A. Johnston, chief quartermaster, and Maj. William C. Wingfield, chief commissary of the division, rendered valuable services by their careful and unremitting attention to their duties.

The reports of the brigade and artillery battalion commanders are herewith respectfully submitted.

The loss of the division in these operations was: Killed, 186; wounded, 1,049; missing, 210. Total, 1,445.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
A. A. and I. G. and Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

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HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
May 18, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the flag of the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Regiment. This flag was not actually taken in battle, but was found by General Wilcox's brigade in the river at the point where the enemy had their bridges down.

I also forward another flag, which seems to have been an electioneering flag of the Whig party, used some years ago. It was found on the front of the Fourteenth Alabama, when facing the enemy at the Birch Church. Probably it was taken by the enemy from some house in the vicinity.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Army Corps.

Return of Casualties in Anderson's Division at the battle of Chancellorsville.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Wilcox's brigade:								
8th Alabama	1	6	1	44	.....	4	56	Capt. Robert A. McCrary.
9th Alabama	.....	23	2	87	.....	1	113	
10th Alabama	1	16	3	52	1	27	100	Lieut. M. J. T. Harper.
11th Alabama	1	14	6	70	.....	24	115	Lieut. O. L. Strudwick.
14th Alabama	2	8	9	98	1	33	151	Lieuts. H. M. Cox and M. L. Bankston.
Total	5	67	21	351	2	89	535	
Mahone's brigade:								
6th Virginia	1	7	1	32	1	5	47	
12th Virginia	.....	5	2	29	2	48	86	
16th Virginia	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	18	
41st Virginia	2	4	3	20	.....	.....	29	
61st Virginia	.....	4	5	25	.....	3	37	
Total	3	21	12	122	3	56	217	
Posey's brigade:								
12th Mississippi	.....	3	4	34	1	22	64	
16th Mississippi	.....	22	6	51	2	23	104	
19th Mississippi	.....	6	2	37	1	5	51	
48th Mississippi	.....	10	2	48	1	10	71	
Total	.....	41	14	170	5	60	290	
Wright's brigade:								
3d Georgia	.....	10	7	122	.....	.....	139	
22d Georgia	1	4	1	53	.....	.....	59	Capt. F. M. Heath.
48th Georgia	2	5	4	61	.....	.....	72	Capt. W. N. Kendrick and Lieut. W. A. Spier.
2d Georgia Battalion	.....	3	.....	23	.....	.....	26	
Total	3	22	12	259	.....	.....	296	
Perry's brigade:								
2d Florida	1	2	5	27	.....	.....	35	Lieut. W. B. Butler; Capt. W. H. H. Rodgers died of wounds.
5th Florida	1	7	1	19	.....	.....	28	Lieut. John G. Ranlerson.
8th Florida	.....	10	3	33	.....	.....	46	
Total	2	19	9	79	.....	.....	109	
Grand total	13	170	68	981	10	205	1,447	

No. 326.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S BRIGADE,
Near Salem Church, Va., May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my brigade in the recent engagements with the enemy in this vicinity, commencing on the 1st and ending on the 5th instant:

On the 29th ultimo, orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice, it being known that the enemy were advancing in heavy force from the direction of Chancellorsville.

The following day artillery was heard at intervals in that vicinity, and on the next (the 1st instant) the brigade moved under orders up the

Plank road, and soon came within hearing of musketry. Arriving at the intersection of the Plank road and the old turnpike, the command followed the latter, and it was not long till they came under a distant artillery fire, our troops being at the time engaged skirmishing with the enemy, about 1 mile off. Having reported to General McLaws, commanding on this road, the brigade was ordered to the right, on the Mine road, and a battery was directed to be posted with the view of engaging one of the enemy's, then sweeping with its fire the old turnpike. [John W.] Lewis' battery, attached to my command, was soon in position. The enemy, however, ceasing to fire, the brigade was formed in line on the right of General Perry's brigade, and this on the right of General Wofford's. This brought my command to occupy in part a line of rifle-pits running from Banks' Ford to within a few hundred yards of the Mine road.

At 6.30 p. m. orders were received to advance to the front. This forward movement was continued, though with much difficulty, owing to the densely thick forest, till the darkness of the night rendered it impracticable to go farther. The command was halted near Duerson's Mills, on Mott's Run, three-fourths of a mile from the Rappahannock, and, having established pickets in our front and on our flanks, the command bivouacked for the night. Two companies were ordered out on patrol, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the enemy occupied the River road near Decker's house, and, if not, to communicate with our pickets, left near Banks' Ford. The enemy were found not to occupy the River road. The companies, returning, captured 3 Federal soldiers, making their way, so they stated, to the United States Ford.

At 10 p. m. orders were received to return to the old turnpike, and halt for the remainder of the night in rear and near the advanced troops on that road. This point was reached near 2.30 a. m., and soon after orders came to return to Banks' Ford, and to hold it at all hazards, it being reported that the enemy were in force there and threatened to cross. The ford was reached at daylight; the command had thus been on the march the entire night.

The 2d instant, the brigade remained near Banks' Ford. Large bodies of the enemy's infantry and artillery were seen moving up on the opposite side of the river. Artillery was also heard in the direction of Chancellorsville. Strong pickets were kept up during the night near the ford.

Having visited my line of pickets on the morning of the 3d instant, I found that the enemy had reduced very much (apparently) his force. The sentinels on post had their haversacks on, a thing unusual. This induced me to believe that much of the force from Banks' Ford had been sent to Chancellorsville, and, having been ordered the day before by the commanding general to leave a small force to watch the ford if in my judgment I was satisfied that the enemy did not intend to cross, and then move up the Plank road, reporting the fact to him, I relieved my pickets, being convinced, as stated, that the enemy had removed most of his forces from Banks' Ford and did not intend crossing there. Leaving only about 50 men and two pieces of artillery to guard Banks' Ford, my command was being formed to march to Chancellorsville, when one of my pickets (infantry) came running from the canal in front of Dr. Taylor's to report to me that the enemy were advancing up the road between the canal and the river. Hurrying rapidly to the canal, I saw the enemy advancing on the direct road from Fredericksburg, three regiments being seen, the leading one not more than 1,000 yards distant. Gathering in my pickets along the canal and at the dam above Taylor's—in all less than 20 men—they were deployed as skirmishers on

the crest of the hill in front of Dr. Taylor's, and near the canal. Two rifled pieces of [Frank] Huger's battery, already prepared to move to Chancellorsville, were ordered into position in the battery across the road from Taylor's.

While these dispositions were being made, our infantry were seen taking position in the rifle-pits near Stansbury's house. Huger's two rifled pieces, being now in position, opened with a fire of shell upon the enemy, who had halted in the road upon the display of our skirmishers. The advanced one of these regiments moved down the river in front of Falmouth, and sought shelter from our artillery fire in the rifle-pits along the river; the other two regiments remained in the road, lying down, the stone knolls on either side of which gave good protection. The enemy being so easily checked by the display of such a small force on our side, I was induced to believe that it was only a demonstration to keep us near Fredericksburg and prevent re-enforcements from going to Chancellorsville. Seeing a group of officers near Stansbury's house, I rode to them, and met Generals Barksdale and Hays. The former informed me that the enemy were in considerable force in and below Fredericksburg (this was the first intimation I had of the fact), and expressed some anxiety as to his right flank, and said that he should have re enforcements. I now determined not to move my command up the road until I knew definitely the intention of the enemy, and ordered them in the ravine opposite Dr. Taylor's, where they would be near and yet out of sight. I now rode to the vicinity of the Marye house, to see and confer with General Barksdale. While near the house, I saw great numbers of the enemy in Fredericksburg, and a battery in the street running near the cemetery was firing occasional shots at a battery of ours to the left of the Plank road. I returned to my command without seeing General Barksdale, and, on my return, saw several regiments of the enemy's infantry moving out of the upper edge of the town. I had been with my command but a few minutes when one of General Barksdale's staff reported to me that the general was hard pressed, and wanted me to send him a regiment. I instantly ordered the Tenth Alabama to move in the direction of the Marye house, and rode rapidly in that direction myself, and when in the open field and high ground between Stansbury's and the Plank road, saw Hays' brigade moving over in the direction of the Plank road. This I supposed to be for the support of General Barksdale, but upon inquiry from one of Hays' regiments learned that the enemy had taken Marye's Hill and a portion of two of Barksdale's regiments, and that Hays' brigade was falling back to the Telegraph road. Soon a courier from General Barksdale confirmed this report, and with a suggestion from General Barksdale that I also had better fall back to the Telegraph road. On the left of the Plank road the ground in rear of Marye's Hill is higher, and overlooks and commands well that hill. Believing that my own and Hays' brigade could form in line, extending from near Stansbury's house along the crests of the hills toward the Plank road, and contest the field at least for a time successfully with the enemy, I asked General Hays not to cross the Plank road, but to remain with me. This he declined doing, having been ordered to fall back to the Telegraph road, and was soon out of sight.

Thus far I have given a simple narrative of incidents as they occurred. Finding myself alone on the left of the Plank road, with the enemy in full view on the crests of the first range of hills in rear of Fredericksburg, and with three times my own force clearly seen and in line, I felt it a duty to delay the enemy as much as possible in his ad-

vance, and to endeavor to check him all that I could should he move forward on the Plank road. With this view, I formed my brigade promptly in line along the crests of the hills running near Stansbury's house, at right angles to the Plank road. Two rifled pieces of Lewis' battery were placed in position to the rear of the left of my line, and two slightly in front of my right, which rested some 500 or 600 yards in front of Guest's house. Skirmishers were thrown forward, covering my entire front. As soon as the four pieces of artillery were in position, they opened fire upon the enemy's lines, some 800 or 900 yards to the front. This held the enemy in check for some time. At length they deployed skirmishers to the front and began to advance. This was slow, and, delayed by frequent halts, they seemed reluctant to advance. The enemy now brought a six-gun battery to the front on the left of the Plank road, not far from Marye's house, and opened with a fire of shells upon my line. The enemy's skirmishers now advanced and engaged ours, not nearer, however, than 350 or 400 yards, their solid lines remaining some distance behind the skirmishers. The enemy's battery having fired for some time, both the skirmishers and lines in rear advanced. They had also moved by a flank across the Plank road, and it was reported to me that they were moving up on the far side of the road, and were on a line with my right flank. The artillery was now directed to withdraw; then the skirmishers rejoined their regiments, and all moved to the rear on the River road, half a mile in rear of Dr. Taylor's, where they were halted for a few minutes.

In this affair with the enemy, Lieutenant [A.] Barksdale, of Lewis' battery, received a severe wound in the shoulder from a piece of shell; 3 infantry killed, and 18 or 20 wounded by skirmishers.

From this slight affair with the enemy, I felt confident, if forced to retire along the Plank road, that I could do so without precipitancy, and that ample time could be given for re-enforcements to reach us from Chancellorsville; and, moreover, I believed that, should the enemy pursue, he could be attacked in rear by General Early, re-enforced by Generals Hays and Barksdale. I now directed Major [C. R.] Collins, [Fifteenth] Virginia Cavalry, who was with me with some 40 or 50 men, to move over to the Plank road slightly in rear of Downman's, and, dismounting a part of his men in rear of a thicket of pine, to deploy them to the right and left of the road as skirmishers. The command then moved on to the red church (Salem Church), on the Plank road. The enemy followed up the Plank road, and halted when the skirmishers of Major Collins were seen by them. Having examined the ground near the toll-gate, I determined to make a short stand there. My brigade was then moved back in line from Salem Church, and halted in rear of the gate. Two rifled pieces were placed in the road, and we waited the approach of the enemy. They were soon heard to fire on Major Collins' skirmishers (who retired after a short skirmish), and at length appeared in lines preceded by skirmishers. Major Collins' men now retired to the rear, and skirmishers were deployed from the regiments to their front. Our artillery opened fire upon the enemy's advancing lines. This caused a halt, and a slight fire ensued between the skirmishers. The enemy now brought up artillery, and began a brisk shelling of our lines. At this time Major [James M.] Goggin, assistant adjutant-general to General McLaws, reported to me that General McLaws had sent three brigades to my support, and that they would soon arrive. These brigades were directed to be halted in rear of the church, and out of view of the enemy.

In this affair with the enemy, Lieutenant [James S.] Cobbs, of Lewis'

battery, received a severe wound in the arm, rendering it impossible to command his pieces longer. They were then ordered to the rear.

Three of the infantry were killed and 15 wounded.

My command was now ordered back to the church.

The conduct of my men during all this time was such as I knew it would be, leaving nothing to be desired, and I felt the utmost confidence in my ability to make a successful stand at the church with the three supporting brigades. At Salem Church line of battle was formed, crossing the road at right angles. Two regiments of my brigade (the Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama) were on the left of the road, the latter on the left of the two; the Tenth Alabama on the right next to the road, and the Eighth Alabama on the right of the Tenth. There was an interval of 75 or 80 yards between the left of the Tenth and the right of the Eleventh. In this interval on the road four pieces of artillery were in battery. The Ninth Alabama was in rear of the Tenth, one company of the Ninth being stationed in the school-house, to the right of the church, and in front some 60 yards. A second company of this regiment was placed in the church, with orders to fire from the windows of the lower floor and from the windows of the gallery (this church being occupied with furniture of refugees from Fredericksburg). Such was the formation of my brigade for battle. I am thus particular in giving details, for the reason that the principal attack was made at the church and its immediate vicinity. Kershaw's brigade was on the right of my brigade; Semmes and Mahone on the left; Mahone to the left of Semmes. The brigades had not been in position long before the enemy were seen advancing up the Plank road in line of battle. Their lines crossed the road at right angles. A field battery accompanied their advance. This was halted at the gate, about 1,000 yards distant, and soon opened with a brisk fire of shells upon our battery near the church. The two batteries fired some fifteen or twenty minutes, when ours was withdrawn for the want of ammunition.

The enemy then threw shells to the right and left of the church, through the woods, endeavoring to reach our infantry. These latter were well protected while lying down, and no casualties occurred from explosions of shells.

The enemy's artillery ceased to fire near 5 p. m. Their skirmishers then advanced; a spirited fire ensued between the skirmishers for some fifteen or twenty minutes. Ours then retired, firing as they fell back. The enemy's skirmishers pursued, followed by their solid lines of infantry and still a third line in rear. On either side of the road, as they advanced from the toll-gate, were open fields, and the ground slightly ascending. These fields continued to within about 250 yards of the church, and then woods, thick, but of small growth. When the front line of the enemy reached this wood, they made a slight halt; then, giving three cheers, they came with a rush, driving our skirmishers rapidly before them. Our men held their fire till their men came within less than 80 yards, and then delivered a close and terrible fire upon them, killing and wounding many and causing many of them to waver and give way. The enemy still press on, surround the school-house, and capture the entire company of the Ninth Alabama stationed in it, and, pressing hard upon the regiment in rear of the school-house, throw it in confusion and disorder, and force it to yield ground. The Ninth Alabama, in rear of this regiment, spring forward as one man, and, with the rapidity of lightning, restore the continuity of our line, breaking the lines of the enemy by its deadly fire and forcing him to give way, and, following him so that he could not rally, retake the school-house, free the captured company,

and in turn take their captors. The entire line of the enemy on the right of the road is repulsed, and our men follow in rapid pursuit. The regiment that had given way to the first onset of the enemy now returned to the attack and joined in the pursuit. The enemy did not assail with the same spirit on the left of the road, and were more easily repulsed, and now are followed on either side of the road, which is crowded with a confused mass of the discomfited enemy. With a good battery to play upon this retreating mass, the carnage would have been terrific. There was no rallying or reforming of this line. Another line came up the Plank road at a double-quick, and, filing to the right and left, formed line in front of my brigade. This line was scarcely formed before they were broken by the fire of my men, and fled to the rear.

The pursuit continued as far as the toll-gate. Semmes' brigade and my own were the only troops that followed the retreating enemy. In rear of the gate were heavy reserves of the enemy. Our men were now halted and reformed, it being quite dark, and retired, not pursued by the enemy, leaving pickets far to the front in the open field. The vigor of the enemy's attack at the church was doubtless due to the fact that they believed there was only one brigade to resist them, and that they anticipated an easy affair of it, while the number of dead and wounded left on the field attests the obstinacy of the resistance of our men—200 of the former and more than 150 of the latter, and largely over 200 prisoners not wounded and 1 Federal flag captured.

Thus ended this spirited conflict at Salem Church; a bloody repulse to the enemy, rendering entirely useless to him his little success of the morning at Fredericksburg. The rear of our army at Chancellorsville was now secure and free from danger, and the Sixth Army Corps of the enemy and a part of the Second were now content to remain on the defensive.

I beg to assure the major-general commanding that the conduct of both officers and men of the brigade was in the highest degree creditable. They were furiously attacked by superior forces, and not only stood their ground, but repulsed the enemy with great loss, pursued him, and, encountering a second line in their pursuit, they scattered and dispersed this body also. Night and want of ammunition prevented a farther pursuit.

This success, so brilliant for our men, was dearly earned by the sacrifice of the lives of 75 of the noble sons of Alabama, and the wounding of 372, and 48 missing, an aggregate of 495. Of the missing, the most, wounded in the early part of the day near Stansbury's and afterward at the toll-gate, fell into the hands of the enemy. Six officers were killed and 23 wounded. The killed were Capt. R. A. McCrary, Eighth Alabama, a valuable officer, much lamented by his regiment; Capt. W. C. Murphy, Ninth Alabama, highly distinguished at the battle of Williamsburg, where he received two severe wounds. He fell at Salem Church in the thickest of the fight, and in advance of his men. Lieutenants [M. J. T.] Harper, Tenth Alabama; [O. L.] Strudwick, Eleventh Alabama; [M. L.] Bankston and [H. M.] Cox, Fourteenth Alabama, all fell fighting, with the heroism of veteran soldiers, against greatly superior forces of the enemy.

Among the severely wounded are Colonel [Y. L.] Royston, Eighth Alabama; Colonel [L.] Pinckard, Fourteenth Alabama; Major [R. A.] McCord, Fourteenth Alabama; Captain [E. M.] Cook, Tenth Alabama; Lieutenants Barksdale and Cobbs, Lewis' battery, all alike distinguished for their intelligence and valor.

I cannot call to your notice all officers that are deserving of special praise, for the conduct of all was excellent. I will, however, report that the five regimental commanders—Colonel Royston, Eighth Alabama (and, after his severe wound, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. A.] Herbert, who commanded the Eighth Alabama); Colonel Pinckard, Fourteenth Alabama; Colonel [William H.] Forney, Tenth Alabama; Colonel [J. C. C.] Sanders, Eleventh Alabama; Major [J. H. J.] Williams, Ninth Alabama—were intelligent, energetic, and gallant in commanding, directing, and leading their men.

The brigade slept on the field at Salem Church the night of the 3d instant. On the morning of the 4th, the enemy were seen in our front, and fired occasional shots during the day from a battery some 1,200 yards distant. Three additional brigades arrived on the 4th, and late in the afternoon a general advance was made against the enemy, Early on the right, Anderson in the center, and McLaws holding his position on the left. The enemy gave way rapidly, and was soon driven across the river, having been on this side little over twenty-four hours. I followed the enemy in the direction of Banks' Ford with two regiments (Eighth and Ninth Alabama) of my brigade, supported by Kershaw's brigade, this advance being made about 9.30 p. m. Above and near Banks' Ford, 13 officers and 150 men were taken prisoners; among the officers, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, and 2 captains. No loss on our side in this affair.

Captains [J. H.] King and [M. G.] May, Ninth Alabama, were distinguished for their activity and gallantry, having captured these prisoners with their two companies.

[Capt. B. C.] Manly's battery rendered valuable service in shelling the retreating enemy near Banks' Ford. Twenty of the enemy were wounded by this shelling, and fell into our hands the next day, and many were killed.

The morning of the 5th instant, the brigade moved in the direction of Chancellorsville, in common with the other brigades of the division, and bivouacked during the night to the left and near Chancellorsville.

Next morning, moved out to take our position in line of battle, but soon ascertained that the enemy had retired, and recrossed the Rappahannock. The brigade then returned to its former camp near Banks' Ford.

While my entire command acquitted themselves handsomely in their engagement of the 3d instant with the enemy, I cannot close this report without calling to your especial notice the conduct of one entire regiment of the brigade—the Ninth Alabama. This regiment, the weakest in numbers, occupied a position in rear of the strongest regiment of the brigade. This strong regiment, hotly pressed by the enemy in heavy force, was thrown into confusion, and gave way. The Ninth Alabama sprang forward instantly into the vacant space left in our line, boldly confronting the enemy, and by a close and deadly fire of musketry broke his line and drove him back.

To my staff—Capt. W. E. Winn, assistant adjutant general, and Lieut. M. M. Lindsay, aide-de-camp—I am under obligations for services cheerfully rendered during our recent operations. Captain Winn was conspicuous for his gallantry at Salem Church in assisting to rally and reform promptly one of my regiments that had been thrown into disorder and confusion, and while thus engaged his horse was shot.

To Major Goggin, assistant adjutant-general to General McLaws, I am also indebted for his gallant and valuable services rendered at the same time and on the same occasion.

I also beg to commend to your favorable notice my two couriers—Private [John C. J.] Ridgeway, of the Eleventh Alabama, and Private [J. W.] Brundidge, of the Ninth Alabama. The former had his horse killed at Salem Church.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General of Division.

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HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S BRIGADE, *May* 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the recent operations in this vicinity my command have lost no colors or standards, but that one Federal flag (Stars and Stripes) was taken on the 3d instant by the Eleventh Alabama—a small, coarse, and much-worn flag. It was given to General McLaws.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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WILCOX'S BRIGADE, *June* 5, 1863.

SIR: In my report of the engagement with the enemy at Salem Church on the 3d ultimo, I mention that 200 of the enemy's dead were left on the field of battle, more than 150 wounded, and largely over 200 prisoners not wounded. The dead on the field in front of my brigade and buried by them was 248; 189 wounded. The prisoners were 375, as near as can be ascertained.

On the 5th, at night, near Banks' Ford, I mention that 13 officers and 150 men were taken; the number taken was 236. The two captains whose companies (as skirmishers) took them, have given me these numbers. I mention that one Federal flag was taken on the field, but failed to report that two others were found on the field, abandoned by the enemy.

As to the time that the enemy crossed at Banks' Ford, there can be no doubt that their entire army was over by 11 or 11.30 o'clock Monday night. This fact I learn from a lieutenant of the Ninth Alabama Regiment, who got far in advance of his company, while deployed as skirmishers, and in the darkness of the night and thick undergrowth of pine fell into the enemy's hands and was taken down to the pontoon bridge at the ford, and made his escape from the enemy when thrown into confusion by our shelling of them. I make this report about the time of the crossing at Banks' Ford for the reason that I have heard it stated that the enemy were crossing all night and until broad day next morning. One of the Federal surgeons told me himself that they were crossing until sun-up, but I knew myself that he was mistaken. There was not one of the enemy on this side at Banks' Ford by 12 o'clock at night. As to the counting, as to numbers of dead, wounded, prisoners, &c., I make it merely to be correct, and for no other motive. Semmes and Mahone must have done, of course, good service also.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 327.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. MAHONE'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
May 27, 1863.

MAJOR: I beg leave to report the operations of this brigade in the late battles of the Rappanannock.

It is proper to premise that this brigade, with that of General Posey, had been stationed near the United States Ford for the purpose of defending that crossing of the Rappahannock.

On Wednesday, April 29, it was reported to me that the enemy had made his appearance in force at the Germanna and Ely's crossings of the Rapidan. This appearance of the enemy upon our flank and rear rendered our position at the United States Ford no longer tenable, and with a view to checking his advance upon the flank of our army, as was now clearly discerned to be his aim, the two brigades—General Posey's and mine—were immediately placed in position near Chancellorsville, so as to cover the roads from the Germanna and Ely's crossings of the Rapidan, and that of the United States Ford, uniting at Chancellorsville.

In the meantime our camps, stores, equipage, transportation, and sick were sent to the rear, and without any material loss of any of them.

The brigades occupied their position at Chancellorsville as indicated until next morning (Thursday, the 30th instant), when, under the direction of the major-general commanding the division (who had happily joined us during the night), they fell back on the United States Mine road, this brigade at and covering the crossing by that road of the old turnpike. Before leaving our position at Chancellorsville, however, the enemy's cavalry advance on the Ely's Ford road had made its appearance, and after a precipitate advance upon our pickets (capturing several), he subsequently came upon our rear guard—the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel [E. M.] Feild commanding—was repulsed, and so effectually as to leave us free from any further annoyance during the change of position to which I have already referred, and then in process of execution. Shortly after we had taken up our new line at the intersection of the Mine and Turnpike roads, the enemy came down the turnpike in considerable force of cavalry and infantry, but nothing occurred at this point beyond a little skirmishing with his sharpshooters and reconnoitering parties.

The next day (Friday, May 1), this brigade led on the Turnpike road in the general advance of our forces, and very shortly engaged the enemy under General Sykes, when we had quite a brisk little engagement—artillery and infantry—Major-General McLaws commanding. The enemy (United States Regulars, many of whom we captured) was promptly repulsed, and our line of battle, now formed, was moved rapidly forward to a point on the turnpike south of Chancellorsville about 1¼ miles, known as McGee's. This brigade continued here with Major-General McLaws' force, confronting the enemy's line of battle in that quarter, until the next day, when it was transferred, and occupied our front line, immediately on the left of the Plank road. In this position we continued up to the fall of Chancellorsville, engaging the enemy more or less warmly as the progress of General Jackson's operations on his flank and rear seemed to call for, and as the range of his (General Jackson's) enfilading fire would allow. It was during this service

of the brigade that the advance line of skirmishers of the Sixth Virginia Infantry (Col. George T. Rogers), under the immediate command of Capt. W. Carter Williams, charged over the enemy's abatis near the Plank road, fired upon him in his rifle-pits, captured there prisoners from four different regiments, and the colors and color-bearer of the One hundred and seventh Ohio, returning to his position with his handful of men with the loss of an officer as prisoner. This gallant and successful sortie was made a little after dark, Saturday, May 2, when General Jackson's fire was heavy, and it was in fighting over the same ground the next morning that the valiant Williams fell, mortally wounded. The standard, a most elegantly finished work, was duly delivered.

Immediately following the fall of Chancellorsville, this brigade was sent with a brigade of Major-General McLaws' division to look after the enemy, then reported to be advancing up the Plank road from Fredericksburg, under General Sedgwick. Meeting General Wilcox, with his brigade, about the divergence of the Plank and Turnpike roads, and finding that the enemy was really and rapidly advancing, it was at once determined to meet him at Salem Church. At this point, possessing the advantages of ground, our line was formed.

In the meantime, Major-General McLaws had joined us with the balance of his division. My brigade, in the spirited fight at this place, occupied the extreme left of the line, lying wholly in the woods, and participated in the successful resistance made to the enemy's very determined effort to break our lines at that point. Upon the conclusion of this battle (Tuesday, May 5), the brigade rejoined its division.

The conduct of the officers and men (in bearing the hardships and privations attending eight consecutive days of exposure and excitement as well as in battle) deserve high commendation, and at least this acknowledgment at my hands.

The Twelfth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel [E. M.] Feild commanding, for its rigid and efficient resistance of the superior force of the enemy while covering the formation of our line of battle on the turnpike Friday, May 1; the Sixth Virginia, Colonel [George T.] Rogers commanding, for its vigorous pressure and bold sorties upon the enemy and his works around Chancellorsville Saturday and Sunday, May 2 and 3, for its veteran-like behavior at Salem Church, receiving without disorder the enemy's sudden fire while moving by the flank, and the Sixty-first Virginia, Colonel [V. D.] Groner, for its gallant and successful skirmish with the enemy during the formation of our lines at Salem Church, deserves special mention, while the part borne by the Sixteenth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel [Richard O.] Whitehead commanding, and the Forty-first Virginia, Colonel [William Allen] Parham commanding, was everywhere, though less arduous, well and bravely performed.

In this connection it is but due that I should record here my high appreciation of the efficient and gallant conduct of the staff officers with me—Capt. R. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. Richard Walke, ordnance officer.

Among the gallant spirits who were seriously wounded, Captain [Robert R.] Banks, Company E, Twelfth Virginia Infantry, must be mentioned. He fell among the foremost in the skirmish fight of his regiment on the turnpike, May 1, and was at the time commanding our advance guard. His conduct on this occasion was beautifully heroic.

The number of prisoners taken by the brigade was large, but cannot be accurately stated, owing to the hurried and detached manner in which they had to be sent to the rear.

The casualties of the brigade in all these battles were as follows:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
12th Virginia Infantry:				
Officers	.....	2	2	4
Enlisted men	5	29	48	82
6th Virginia Infantry:				
Officers	1	1	1	3
Enlisted men	7	32	5	44
41st Virginia Infantry:				
Officers	2	3	.....	5
Enlisted men	4	20	.....	24
16th Virginia Infantry:				
Officers	.....	1	.....	1
Enlisted men	1	16	.....	17
61st Virginia Infantry:				
Officers	.....	5	.....	5
Enlisted men	4	25	3	32
Detail, building bridge at Germanna:				
Officers	.....	.....	3	3
Enlisted men	.....	.....	35	35
Total	24	134	97	255

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
A. A. A. G., Anderson's Div., 1st Corps, Army Northern Va.

MAHONE'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
May 14, 1863.

MAJOR: In response to the circular from headquarters First Army Corps, May 12, I beg leave to report the capture of the colors of the One hundred and seventh Ohio Volunteers.

This standard (a most highly finished flag) was taken, with the color-bearer and prisoners from four different regiments, from the rifle-pits of the enemy at Chancellorsville, on the left of the Plank road, by a gallant charge made by only three companies of the Sixth Virginia Infantry (Colonel [George T.] Rogers), under the immediate command of Capt. W. Carter Williams. The charge was made a little after dark, when Captain Williams, commanding the advance line of skirmishers covering the brigade, was directed to feel the enemy warmly, in order mainly that his attention might be seriously occupied while Lieutenant-General Jackson was pressing him upon his flank and rear, and it was made over a difficult abatis, and the enemy fired upon and driven for the moment from his intrenchments. The standard was delivered immediately to General Lee, whose headquarters were near by, and under whose more immediate direction I was for the time acting.

It is deeply to be regretted that Captain Williams, whose gallantry on this occasion was conspicuous, fell the next morning mortally wounded, while skirmishing with the enemy on the same line.

I am, major, very respectfully,

WM. MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Division.

No. 328.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

CAMP NEAR GUINEY'S STATION, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

MAJOR: I herewith inclose a report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent engagements near Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, together with a correct list of casualties sustained by this command.

At 10.15 a. m. on the 29th ultimo, I received orders to move with my command to or near Hamilton's Crossing, and within supporting distance of General Early's left. I immediately put my brigade in motion, and at 12 m. reached the position indicated, with my right near to Early's left. Here I remained until late in the afternoon, when, in obedience to orders from Major-General Anderson, I moved my command near to his headquarters on the Military road. Here we bivouacked, as we hoped, for the night, but at 12 o'clock I was ordered to move rapidly with my command to Chancellorsville, distant some 12 or 15 miles, where I would report to Major-General Anderson. During a drenching rain and impenetrable darkness, we commenced the march, and, moving by the Fredericksburg and Orange Plank road, at daylight on Thursday, May 30, I reported in person the arrival of my brigade at Chancellorsville. Here I received orders to retrace my steps and fall back toward Fredericksburg as far as the crossing of the Old Mine road on the Plank road, and there await the approach of the enemy, then reported as advancing in heavy force by the Ely's Ford and Germanna roads.

At 8 a. m. I reached the desired position, and formed line of battle on a range of hills in rear of Hopewell Nursery, with my right resting upon the Plank road. My men had marched 27 miles in less than twenty-one hours, and most of the time in a heavy rain and through deep mud, and when I halted were almost completely exhausted. After a hasty reconnaissance of the position, I concluded to change my line to the crest of a range of hills upon which the small-pox hospital and an old church were situated, and about three-fourths of a mile in rear of my first position. Here I formed as before, with my right resting upon the Plank road and my left upon the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad. During the afternoon, having received a few intrenching tools, I commenced digging a line of rifle-pits in front of my position, and, by working during the whole night, I had by 7 o'clock on Friday morning my entire line well protected, having also during the night kept a detail at work throwing up an epaulement for two pieces of artillery on the right of the Plank road.

No enemy having appeared in sight in front of my position, at about noon on Friday, May 1, I was ordered to move my brigade up the Plank road, and, feeling for the enemy, to drive him before me, should he be found. Having proceeded about 1 mile, my skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's advance, who began very soon to give way, while I pressed forward with the main body of my command until, having reached within 1½ or 2 miles of Chancellorsville, I discovered the enemy in considerable force occupying a position on both sides of the Plank road, along the skirt of a heavy forest, with a large clearing in his front. At this point, by command of Lieutenant-General Jackson, [E. P.] Alexander's battalion of artillery was placed in position, and, supported by my brigade, opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's line. Meanwhile I threw forward a strong body of skirmishers from the

Third Georgia Regiment on both sides of the road, and, pushing them well to the front, those on the right soon became actively engaged with a considerable body of the enemy's infantry. The firing continuing very heavy on my right, I ordered Captain [George S.] Jones' company, Second Georgia Battalion, to the support of Company H, Third Georgia Regiment, then on the right. In a very few minutes the enemy began to give way, and Captain Jones continued to press them for some distance through the dense wood.

About the middle of the afternoon I received orders from General Anderson to move my brigade across and to the left of the Plank road, and, bearing well off from the road, endeavor to get upon the enemy's right flank and rear. I immediately commenced the movement, and, reaching the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Railroad, I moved rapidly up that road, keeping Captain [R. J.] Wilson's company, Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, and Captain [E. G.] Scruggs' company, Twenty-second [Forty-eighth] Georgia Regiment, well in advance as skirmishers.

About 6 p. m. I reached Welford's Iron Furnace, 1½ miles southwest of Chancellorsville, where I found Major-General Stuart, who informed me that the enemy in considerable force were occupying the thick woods north of and near the furnace, in the direction of Chancellorsville. I immediately prepared to give him battle, and ordered Lieutenant-Colonel [R. W.] Carswell, commanding Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel [J.] Wasden, commanding Twenty-second Georgia Regiment, to move cautiously forward through the almost impenetrable forest, with one company from each regiment thrown forward as skirmishers, and, finding the enemy, to press him vigorously. The Third Georgia Regiment and Second Georgia Battalion I held in reserve, to be used as occasion might require. Lieutenant-Colonels Carswell and Wasden, moving rapidly forward, were soon engaged with a heavy force of the enemy's infantry, and the firing for a few minutes was very severe. Through this heavy fire Carswell and Wasden continued to press, and their gallant commands soon cleared the woods, and, reaching the edge of an open field, charged upon and drove the enemy up a high hill in rear of a farm-house, where he took shelter under cover of a dense pine thicket. Fearing lest my small command should fall into a Yankee trap, I ordered my line to halt, and dispatched a messenger to General Stuart, asking that he send me a portion of his artillery, under cover of whose fire I intended again to charge the enemy, unless our artillery should show them to be in very greatly superior force. Some time elapsed before our guns could be got into position, owing to the character of the ground and the very bad roads over which they had to pass, and it was nearly sunset before we opened our fire. Immediately the enemy responded with two heavy batteries, one immediately in front and one upon our right, and very soon a third opened upon us from a high hill on our left. Our guns replied with spirit, but owing to the superior number of guns opposed to them, and their advantageous position, the result was not as favorable to us as I had hoped and anticipated. Ascertaining the locality of the enemy's guns, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Carswell to move off by his left flank through a deep ravine near the edge of the field in which the enemy's guns were posted, and, gaining the right and rear of the enemy's battery upon our left, to charge upon and take it. But owing to the near approach of night, and the dense undergrowth through which he had to pass, it was found impossible to accomplish my object, and at dark the firing ceased on both sides, and I withdrew my men; and, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Jackson (received through Major-General Stuart),

I marched by the Furnace road, and at 11 p. m. rejoined my division, then on the Plank road, about 1 mile from Chancellorsville.

My loss during the day amounted to 2 killed and 22 wounded. The enemy's loss I had no means of discovering, as I left the scene of conflict so soon, but it must have been very considerable, including quite a number of prisoners.

Early on Saturday morning, the 2d instant, I was ordered to form my brigade on the left of and perpendicular to the Plank road, with my right resting upon it, keeping one regiment deployed as skirmishers well to the front in the dense woods. In this position I continued until 2 p. m., when I received orders to move quickly in the direction of the iron furnace to the support of General Posey, who was then threatened by a heavy force of the Yankees. Just at this time the enemy advanced two full brigades upon the Third Georgia Regiment, deployed as skirmishers in my front, and commenced a fire upon that regiment. I was compelled to leave it unsupported; but, reporting promptly the fact to the major-general commanding the division, I proceeded rapidly to the support of General Posey, whose brigade I found in line extending on both sides of the road to the furnace, and distant from the latter about 1,000 yards. The enemy appeared in considerable force upon the hills around the furnace, and had a strong line of sharpshooters advanced as far as the small run which flows at the foot of the Furnace Hill. After a brief consultation with General Posey, I formed my brigade on his right, with my line extending well to the right in the direction of the left of the Third Georgia Regiment, left, as before stated, hotly engaged by a large force of the enemy. The firing continuing so incessant and terrific in the direction of the latter regiment, I dispatched a messenger to Major [John F.] Jones, commanding, to ascertain the condition of things in his immediate front, and to inform him of my readiness to re-enforce him if he should require it, but ordering him to hold his position at all hazards, as he held the key to our whole line in this quarter. Having received an answer from Major Jones that he was not only able to hold his own against the terrible odds to which he was opposed, but that he was actually advancing upon and driving the enemy before him, I drew in my line upon the left and concentrated the balance of my brigade there, in order to co-operate more favorably with Posey, who was about this time threatened with a heavy force which was seen advancing down the hill from the furnace, and approaching his position with loud cheers. This was about dark on Saturday, and as the enemy's threatened movement against General Posey was not made, I again directed my attention in the direction of Major Jones' position, on my right. Shortly after dark the firing ceased along my whole front, and at 8.30 p. m. Major Jones' Third Georgia Regiment, having been relieved from its position in the woods as skirmishers, returned to the brigade, and was formed upon its right.

My loss during the day was very slight, though I regret to add that some of my men, who were wounded the day before and left at the furnace in hospital, were to-day captured, together with two ambulances which had been sent up to bring them off. When the depot for my wounded was established at the furnace, it was at least a mile within our lines, but by some means unknown to me the enemy retook the position on this day (Saturday, the 2d), and thus got possession of some of my wounded men.

Early on Sunday morning, I received orders to advance my brigade through the woods in the direction of Chancellorsville, connecting my right with General Mahone's left and my left with General Posey's right.

This gave me a line of over a mile to cover with less than 1,600 men. I soon found that this was entirely impracticable, and I pushed forward through the woods, endeavoring to keep equidistant from Mahone and Posey, keeping my flanks protected by a strong line of skirmishers and flankers. In this order I moved steadily on, my right about three-fourths of a mile to the left of the Plank road, until I fell upon a strong body of Yankee infantry posted in the woods about one-half mile in the front (as I afterward discovered) of a strong line of rifle-pits, protected by abatis formed by the felling of the thick forest timber for some distance in front of their intrenchments. Quickly engaging the enemy with vigor, he gave way, and I pursued him up and into his strong works. Here my small command encountered the most terrible fire of artillery and musketry I have ever witnessed, and our farther advance was temporarily checked.

About this time firing on my left was heard, and I felt assured Posey was up to his work. Not having heard from or of General Mahone, I dispatched an officer of my staff to seek him and inform him of my position, and beg him to move forward to my support. Immediately after this messenger left me, Major [Fielding L.] Taylor, an officer in command of General Mahone's line of skirmishers, approached me, and informed me that he knew nothing of the locality of General Mahone's brigade, except when last heard from it was very far in the rear, and that he (Taylor) should wait or fall back with his skirmishers until he could be brought near to his brigade. I urged him not to do so, as I had just sent word to General Mahone informing him of the condition of things in front, and urging him to come to my support, and which I thought he would speedily do. Directly after this, Major Taylor left me, and I saw no more of him or General Mahone's forces during the day.

Being thus without support on my right, I determined to move a little toward the left, where I continued to hear Posey's fire, and ordered Major Jones, with his Third Georgia Regiment, to deploy his line, and, pushing up to the enemy's works, examine his position and report. About this time the firing far on the left of Posey's position became heavy, and I felt assured that Jackson was advancing there. Major Jones moved his regiment rapidly up to within a few rods of the enemy's works, where, pressed by Posey and Perry on my immediate left, and Jackson farther on, the Yankees gave way, and fled from their intrenchments. We pressed forward, and immediately occupied them, although on my right the enemy still retained possession of their works, and opened a pretty sharp fire of shell and musketry upon us as we took possession of their abandoned rifle-pits. I was then ordered by Major-General Anderson to move up the Third Georgia Regiment and dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters on our right, and then push forward for the enemy's battery which was so incessantly playing upon us. The order was given, and the Third Georgia commenced its movement along the line of rifle-pits toward the Plank road, led by Major Jones. In a few minutes he received a severe wound in the right arm (since amputated), and the command devolved upon Captain [C. H.] Andrews, who continued to advance until, having reached the Plank road, about 200 yards from Chancellorsville, I ordered him to charge the enemy, then in some confusion around and in the rear of the brick house. This charge was made with spirit, and the enemy fled, leaving us in entire possession of his strong position. At this point we captured 3 pieces of artillery and 8 caissons, and about 300 prisoners. I immediately reformed my brigade (now somewhat scattered in running through the woods and timber) along the road in front of the brick house, and

ordered four companies of the Third Georgia forward on both sides of the Ely's Ford road as skirmishers to feel for the fleeing foe.

Soon as I had my line formed and ready to press on, I reported the fact to Major-General Anderson, who, with General Lee, had ridden upon the field, and then received orders to move down the Plank road for a few rods and await further orders. Meantime my skirmishers had overtaken the running Yankees, and had succeeded in capturing an entire Yankee regiment (the Twenty-seventh Connecticut), with all its field officers and about 600 or 700 men. I continued to scour the woods for an hour or two, and captured quite a number of straggling Yankees.

Late in the afternoon I was ordered down a by-road in the direction of United States Ford, following Posey's brigade. Nothing of importance occurred during this march, and at night we bivouacked near Childs' farm.

My loss during this day was pretty severe, amounting to 17 killed and 163 wounded, including in the list of killed some of my best officers.

On Monday morning, I received orders to move back up the road toward Chancellorsville until I reached the Turnpike road, and from thence was ordered down the turnpike to Salem Church, 5 miles above Fredericksburg, which point we reached about noon, when I halted to receive further orders. Major-General Anderson then directed me to move off to the right of the road, and, passing well to the left of the enemy's line, to take position on the slope of the hills in rear of Downman's farm. Here I formed line of battle, my right upon the left of Hoke's brigade, of Early's division, Posey's right upon my left. The enemy were in position along the north slope of the ridge upon which Downman's house stands, with a strong line of sharpshooters occupying the crest of the ridge and the house and fencing around Downman's yard, with heavy batteries on the hills in their rear. At the appointed signal, just before sunset, I moved forward by the right flank around to the right of the hill on which I had formed, and, passing up a ravine came upon the border of the open field in rear of Downman's house, about 400 yards from it, and here, rapidly forming in line, I charged across the fields, swept by the house, and reached the woods opposite, driving the enemy before me like chaff. Arriving at the skirt of the woods, I halted my command (fearing, if I proceeded farther in that direction, I should encounter Wofford's brigade, which I had been informed would advance in that direction), and sent a messenger to General Anderson informing him of my position, from whom I received instructions to wait in my then position for further orders. During this time the enemy kept up a murderous fire along my whole line, and with considerable effect. I remained in this position until dark, subjected to this murderous fire, without being able to respond to the enemy's guns.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock I was ordered to move up to the Plank road and form on Posey's left, which I did, and soon after we moved down the road in the direction of Banks' Ford, Posey in advance. After proceeding 2½ or 3 miles, we were ordered to halt, and were then ordered by Major-General Anderson to bivouac for the night.

My loss during this day was considerable, amounting to 6 killed and 83 wounded.

On Tuesday, the 5th instant, about 2 p. m., I received orders to move my command immediately up the Plank road to Chancellorsville. I commenced the march at once, in one of the hardest rains I have ever seen, and which continued with less violence during the whole afternoon. At dark we encamped about 1½ miles from Chancellorsville, and early next (Wednesday) morning we marched to Chancellorsville, and

from thence down the Ely's Ford road to a point just behind Brooke's house. Here we were halted until about noon, when I was ordered to retrace my steps (the Yankees having retired beyond the river) and take my men into their camp in the rear of Fredericksburg. Thus ended the eight days of marching and fighting.

I cannot, in justice to the brave men composing this command, close my brief report without expressing my highest admiration for their splendid conduct during this eventful week. No man ever led better or braver soldiers. The Twenty-second Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Wasden, and the Forty-eighth Georgia, Lieutenant-Colonel Carswell, on Friday near the iron furnace acted with distinguished coolness and courage, driving a vastly superior force of the Yankees for nearly a mile, and only relinquished farther pursuit by receiving orders from me to halt. On the same day, Company H, Captain [L. F.] Luckie, of the Third Georgia, and Company B, Captain [George S.] Jones, of the Second Georgia Battalion, performed efficient and valuable service as skirmishers during the advance and firing on the Plank road.

On Saturday, the Third Georgia sustained its former reputation in engaging and actually repulsing two brigades of the enemy on the left of the Plank road, near Chancellorsville.

On Sunday, at Chancellorsville, and again on Monday afternoon, near Fredericksburg, the entire command evinced the most heroic fortitude and chivalric daring, charging in both instances and routing the Yankee infantry under a deadly fire from the enemy's batteries. To Lieutenant-Colonel Wasden, Lieutenant-Colonel Carswell, Major [George. W.] Ross, and Major Jones, and the skillful officers and brave men of their commands, is the country in no small degree indebted for the splendid results of the week.

This command and the country have to deplore the untimely loss of Captain [F. M.] Heath, of the Twenty-second Georgia; Captain [William N.] Kendrick and First Lieutenant [William A.] Spier, of the Forty-eighth Georgia, who were killed on Sunday near Chancellorsville.

To Captain [V. J. B.] Girardey, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [William] Hazlehurst, and Captain [R. H.] Bell, aides-de-camp, I am greatly indebted for their valuable and efficient services during all the week's operations.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Division.

No. 329.

Report of Brig. Gen. Carnot Posey, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

NEAR FREDERICSBURG, VA., *May* 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting a report of the part my brigade took in the recent engagement about Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, being then in camp with Brigadier-General Mahone near the United States Ford, we were advised by our scouts and the cavalry pickets, who were posted at Ely's Ford and Germanna Bridge, that the enemy had crossed in heavy force at those points, and were advancing on the Ely and Plank roads toward Chan-

cellorsville. Upon consultation, we concluded to leave five companies of my brigade (Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment) and one regiment of General Mahone's brigade to watch and defend the United States Ford, while we moved our brigades to Chancellorsville. On reaching that place, we posted my brigade on the right and left of the Plank road at Chancellorsville, and General Mahone's brigade in Ballard's and Nixley's fields, half a mile from Chancellorsville, on the Ely road.

We remained in this position until about 7 o'clock the next morning, the 30th, when we were directed by the major-general commanding, who reached Chancellorsville about 12 a. m., to move our commands back to a position where the Mine road crosses the old Pike and Plank road. We remained in this position until the next morning about 9 o'clock, May 1, when I was ordered to advance my brigade up the Plank road. After moving about 2 miles, I formed a line of battle in Aldrich's field, between the Plank road and old Pike, and sent out the Twelfth [Mississippi] Regiment as skirmishers, moving the other three regiments forward as fast as the skirmishers advanced. The advanced line of skirmishers soon encountered the enemy, when I advanced another line, and we drove the enemy's skirmishers back in gallant style until we encountered the enemy in heavy force, drawn up in line of battle on the Furnace road. This line was soon broken by the vigorous onset of my skirmishers.

At this time, Lieutenant-Colonel [M. B.] Harris, commanding the Twelfth [Mississippi], was severely wounded while gallantly leading on his command, and was taken off the field. I continued my advance across the Furnace road, through a dense wood thickly set with undergrowth, driving back the enemy's skirmishers through the woods, until I reached a marsh and became much exposed to a rapid shelling from the enemy's artillery, when I halted my command, and remained here until about 11 p. m., when I received an order from the major-general commanding to advance as far as I could. I then pushed my skirmishers forward, and with much difficulty crossed the marsh in front, and advanced within a short distance of the enemy's lines of works, the enemy on my right being on my flank and somewhat in the rear of my right. I remained in this position until about 7 o'clock the next morning, when I was relieved by Brigadier-General Thomas, and then moved with my brigade to the field in rear of the Furnace road, where my command was allowed to rest for a short time.

Saturday, May 2, about 10 a. m., my command moved down the Furnace road, and formed a line of battle with three regiments (the Forty-eighth [Mississippi] being left behind as skirmishers, and were not relieved until late at night) on each side of the road, about 500 yards from the furnace. Here my skirmishers were hotly engaged with the enemy during the whole day and part of the night, the enemy being in heavy force in my front, and made frequent efforts to advance, without success. On every occasion my line of skirmishers drove them back in confusion.

On the morning of the 3d, the enemy having disappeared from my front, I advanced my command by the furnace, capturing many prisoners and arms, until I reached a point in a field in rear of our batteries on the extreme right of the enemy's lines. Here I formed my command in column of regiments, and after a short time was ordered to advance by flank to the right and attack the enemy, who were in strong force on a hill in front. I deployed first the Nineteenth [Mississippi], then the Twelfth, Forty-eighth, and Sixteenth [Mississippi], directing the commanders to move by the left flank (which would bring them in line of battle fronting the enemy), as soon as they attained sufficient room in

the woods, and push forward their skirmishers vigorously against the enemy's. The movement was made in fine order, under heavy fire of shell and grape as each regiment attained its position. The commanders pushed forward gallantly and irresistibly through a dense wood and over a wide abatis and into the trenches of the enemy, driving him off with much slaughter and capturing many prisoners.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men for this gallant and daring and irresistible charge, sweeping the enemy for more than half a mile of their strong works, overcoming without hesitation both natural and artificial obstacles.

It would not be proper in this limited report to mention the many instances of individual daring which came under my observation and which have been reported to me, and where all the officers and men behaved so nobly it would be invidious to individualize. Commanders of regiments acted with consummate skill and valor. Colonel [S. E.] Baker, of the Sixteenth, attacked the enemy's works on their extreme right; Colonel [Jos. M.] Jayne, of the Forty-eighth (who was wounded in the charge); next Major [S. B.] Thomas, of the Twelfth, and Colonel [N. H.] Harris [of the Nineteenth] on the right of the brigade. These commanders simultaneously charged the enemy's works, and I am much indebted to them for the brilliant success of my command. My command, after storming the works, being somewhat scattered on account of the dense woods and vigorous pursuit, I moved it back a short distance and reformed in an open field on the right, and in a very short time was ready to move forward.

On the afternoon of this day, my command was moved on the old pike, the left resting near Chancellor's house and my right extended on the pike. I here sent out ten companies of skirmishers, who penetrated to Ballard's and Nixley's fields, where the enemy were in force and throwing up works of defense. In the afternoon my brigade, with Generals Wright's and Perry's, was moved near the United States Ford, where I sent out the Nineteenth and Twelfth [Mississippi] Regiments, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers.

The next day (Monday, the 4th), my command was moved, with Generals Wright and Perry, toward Fredericksburg, and in the afternoon formed a line of battle near Hazel Run, fronting Dolmer's [Downman's?] house. At the signal to advance, led by the major-general commanding, my command moved across to the Plank road, opposite Guest's house, under heavy fire, and at dark formed a line of battle and remained until about 12 o'clock, when I was ordered to move to a point up the Plank road near Banks' Ford. During this time my skirmishers were actively engaged, and brought in many prisoners.

I remained near Banks' Ford during the balance of the night, and the next evening (the 5th), in a severe storm of wind and rain, advanced to within 2 miles of Chancellorsville, and bivouacked for the night.

Early the next day (6th), I was moved to Ballard's field, and that evening returned to my old camp near Fredericksburg. My command was on foot from April 29 to May 7, inclusive, and bore the privations, fatigue, labor, and fighting without a murmur.

My staff officers—Stanhope Posey, assistant adjutant-general, and J. B. Posey, aide-de-camp—rendered good services. My aide-de-camp being very sick had to leave the field Saturday morning, and my assistant adjutant-general being wounded on Saturday was disabled from doing active duty, but remained in the field while the fighting lasted.

In the meantime one of my couriers (Mr. Asberry Hancock) acted both as courier and aide-de-camp, and did most valuable service, displaying

acts of daring and heroism worthy of mention, and for his conduct in the field in front of the enemy deserves the highest consideration, and should be promoted. My courier (Weil) also deserves mention.

I must here mention that Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas B.] Manlove, of the Forty-eighth [Mississippi], volunteered and gallantly led a line of skirmishers on Friday morning with good effect.

It affords me pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of T. L. Duke, chaplain of the Nineteenth [Mississippi] Regiment, who remained in front of his regiment with his musket during the series of engagements, and mainly directed the movements of the skirmishers of that regiment.

I herewith send a list of casualties,* and also the reports of commanders of regiments, giving more particular details, which are interesting.

Very respectfully,

CARNOT POSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Anderson's Division.*

No. 330.

Report of Col. Samuel E. Baker, Sixteenth Mississippi Infantry.

MAY 14, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following statement in regard to the loss of the battle-flag of my regiment in the engagement of the 3d instant:

The color-bearer was severely wounded, and the flag-staff shot in two near the colors, a short time after we got into the enemy's trenches. The colors were then passed to Color Corporal [W. M.] Wadsworth, who was shortly afterward wounded in the leg, and who in turn passed these colors to Corporal [W. J.] Sweeney, who came to me as we were following the enemy and reported that he had the colors safe. Soon after this the enemy opened on us with a destructive fire of grape, when Corporal Sweeney was wounded and borne to the rear, taking the colors with him. He has since been sent to Richmond, and I am unable at present to state what became of the colors. I have heard that a member of the brigade, who died of his wounds at our field hospital, was wrapped in a battle-flag, and think it not unlikely it may have been the one belonging to my regiment; and, as my regimental colors had no letters or distinguishing marks upon them, it would be impossible to identify them. By the time Corporal Sweeney was wounded, as above stated, the whole of my color-guard had been disabled with wounds more or less severe. One of them has since died, and the color-bearer had his left arm amputated. My center companies also were severely cut to pieces, and to these facts, and these alone, I attribute the loss of the battle-flag of my regiment.

I would beg leave to add to this statement that, after we had driven the enemy from their trenches, Sergeant [S. W.] Dampier, of Company B, of my regiment, captured a stand of United States colors, No. 145, and, while bringing it away, he reports that he was accosted by an officer in Ramseur's brigade, and forced to lay it down.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL E. BAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 806.

No. 331.

Reports of Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PERRY'S BRIGADE,
May 9, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, consisting of the Second, Fifth, and Eighth Florida Regiments, in the recent engagements in Spotsylvania County:

On the evening of April 29, in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I moved my command to the heights in front of Falmouth, and, throwing my pickets out to the river bank, remained in line of battle until about 11 o'clock in the morning of May 1, when, in obedience to orders from Major-General Anderson, I moved with my command up the Plank road and into the old Turnpike road. I advanced up this road until I came to our line of battle held by Major-General McLaws on the right. I then received an order from Major-General McLaws to form my brigade on the right of Brigadier-General Wofford's brigade. This threw me some distance to the right of the Old Mine road. I at once formed my line of battle, and, receiving information from Major-General McLaws that the enemy was advancing on the Old Mine road, I threw out skirmishers, and so disposed my line as to enable me to command both the Old Mine road and the Duerson Mills road. Brigadier-General Wilcox soon coming up, and forming his brigade on my right, I was relieved from giving further attention to the Duerson Mills road, and resumed my original line, my right regiment resting in the rifle-pits on the left of the Duerson Mills road.

About 5 p. m. I received orders from Major-General McLaws to double my line of skirmishers and advance. I did so for about 1½ miles, encountering no enemy. I halted, with Brigadier-General Wofford's brigade on my left. Brigadier-General Wilcox, not receiving orders to advance at the time, did not join my right. General Wofford, having become disconnected from the line on his left, determined to bivouac for the night. Accordingly, I threw out a strong line of pickets, and disposed my men for rest. They were very much exhausted, owing to the nature of the country though which they had advanced.

About 10 o'clock, I received an order to retrace my steps, and march up the Turnpike road to Major-General McLaws' position. I did so, and having arrived with my brigade near General McLaws' headquarters, received an order revoking the former order, and directing me to move my command back to the position I had just left. Having retaken that position, I remained until morning, everything in my front continuing quiet. Brigadier-General Wofford having re-established his connection with the line on his left, the line of battle was advanced, I moving in conformity with the line on my left, keeping out a strong line of skirmishers and sending out scouting parties to my front and right. We encountered no resistance to our advance, the enemy falling back without firing a gun. We took a few prisoners, and found some abandoned commissary stores, arms, &c.

About 4 o'clock in the evening, the line was closed up to the left, by order from Major-General McLaws, until my left rested a few paces to the right of the Pike road. My skirmishers here became engaged with the enemy, driving back the enemy's skirmishers and holding the ground gained against a brisk fire from both infantry and artillery. At dark I received an order from Major-General McLaws to report with my command to Major-General Anderson, on the left of Major-General McLaws'

line, and, in obedience to Major-General Anderson's orders, bivouacked my men in the woods for rest.

Some time before daylight of the morning of May 3, I moved my command, by direction of Major-General Anderson, down the Catharpin road, for the purpose of scouring the country to the left of, and rear of the left of, Major-General Anderson's line. I found the country clear, and moved up by the furnace on the left of the line, and came up with the other brigades of the division near to the enemy's works. I at once formed my line of battle, and pushed forward upon the right flank of the enemy's works, on the left of the line of General Anderson's division. The fire was quite brisk here from a line of the enemy thrown back at right angles to this front to protect his flank and rear. This line soon gave way, and, pushing forward, I found myself inside of his breastworks.

Having no knowledge of the ground, and the woods being so thick as to entirely obstruct the view, I was at a loss for some time as to the direction of the enemy's next line. Their musket-balls soon gave me the proper direction, and I changed front, and, sending out skirmishers, soon found their line on the thickly wooded hill in the rear of their breastworks, and to their right of the field in front of Chancellor's. I ordered a charge, and the enemy, after one or two rounds, broke in the utmost confusion, throwing down arms, knapsacks, &c., great numbers of them running into our lines. No sooner had the enemy's line vanished than their batteries poured a most terrific fire of grape and canister into my lines. The men lying down, and being partially protected by a small ridge, the fire was not as fatal as I had reason to fear. Upon going to the front, I found no infantry in my front between me and the Turnpike road, and that I could not lead my men against the enemy's battery without encountering the range of our own battery on the left of the rear of my line, which was then clearing out the enemy in double-quick time. While making this charge, portions of two other brigades, who were lying down in the woods, and whom a portion of my line had charged over, rushed back from the sudden and terrific fire poured into us before the enemy gave way, and the Eighth Florida Regiment, which had not then passed over them, mistaking them for the left of their own brigade, allowed themselves to be swept back a short distance by them. They were not, however, at all panic-stricken, but were rallied at once, their *morale* and spirit in no manner impaired. I cannot think any blame should be attached to either the officers or the men of the regiment. I remained in that position until the rest of the division was marched up by General Anderson, and moved by the right flank with them to the Turnpike road, where the division halted. Soon after, I was directed, by order from General Anderson, to occupy the works on the right of the Pike road, to prevent the enemy from throwing a force into them. I remained in these works until ordered to follow the division toward the United States Ford.

That night I halted with the division, being on its left; put out strong pickets, and rested until about two hours before daylight of May 4, when I received orders to throw one regiment forward upon each of two roads running toward the ridge occupied by the enemy in the rear of Chancellorsville. I sent forward the Fifth Florida on the road leading by Grady's house, and the Second Florida about half a mile farther to the left, throwing forward a connected line of skirmishers in front of the two regiments. These skirmishers encountered the enemy's pickets in considerable force, but they offered feeble resistance, and were pressed back 1 or 1½ miles to the enemy's intrenchments. I was

then ordered by General Anderson to draw in the two regiments and line of skirmishers, and follow the division toward Fredericksburg, which I did, and was next posted on the left of the line of the division, my line being to the rear of Downman's house, Brigadier-General Posey being on my right. There being an interval of three-fourths of a mile between my left and the right of General McLaws' line, I was ordered to hold the position I then occupied until further orders, unless, when the right of our line had advanced up the Plank road to a point opposite me, I should see an opportunity to strike. I had thoroughly scouted the woods to my left, and, from the information I had obtained, felt confident of capturing both the battery at Guy's house and much of the infantry thrown up between that and Downman's house. That hope, however, as well as all opportunity for me in the position in which I was to strike a single blow to advantage, was destroyed by Brigadier-General Wright's brigade swinging across the line of battle, and charging across the field in my front before our right could so engage the enemy on the Plank road as to prevent the artillery and infantry from escaping by that road. Upon reporting my position to General Anderson, I was directed to remain there until morning.

On the morning of May 5, by direction of General Anderson, I moved to the vicinity of the Morgan house, on the Plank road; there I remained until about 4 p. m., when, with the other brigades of the division, I moved up the Plank road, and bivouacked for the night.

Early in the morning of the 6th, by order of General Anderson, I detached two regiments; posted one on the Catharpin road and one at fork of Plank road and the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House, halting the other regiment where the Furnace road crossed the Plank road. About 1 o'clock I called in my regiments and returned to my old camp.

The conduct of both officers and men of my command through the tiresome marches and continued watching, as well as while engaging the enemy, was such as to merit high praise. The firm and steadfast courage exhibited, especially by the Fifth and Second Florida Regiments in the charge at Chancellorsville, attracted my particular attention.

I am indebted to Captain [W. E.] McCaslan, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [D. B.] Taylor, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [William] Scott, volunteer aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant [H. F.] Riley, acting inspector, for the great assistance they rendered me by their attention to their duties and gallant conduct.

My command was kept supplied with rations by the persevering energy of Major [T. C.] Elder, brigade commissary. Major [D. W.] Hinkle, brigade quartermaster, for his untiring efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, who were collected at the station awaiting transportation to Richmond, has merited my particular thanks.

I inclose the list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

E. A. PERRY,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS PERRY'S BRIGADE,
May 14, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with instructions contained in communication from corps headquarters of May 12, that

* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 806.

one standard was captured by my command at the last charge at Chancellorsville. It was given by my assistant adjutant-general (Captain McCaslan) to a member of the ambulance corps, to be taken to the rear, for at that time, being in the thickest of the charge, Captain McCaslan did not stop to take the name of the party to whom he gave it, or the command to which he belonged; nor did he give him as definite instructions as he should have done, and the standard cannot be found.

I have the honor to report that no colors were lost by any of the regiments of my command.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. PERRY,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army Confederate States.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 332.

Report of Maj. Robert A. Hardaway, First Virginia Artillery, Acting Chief of Artillery.

NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING, VA.,
May 14, 1863.

SIR: About 10 a. m., Saturday, May 2, the First Virginia Artillery, commanded by Col. John T. Brown, was ordered to the intersection of the Plank and Mine roads, nearly midway between Todd's Tavern and Chancellorsville. The artillery of Jackson's corps followed the movements of his infantry to the left and by the furnace. I was left in command of the artillery from the Plank road to Mine Creek, consisting at first of one Napoleon and three howitzers. In consequence of a large break in our line of infantry to the front, at my suggestion General Lee ordered up Captain [Tyler C.] Jordan's four rifles (Alexander's battalion) from the turnpike, thus giving a command of eight guns. The pieces were immediately protected by earthworks, one rifle and one Napoleon commanding the Plank road, two howitzers being placed at 120 yards to the left, and commanding an old road from the Mine road to Chancellorsville. The other pieces were distributed along the Mine road at intervals of about 400 yards, commanding the hollows leading into Mine Creek. The timber in front of the three rifled pieces had been cut away for fuel for the furnace, showing an open field, with occasional stacks of cord-wood, of about 1 mile to the front. To the left of the rifled pieces a skirt of old field pines growing on the slope of the hill, parallel with and about 250 yards distant from Mine Creek, shut out all view of the valley of Mine Creek, except at a point where the main hollows, collecting from this open land (where the timber had been cut away), debouched into Mine Creek, where the right of General Wright's brigade rested. The position of the last rifle on the left I estimated at about half a mile from Mine Creek.

In the afternoon (probably 2.30 p. m.) orders were given by General Lee to hurry up a howitzer to position at the furnace, across Mine Creek, it being stated by Major [C. S.] Venable (who was charged with conducting the piece) that a regiment of infantry would be in position ready to support us. The movement was intended to relieve the ordnance train, reported by vedettes to be endangered by the enemy's sharpshooters,

The howitzer was hurried forward. At the highest point of the Mine Creek road, and near where the last rifle was afterward posted, the enemy's batteries at Chancellorsville and the hill west of it, where [R. L.] Walker's battalion was afterward in position, had, by practice, obtained a perfect range of this point with their 3-inch rifles. In descending to Mine Creek through this thicket, I discovered the horses and drivers so much excited by the closeness of the fire that they had left the gun detachment in the rear. I halted the gun and caisson under cover of the pines, and rode forward with Major Venable to ascertain the condition of things. As we emerged from the pines, a meadow of about 200 yards in width was presented to our view, a small stream coursing to the left nearly through the middle. The road, after crossing the creek at right angles, deflected very suddenly to the left, and by a second curve to the right swept up the hill behind the iron works, which were situated on a bluff jutting out into the meadow. We discovered about 200 yards up the meadow a line of butternut soldiers deployed as skirmishers (without arms) advancing with cheers upon a pine thicket. As soon as they advanced into the thicket, a dark blue line appeared along the fringe of pines and poured a furious fusilade upon the road we occupied. Major Venable ordered the piece back. We returned and met General Anderson with his staff. The facts were reported to him, but I was not aware at the [time] that it was intended for me to report to him at this point. The piece was returned to its original position and the facts reported personally to General Lee. At this time I posted Jordan's rifled pieces, and rode along General Wright's line of skirmishers up Mine Creek, who had just been posted. Before I reached the right of my line, General Rodes commenced his attack on the enemy's right flank, seemingly 3½ miles distant. All of the pieces under my command immediately opened fire by order of General Lee, and the infantry advanced as skirmishers to prevent re-enforcements being sent against Jackson. Just after this, a Yankee battery came into position just west of the furnace. After a gallant fight, it was silenced and driven from the field by a portion of the First Virginia Artillery, under Col. J. Thompson Brown. A furious attack was made by the enemy's infantry on the left of Anderson's position on Mine Creek, which was successfully met, and the rapid progress of Rodes toward Chancellorsville caused all of the advanced troops down Mine Creek to be withdrawn about dark toward Chancellorsville. This suspended the day's operations along our lines.

Sunday (May 3), I received orders from General Lee to take three rifles of Jordan's battery and follow General Anderson's movements to the left by the furnace up Mine Creek, in the main attack upon Chancellorsville. I did so, proceeding as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit. After passing along the ridge on the left side of Mine Creek, I found General Lee had selected a position on a wooded hill that required much cutting to get the guns into position. The axmen were ordered to the front for this purpose. Captain [Willis J.] Dance was left on the Plank road in charge of one rifle of Jordan's battery, one Napoleon, and one howitzer of [A.] Hupp's battery, and two howitzers of his own battery, with instructions to advance with Mahone's infantry. A fine position was obtained by Captain Dance on a knoll to the right of the Plank road, 900 yards distant from a line of rifle-pits, where very effective service was done by his pieces.

To return to the left. The changes in the enemy's position made it desirable to obtain a position for Jordan's battery near Chancellorsville. I was then ordered to follow General Anderson, who had just started a movement of his division from the valley of Mine Creek across to the

Plank road. I rode forward hurriedly across the field, as Anderson's column had already entered the woods. In passing up the line, I found the route impracticable for artillery. Meeting with one of General Anderson's staff, I reported this fact to him, and told him the only co-operation that I could afford General Anderson was to advance my guns toward the enemy, taking positions with the other artillery, and thus having the weight of metal brought to bear against the enemy's flank while he advanced in front; that an effort to follow him would certainly keep the pieces out of the fight altogether. Just at the point where General Anderson filed off to the right, Mine Creek ramifies to three branches. The right branch lies along the foot of the Chancellorsville hills, and the crest was occupied by their inner intrenchments, which embraced Chancellorsville proper and a graveyard. This plateau is about 600 yards wide. The second or middle branch, as you face toward the sources of Mine Creek, runs back of a wooded hill, which was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel [T. H.] Carter's artillery battalion, and divided the main field occupied by Hooker into two unequal parts. Most of this tract of country across here has been in cultivation, and affords an opening 1¾ miles from the branch on the turnpike southeast of Chancellorsville to the western prong of Mine Creek back of the hill, where the infantry and artillery were driven from position west of the Chancellor Hill. Jordan's battery was brought up in position on the right of our line of artillery (probably Walker's or Pegram's commands), and took part regularly in the action from this first position. As soon as the order was given to advance to the crest of the Chancellorsville Hill, near the graveyard and about three-fourths of a mile from the first position taken, Jordan's pieces followed the movement and took position behind the recently abandoned Yankee earthworks just to the left of the old frame houses near the cemetery, where there was afterward a Yankee hospital. The fire of this battery here was most effective. After many of their horses had been killed, an attempt was made to lash the guns together with prolonges, leaving the limbers on the field and using drag-ropes. I discovered a regiment of infantry carrying off six or eight pieces in this manner, near the orchard and northeast of Chancellor's house, toward United States Ford. Thinking canister would reach them, I tried it at high elevation. I soon cleared the place of infantry, and shot down two or three teams of horses that had been brought back. The guns were abandoned by the enemy.

Just at this time an order was brought by an artillery staff officer to cease firing entirely on that point, as infantry on our left were up in line of battle, ready to charge down the United States Ford road. After waiting anxiously for the charge, the Yankees returned to the disabled train and dragged all of the pieces off from a point not more than 350 yards from us.

Chancellorsville being taken, I immediately set about supplying the ammunition expended in the fight. I shortly afterward received an order from General Lee to take charge of a rifle battalion, consisting of Hardaway's battery (Captain [W. B.] Hurt), three pieces; Jordan's four rifles; Captain [William P.] Carter, two pieces; Captain [C. W.] Fry, two pieces; Captain [E. A.] Marye, two pieces. Total, thirteen pieces. I was ordered to follow General Anderson immediately, for the purpose of shelling all of the wagon train of General Hooker which had been left on the north bank of the Rappahannock River near Scott's Dam, about 1½ miles below United States Ford and about 1 mile from the south bank of the Rappahannock River.

About 3 o'clock Monday morning, Engineer [S. R. Johnston ?] pointed

out three positions on the river near Hayden's, the upper one of which I selected, and just before daybreak I opened on the camp-fires, in fair view and easy range, with ten rifles. After firing deliberately 15 rounds to the gun, the pieces were limbered up, and started back through the mud to Chancellorsville. Captain [William B.] Hurt's battery had already been stopped by General Anderson, as the weight of some of the carriages made it doubtful whether they could pass over the road.

Soon after this, the Yankee skirmishers made a demonstration below United States Ford, on the south side, as if they intended to cut off this battalion. The artillery was hurried off immediately, while Anderson's skirmishers engaged them in front. I remained behind until after daylight, to see the effect of the firing. A very large wagon train, densely parked, occupied a field on the slope of the crest. The horses were picketed parallel, and on the side next to the river. Crippled horses could be seen hobbling through the streets, while I thought I discovered dead teamsters lying among the wagons. The firing I took to be very accurate. I could distinctly hear the crash of the wagon bodies. This report was confirmed by the prisoners. From this point, after it was decided Hooker would not make a demonstration below United States Ford, General Anderson was ordered down to the brick church, and the rifle battalion was ordered to follow him. I received orders from Colonel Alexander as soon as I arrived at the brick church to await his decision as to the propriety of putting the rifle battalion into position at Smith's house, above Banks' Ford. The Yankees had a battery on the north bank of the Rappahannock opposite this point, which enfiladed the whole of McLaws' and Anderson's line whenever an advance was made from the brick church toward Fredericksburg.

While awaiting Colonel Alexander's explorations, orders came for Anderson's division to move up, and consequently for my battalion to follow. After advancing a short distance with the column, an order from Colonel Alexander required me to report forthwith to Smith's house with my entire battalion, and to assume command of whatever rifled pieces I might find there already, and to dispose of them as might seem best to me, and to take entire command of the operations at that point. I halted my battalion, and galloped forward immediately to General Anderson for his instructions, under this conflict of orders. After making the explanations to him, he requested the immediate reference of the matter to General Lee for his decision. I referred the matter to General Lee, and stated to him that I saw ten Napoleon guns of Alexander's battalion which seemed to be unassigned. After inquiry, General Lee ordered up these ten Napoleons to follow the movements of Anderson's division, on the right, under Major [Frank] Huger, while the rifled pieces went off to the left, to take position near Smith's house, above Banks' Ford. I was informed that I would find pits all ready for the pieces, but, on examination, I found positions for four guns had been arranged by cutting away the undergrowth, and that to get positions for other pieces I would have to advance out into the abatis and clear away room through the fallen timber. The stumps had all been cut so high that each one had to be cut off a second time. Some of the men and horses had not received rations for twenty-four hours, while they had been continually on the tramp. The evening was sultry and oppressive; some of the men fainted from exposure; all suffered intensely, but, in consequence of some delay on the right, and driving up the axmen of the gun detachments as much as they could bear, the positions were all made ready for the pieces by the time the movement on the right was inaugurated.

Jordan's four pieces were placed off to the right, across a large ravine, nearly half a mile distant from the other pieces, and some distance to the front two of Carter's rifles came in on a bluff near our rifle-pits. Just to the left of him Fry's two pieces were in position. Inside of our rifle-pits, on a knob probably 40 feet higher than Carter's and Fry's positions, Parker and Lewis came in with five rifles. Then to the left of a bend of the ridge, about 80 yards from this last position, Captain Hurt had a Whitworth gun. The deflection of the ridge there was so sudden, in consequence of Smith's Spring branch coming in, that the other guns had to be carried on the left of Smith's house, placing them to the rear a distance of probably 200 yards, but the interval measured along the front would not have brought them more than 100 yards from the Whitworth gun. Here Captain [E. S.] McCarthy, of the First Howitzers, was in position with two pieces, and Captain [Edward A.] Marye on the extreme left with two pieces. As soon as the regular movement commenced on the right, fire was opened on the Yankee battery on the north side of the Rappahannock, consisting of eight pieces, protected by earthworks, just in front of an old white house, two pieces about 200 yards up the river and two pieces about 400 yards down the river from their central position, making in all twelve pieces. The fire of the Yankee batteries was very fierce and accurate, directed for some time at the Whitworth gun and the four rifles on our left wing. These five pieces were in open view and unprotected. Finding that the firing on the right was slackening too much, allowing the Yankees to cut up our left guns, I hurried around to remedy this difficulty. After starting all of the pieces to firing again, I took position over in front of our rifle-pits in the abatis, where I had full view of the effect of our shot. I found our fuses were very defective, although it was reported to me that we were using the fuse-igniter. I estimated that one of our shell out of fifteen exploded. I must think that the meal-powder was knocked off the fuse by the mallet while inserting the fuse. I prepared a few myself, which answered very well. I was compelled to watch closely the effect of all the projectiles, as if we were using entirely solid shot. But with this disadvantage of ammunition, I succeeded in disabling six out of eight guns in the central position and driving the other two off the field. The other four pieces continued a desultory fire until after dark, but they never took part regularly in the engagement.

Casualties I am unable to report. I know that 2 men were killed and 2 were very severely wounded.

As soon as the firing ceased, at dark, Captain McCarthy, of the First Howitzers, reported himself out of ammunition. He was sent to the rear, and replaced by Lieutenant [George A.] Ferrell, of Hardaway's [Hurt's] battery.

About 1 o'clock at night I was awakened by a fusilade in the direction of Banks' Ford. The men were all sleeping by their pieces. As soon as I could get my horse out, I went out to the batteries on the right. I ordered Captain Carter and Captain Fry to withdraw their pieces inside of our rifle-pits. I changed the direction of the line, so as to give us a full fire down a deep ravine which led out toward Banks' Ford. The position of the pieces on the left was not changed. I notified the officer in command of the infantry that I would expect notice from him whenever the enemy advanced sufficiently near for us to open fire over the abatis. About this time Colonel Alexander came up, and reported that General McLaws desired no pieces fired immediately at Banks' Ford, as we had two brigades of infantry posted near that point. I therefore changed the position of the pieces again on the right, so as to

enable me to command all the approaches to Banks' Ford on the north side of the Rappahannock. I rode forward now with a Captain [Charles R.] McAlpine, in command of the pickets, down to the mouth of a small stream which runs in from the south side of the Rappahannock a short distance above Banks' Ford. I obtained thereby the direction of the road to their pontoon bridges, and heard their artillery and other carriages passing back. I returned to the batteries, gave directions to each commander to fire once every twenty minutes, changing the direction of his piece from time to time within certain limits, which I supposed commanded the approaches to the ford. Before 2 o'clock fire was opened, and there was at least one shell in the air each minute from that time until half an hour after sunrise. The enemy's stragglers were discovered making into the road at a point about 1½ miles from the river, where the head of a hollow curved around toward Falmouth and kept them out of view until they reached this main ridge. The Whitworth gun of Hardaway's [Hurt's] battery was trailed on this point with happy effect. The road was soon cleared of stragglers, when an enormous wagon park was discovered about 3 miles distant, where we were told the roads to Aquia Creek and United States Ford branched. Wagons were evidently being concentrated here from United States Ford and Falmouth, while fires of infantry stragglers could be seen occupying every copse around the wagon camp. The range was speedily obtained with Whitworth shell, which operated beautifully, and the utmost consternation seemed to seize upon the teamsters and camp followers. Wagons were seen hurrying off in every direction from the park, while we plied them with solid bolts as long as we thought it would pay. The ammunition being very expensive, we soon desisted.

The officers and men under my command acted with commendable spirit.

At this time (about 10 a. m. Tuesday, May 5, 1863), an order was received from Major [Walter H.] Taylor, directing the batteries composing the special rifle battalion to report to their regular battalion commanders, and myself to resume the command of my own battalion.

Very respectfully,

R. A. HARDAWAY,
Maj. of Art., 1st Va. Regt., Act. Chief of Art., Anderson's Div.

CHIEF OF STAFF,
Anderson's Div., First Corps, Army Northern Va.

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CAMP, *May* 17, 1863.

General Anderson's assistant adjutant-general will oblige Major Hardaway by interlining that part of his report which speaks of the shelling of Sedgwick's forces while recrossing the Rappahannock at Banks' Ford, near Smith's house, by the rifle battalion on the night of May 4, 1863, so as to read about thus: "About 9 p. m. I was awakened by a heavy musketry fire in the direction of Banks' Ford. The guns of the rifle battalion opened on the enemy at 10 o'clock, and continued firing at intervals of twenty minutes to each gun until half an hour after sunrise on the morning of May 5, thus continuing throughout the night."

Very respectfully,

R. A. HARDAWAY,
Maj. of Art., 1st Va. Regt., Act. Chief of Art., Anderson's Div.

CHIEF OF STAFF,
Major-General Anderson's Division.

No. 333.

Report of Lieut. Col. John J. Garnett, Battalion A, Virginia Artillery.

CAMP R. H. ANDERSON,
May 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I assumed command of the battalion of artillery attached to the division of Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson on May 1, consisting of the following-named companies, viz, [V.] Maurin's battery, Grandy's battery, [J. W.] Lewis' battery, [Frank] Huger's battery.

The only batteries of this battalion engaged in the engagements at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg were Captain [C. R.] Grandy's and Lieutenants Commanding [N.] Penick's and [Joseph D.] Moore's, of Lewis' and Huger's, respectively. Of these only the companies of Captain Grandy and Lieutenant Penick were actively engaged.

I transmit herewith the reports of the commandants of companies.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. GARNETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Major [THOMAS S.] MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 334.

Report of Capt. Charles R. Grandy, Norfolk (Va.) Light Artillery Blues.

MAY 15, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with Major-General Anderson's order, I removed my guns, in position at the United States Ford, as quietly as possible on the night of April 29, and fell back with Mahone's brigade to the wooden church. The lieutenant in charge of one section (owing to the weakness of the horses by being fed on nothing but corn during the winter, which they had to haul 14 or 15 miles, having no serviceable mules, over roads hardly passable with an empty wagon) had to leave the rear chests of his caissons about a mile below Childs' house.

On May 1, I moved from the intrenchments at the wooden church with Mahone's and Semmes' brigades, and engaged the enemy with one rifled gun, in connection with one gun from Jordan's battery, at a distance of 300 yards on the turnpike, with canister principally, for more than an hour. The Yankee battery, according to accounts of prisoners, was Weed's Regulars, supported by two brigades of Sykes' division, which were drawn up in line of battle, and, after annoying us with their sharpshooters, attempted to charge us, while we gave alternate discharges to the infantry and to the battery until the enemy retired.

I suffered as follows: Private W. C. Land, killed; Lieutenant [William T.] Peet slightly wounded; Private [J. W.] Floyd lost an arm; Corporal [J. H.] Watters wounded in hands and wrist; Privates [C. K.] McKown, [John H.] Day, and [T. J.] Wilkins very slightly wounded. During the sharpest of the engagement I had only two men and Lieutenant Peet to work the gun.

Saturday I was in position in front of Chancellorsville and under the shelling of the enemy, but as my guns were of too short range to reach the enemy, I was withdrawn. Saturday, at 6 p. m., I was ordered to report to General Lee for position on the Plank road, who ordered me to

Chesterfield, in Caroline County, with the remark that my horses were unfit for service. On reaching Chesterfield, I was ordered to Hanover Junction by General Pettigrew, in order to guard the bridges at that point.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. R. GRANDY,
Captain Norfolk Light Artillery Blues.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT,
Commanding Artillery of Anderson's Division.

No. 335.

Report of Lieut. Nathan Penick, Lewis' (Va.) Battery.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to make the following report of the engagements and casualties of this battery during the recent battles in the vicinity of Fredericksburg:

Acting under orders from Brigadier-General Wilcox, the battery proceeded to Taylor's Hill on Sunday, the 3d instant, and immediately went into action, where only a few shots were exchanged. It appearing that the enemy were advancing more rapidly upon another point, the battery was ordered to take position on the hill in front of Stansbury's house. This order was promptly obeyed, and I commenced firing, supported by a regiment of infantry of the brigade. This engagement lasted about thirty minutes, when I was ordered to withdraw the battery.

On the evening of the same day, one section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant [James S.] Cobbs, engaged the enemy in a brisk cannonade at the toll-gate on the Plank road until ordered to retire. The entire battery was then put in position at the brick church, on same road, but only fired one shot, when it became necessary to retire and take position on same road some few hundred yards from the church, by order of Major-General McLaws, where it remained during the night.

On the following morning General McLaws ordered the battery to Smith's Hill, near the river and above Banks' Ford. Late in the evening, acting in concert with other batteries under command of Colonel [E. P.] Alexander, we engaged some batteries of the enemy on the opposite side of the river until ordered to cease firing.

Casualties: Killed, none. Wounded: Officers, 2; non-commissioned officers, 1; privates, 3. Two horses killed and 1 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN PENICK,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT,
Comdg. Art. Battalion A, First Army Corps.

No. 336.

Report of Capt. Joseph D. Moore, Company D, Battalion A, Virginia Artillery.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully make the following report of this battery in the engagements near Fredericksburg:

On the morning of May 3, we were ordered to move our position from

Banks' Ford to the breastworks on Taylor's Hill, opposite Falmouth, in which I placed two rifled guns, and opened upon the enemy's batteries across the river, and also upon their infantry on the plain between the Rappahannock and the canal. After firing for about two hours, we were ordered by General Wilcox to retire up the road in the direction of the Plank road, following his brigade. We retired beyond the brick church, and then reversed and followed Mahone's brigade back to the field near the church, where I was ordered by General Wilcox to bring up my two rifled guns to the church. Not finding an eligible position, and the enemy charging up through the woods, I was ordered by General Wilcox to retire down the road. On the 4th, I was ordered to follow our division to the right of our lines, near the Telegraph road. From thence we marched on the 5th to Chancellorsville, at which place, on the 6th, we were ordered back to camp near Fredericksburg.

Casualties: Killed, none. Wounded: David Boyce, slightly in the shoulder. One horse wounded.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH D. MOORE,
Captain Company D.

Lieut. Col. J. J. GARNETT,
Comd'g Battalion A, Lt. Art., Anderson's Div., 1st Army Corps.

No. 337.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 8, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following very imperfect sketch of our operations from the time we left Fredericksburg to the recrossing of the Rappahannock by the enemy:

The corps of General Jackson, save Early's division, left our lines at Hamilton's Crossing at dawn on the morning of Friday, May 1—Rodes' division, A. P. Hill's division, and Trimble's division (under [R. E.] Colston). Arriving within 4 miles of Chancellorsville, line of battle was formed—Rodes in advance, Hill supporting, and Colston in reserve. The enemy were then rapidly pushed back into Chancellorsville.

Saturday morning, Rodes', Colston's, and Hill's divisions were led by General Jackson on the enemy's flank and rear, crossing the two Plank roads and coming into the turnpike, the artillery of the corps, under Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, accompanying. The attack was made about 6 p. m., Rodes' division and some artillery in advance, Colston and Hill supporting. The attack of Rodes was made with great energy. The enemy were driven for 3 miles and into his works at Chancellorsville, with the loss of ten pieces of artillery and many prisoners. This was about 9 p. m., and General Jackson directed General Hill to take charge of the pursuit. While Lane's brigade was forming its lines for advance and throwing out his skirmishers, General Jackson was wounded. The enemy then made an attempt to retake their rifle-pits immediately fronting Chancellorsville, but were handsomely driven back by Colonel [Francis] Mallory, Fifty-fifth Virginia, Heth's brigade. The enemy during this time had concentrated a most terrible fire of artillery on the head of Hill's division from thirty-two pieces of artillery. General Hill was disabled during this fire. General Stuart was sent for,

and the command of the corps turned over to him. It was thought best, under all the circumstances, not to push the pursuit any farther that night.

Next morning, all the artillery which could be put in position having been brought up—the infantry in three lines, Colston, Hill (now Heth's), and Rodes—General Stuart renewed the attack about dawn. The enemy were gallantly charged. The combat was furious. Colston's division having become somewhat broken and disordered, Heth took the advance, Archer on the extrme right, endeavoring to connect with Anderson and Pender with two brigades of this division on the left of the road. The enemy were again charged, and twice were his works taken and twice relinquished. Rodes' division came up to the support, and, after scme tremendous fighting (all three divisions being engaged), the enemy were driven out, and his works occupied about 10 o'clock.

Archer's brigade captured four guns, and Brig. Gen. William Hays was captured by Pender's brigade. Ramseur's brigade, under his gallant leadership, was conspicuous throughout the three days' fighting.

Our lines were again formed, covering the roads leading to the United States Ford, Pender with four brigades on the left, Rodes in the center, and Colston, with three brigades, on the right. Heth, with three brigades was sent to relieve Anderson.

We held this position during Sunday and Monday, while Anderson and McLaws were detached to drive back General Sedgwick. Several advances of the enemy's skirmishers were repulsed, and he occasionally opened a heavy fire of artillery. Sedgwick having been demolished, the enemy recrossed on Tuesday night.

Major-General Stuart is deserving of great commendation for his admirable management of the troops. Called suddenly late at night to a new sphere of action, and entirely ignorant of the positions of the brigades, with indomitable energy he surmounted all difficulties and achieved a glorious result.

Brigadier-General Rodes distinguished himself much, and won a proud name for himself and his division. Generals Heth, Pender, and Ramseur contributed greatly to the success of our arms.

Much is due the artillery. Colonels [S.] Crutchfield, [J. Thompson] Brown, [R. L.] Walker, and [E. P.] Alexander deserve special mention.

Respectfully,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 338.

Report of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 6, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit, in advance of a detailed report, the following narrative of events connected with the battle of the Wilderness (May 2), and of Chancellorsville (May 3), and events following:

This corps, under its immortal leader, Lieutenant-General [T. J.] Jackson, attacked the enemy on his right, turning his right flank by the Turnpike road at Melzi Chancellor's, 2 miles above Chancellorsville,

making the attack late in the evening, after an arduous and necessarily circuitous march from the Plank road, 2 miles below Chancellorsville. The enemy had a fine position, and, if time had been given him to recover from his first surprise and mass troops on that front, it would have been a difficult task to dislodge them; but Jackson's entire corps, both when marching and when in position, had been purposely screened from view by the cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, an important duty which he performed with great skill and address. The attack was thus in a measure a surprise. The enemy's line of intrenchments was carried, and his legions driven in confusion from the field.

It was already dark when I sought General Jackson, and proposed, as there appeared nothing else for me to do, to take some cavalry and infantry over and hold the Ely's Ford road. He approved the proposition, and I had already gained the heights overlooking the ford, where was a large number of camp-fires, when Captain [R. H. T.] Adams, of General A. P. Hill's staff, reached me post-haste, and informed me of the sad calamities which for the time deprived the troops of the leadership of both Jackson and Hill, and the urgent demand for me to come and take command as quickly as possible. I rode with rapidity back 5 miles, determined to press the pursuit already so gloriously begun. General Jackson had gone to the rear, but General A. P. Hill was still on the ground, and formally turned over the command to me. I sent also a staff officer to General Jackson to inform him that I would cheerfully carry out any instructions he would give, and proceeded immediately to the front, which I reached at 10 p. m.

I found, upon reaching it, A. P. Hill's division in front, under Heth, with Lane's, McGowan's, Archer's, and Heth's brigades on the right of the road, within half a mile of Chancellorsville, near the apex of the ridge, and Pender's and Thomas' on the left. I found that the enemy had made an attack on our right flank, but were repulsed. The fact, however, that the attack was made, and at night, made me apprehensive of a repetition of it, and necessitated throwing back the right wing, so as to meet it. I was also informed that there was much confusion on the right, owing to the fact that some troops mistook friends for the enemy and fired upon them. Knowing that an advance under such circumstances would be extremely hazardous, much against my inclination, I felt bound to wait for daylight. General Jackson had also sent me word to use my own discretion. The commanding general was with the right wing of the army, with which I had no communication except by a very circuitous and uncertain route. I nevertheless sent a dispatch to inform him of the state of affairs, and rode around the lines restoring order, imposing silence, and making arrangements for the attack early next day. I sent Col. E. P. Alexander, senior officer of artillery, to select and occupy with artillery positions along the line bearing upon the enemy's position, with which duty he was engaged all night.

At early dawn, Trimble's division composed the second line and Rodes' division the third. The latter had his rations on the spot, and, as his men were entirely without food, was extremely anxious to issue. I was disposed to wait a short time for this purpose; but when, as preliminary to an attack, I ordered the right of the first line to swing around and come perpendicular to the road, the order was misunderstood for an order to attack, and that part of the line became engaged. I ordered the whole line to advance and the second and third lines to follow. As the sun lifted the mist that shrouded the field, it was discovered that the ridge on the extreme right was a fine position for concentrating artillery. I immediately ordered thirty pieces to that point, and, under

the happy effects of the battalion system, it was done quickly. The effect of this fire upon the enemy's batteries was superb.

In the meantime the enemy was pressing our left with infantry, and all the re-enforcements I could obtain were sent there. Colquitt's brigade, of Trimble's division, ordered first to the right, was directed to the left to support Pender. Iverson's brigade, of the second line, was also engaged there, and the three lines were more or less merged into one line of battle, and reported hard pressed. Urgent requests were sent for re-enforcements, and notices that the troops were out of ammunition, &c. I ordered that the ground must be held at all hazards; if necessary, with the bayonet. About this time also our right connected with Anderson's left, relieving all anxiety on that subject. I was now anxious to mass infantry on the left, to push the enemy there, and sent every available regiment to that point.

About 8 a. m. the works of the enemy directly in front of our right were stormed, but the enemy's forces retiring from the line facing Anderson, which our batteries enfiladed, caused our troops to abandon these works, the enemy coming in their rear. It was stormed a second time, when I discovered the enemy making a flank movement to the left of the road, for the purpose of dislodging our forces, and hastened to change the front of a portion of our line to meet this attack, but the shortness of the time and the deafening roar of artillery prevented the execution of this movement, and our line again retired. The third time it was taken, I made disposition of a portion of Ramseur's brigade to protect the left flank. Artillery was pushed forward to the crest, sharpshooters were posted in a house in advance, and in a few moments Chancellorsville was ours (10 a. m.). The enemy retired toward Ely's Ford, the road to United States Ford branching one-half mile west of Chancellorsville.

In this hotly contested battle the enemy had strong works on each side of the road, those on the commanding ridge being heavily defended by artillery. The night also had given him time to mass his troops to meet this attack, but the desperate valor of Jackson's corps overcame every obstacle and drove the enemy to his new line of defense, which his engineers had constructed in his rear, ready for occupation, at the intersection of the Ely's Ford and United States Ford roads.

General Anderson's division, of the right wing, arrived upon the field comparatively fresh. I set about reforming my command with a view to a renewal of the attack, when the commanding general received intelligence that the enemy had crossed at Fredericksburg and taken Marye's Hill. An aide-de-camp of General Sedgwick, captured by Colonel [Williams C.] Wickham's regiment on the right, near Banks' Ford, reported two corps under command of Sedgwick. The commanding general decided to hold Hooker, beaten as he was, in his works with Jackson's corps, and detach enough of other forces to turn on Sedgwick. The success of this strategy enabled him again to concentrate to force Hooker's position, and arrangements were made for attack with this corps on the morning of the 6th (Wednesday); but before it was begun our skirmishers found the enemy's works abandoned, and, pressing forward to the river, captured many prisoners. The enemy had another work 2 miles in rear of the other, which was also abandoned.

This region of country is known as the "Wilderness." Rapid pursuit in such a country is an impossibility where the enemy takes care to leave his trains beyond the Rappahannock, and avails himself, as he does, of the appliances of art, labor, and natural obstacles to delay his pursuers. In this battle, in which the enemy's main force was attacked in chosen

positions, he was driven entirely from the field and finally fled across the river. Our troops behaved with the greatest heroism.

I desire to call the attention of the commanding general to the fact that I was called to the command, at 10 o'clock at night, on the battle-field, of the *corps d'armée* led so long by the immortal Jackson, in the midst of a night attack made by the enemy, without any knowledge of the ground, the position of our forces, or the plans thus far pursued, and without an officer left in the corps above the rank of brigadier-general. Under these disadvantages the attack was renewed the next morning and prosecuted to a successful issue.

Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, who had the misfortune to be wounded soon after the command devolved upon him, remained near the field next day, notwithstanding his wound, for which I was very grateful, for circumstances might have arisen making his presence necessary.

To the generals of divisions and brigades I feel greatly indebted for the hearty co-operation, zeal, and support accorded to me by all to the fullest extent of their ability. The field officers and others I hope to particularize hereafter in a detailed report when the data is collected, as well as mention specially the various officers serving on my staff with marked distinction during the day. I labored under great disadvantages in having none of General Jackson's staff with me until after the action began, and then only Maj. A. S. Pendleton, who, however, behaved with great heroism and efficiency when he did join me. Our losses were heavy; the enemy's heavier.

In Sunday's battle, Brigadier-Generals Ramseur, Heth, and McGowan were wounded and Paxton killed. Heth and Ramseur, though painfully wounded, persisted in retaining command to the close of the fight. Their heroic conduct will be specially mentioned in the report proper. The casualties of the corps I have not the means of knowing, as before the returns were completed I relinquished the command to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, in pursuance to the orders of the commanding general; but the division and brigade commanders were ordered to submit through me their reports of the battle of Chancellorsville.

The cavalry was well managed by Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, who seized Ely's Ford and held the road to within 2 miles of Chancellorsville, driving the enemy's cavalry from the former place. His men, without rations or forage, displayed a heroism rarely met with under any circumstances, and, guarding the two flanks, accomplished an indispensable part of the great success which God vouchsafed to us.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of Northern Va.

No. 339.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry Heth, C. S. Army, commanding brigade and Ambrose P. Hill's division, respectively.

HEADQUARTERS A. P. HILL'S LIGHT DIVISION,
May 25, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of the several commands under my orders at different times in the

* See also Stuart's report (No. 423) of cavalry operations.

interval between leaving the vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing, on the morning of May 1, until the termination of the operations at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863:

My brigade moved from Hamilton's Crossing on the morning of May 1, on the Plank road leading to Chancellorsville. When within 3 miles of Chancellorsville, I received an order from Major-General Hill to report in person to him. On doing so, I was ordered to take the brigades of McGowan, Lane, and my own, and advance by a cross-road leading from the Plank road to the old Pike, a distance of 1½ miles; on reaching the old Pike, to feel my way, and advance in the direction of Chancellorsville. When I reached the old Pike, I found General McLaws, with a portion of his command, some half mile to rear of where I struck the pike. On advancing, my skirmishers became hotly engaged, and, as it had become quite dark, a farther advance was not made that night.

Early in the morning I was ordered to open with a battery, under the immediate charge of Major [W. J.] Pegram, upon the enemy's position, and continue the firing for about half an hour. Our fire was returned by the enemy. Being informed by Major Pegram that his shot were doing the enemy no damage, I directed him to cease firing. Soon after, I received orders to move with my command, crossing the Plank road and following the rest of the division. General Hill, soon after passing the old furnace, directed me to resume command of my brigade.

On reaching a position in rear of Chancellorsville, I was ordered to form line of battle on General Colston's left. General Colston advanced his line before the formation was completed, and rendered a compliance with the order impossible. I then received orders to form on General Pender's left. This was done. I also received orders to go to the support of any general officer requesting aid. After advancing in line of battle about 1½ miles on the left of and parallel to the Plank road, I received a message from Brig. Gen. J. R. Jones requesting support. I put my brigade in motion and advanced, passing Melzi Chancellor's house, and entered the thick oak woods on the left of the Plank road. On entering these woods, the enemy opened upon my command a heavy fire of artillery, doing us some damage. It was now becoming quite dark. The undergrowth was so thick and entangled that it was impossible to advance in any order. I ordered the brigade to reform on the Plank road, which had scarcely been done when orders were received from General Hill to move down the road by the flank. On reaching the position in the road occupied by General Hill, he directed me to deploy two regiments, one on the right, the other on the left of the road, to check the enemy, who were then advancing. These movements had not been completed before the enemy opened heavily upon the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment. It was here that gallant and promising officer, Col. F. Mallory, was killed. Soon after, General Hill informed me that he was wounded, and directed me to take command of the division. General Lane's brigade at this time was in line of battle on the right of the road, occupying the breastworks from which the enemy had been driven. I directed General Pender to form his brigade in line of battle on the left of the road, occupying the deserted breastworks of the enemy. Before the remaining brigade could be placed in line of battle, the enemy, under Sickles, advanced and attacked General Lane's right. He was handsomely repulsed by the Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, and a portion of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiments. This attack was made by the enemy under cover of heavy shelling. These regiments behaved with commendable courage and zeal in repelling at least five times their number.

McGowan's brigade was now ordered on Lane's right, and soon after Archer's brigade on McGowan's right; Thomas' brigade was posted on the left of the road and on Pender's left; Heth's brigade was held as a reserve. In this position the division remained until just after daybreak, when Heth's brigade was ordered up. Two regiments (the Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia) were placed on the right of the road, supporting Lane's left, the Fifty-fifth Virginia and Twenty-second Virginia Battalion on the left, to support Pender's right.

Major-General Stuart now ordered me to prepare to advance. I ordered Generals McGowan and Archer to move forward, as the line formed by their brigades was not perpendicular to the Plank road, but inclined to the right and rear. Archer's brigade only advanced a short distance before it became hotly engaged, the enemy being strongly posted behind breastworks making an angle with the Plank road. I now gave the order for a general advance. The Light Division (A. P. Hill's), forming the front line, opened the battle of Chancellorsville. Generals Pender and Thomas, on the left, found the enemy posted behind a breastwork of logs and brush, immediately in their front, at a distance of about 150 yards. The breastworks were charged and carried, the men never hesitating for a moment, driving the enemy before them and pursuing him until a second line was reached, which was in like manner broken. A third line of the enemy was now encountered. After a desperate and prolonged fight, without supports or a piece of artillery to aid them, but on their part subjected to heavy artillery fire of from ten to twelve pieces, these gallant brigades fell back in order to the breastworks from which the enemy had been driven, and which they held until re-enforcements were brought up, when again the attack was renewed and the enemy driven from this part of the field of battle.

Lane's brigade, supported by the Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia Regiments (Heth's brigade), and McGowan's brigade advanced and charged the enemy behind his breastworks, who was supported by twenty-nine pieces of artillery. I cannot conceive of any body of men ever being subjected to a more galling fire than this force. The brigades of Lane, McGowan, and a portion of Heth's (Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough commanding), notwithstanding, drove the enemy from his works and held them for some time, but were finally compelled to fall back, which was unavoidable from the course that affairs had assumed on the right of the line.

As soon as Archer's brigade commenced to move, it became hotly engaged. General Archer was compelled to conform his line of battle to that of the enemy, which, as I before remarked, in his front was not perpendicular, but formed a considerable angle with the Plank road. McGowan's right thus became separated from Archer's left, and the interval increased as the enemy were driven before them until McGowan and Lane found that their right flanks were seriously threatened. It was not until this occurred that these two brigades fell back to the line of works from which they first commenced to advance. Many valuable officers and men were lost in the charge, and especially when falling back. It was here that General McGowan was wounded, the command of his brigade devolving on Colonel [O. E.] Edwards, who was, immediately after assuming command, seriously wounded. The command of McGowan's brigade next devolved on Colonel [D. H.] Hamilton, First South Carolina Regiment [Provisional Army], who commanded the brigade during the remainder of the action.

General Archer advanced with his brigade. Conforming his line of battle to that of the enemy, he charged the works in his front, and, with-

out the least halt or hesitation, carried them, driving the enemy before him, who outnumbered him five to one. General Archer succeeded in capturing a battery of four guns. By his gallant attack he secured the key to the enemy's position, clearing a hill and open space in his front, and thus gaining for our artillery a position from which they were enabled to silence the 29-gun battery of the enemy, which had inflicted so much loss upon our lines. From this position our artillery had also a raking fire on the enemy's works on our right. General Archer, after carrying the hill referred to, advanced beyond the open space and attacked the enemy on his right. He was joined by Major-General Anderson.

About this time the enemy threatened to turn Thomas' and Pender's left. Re-enforcements were ordered to them, among which McGowan's brigade (Colonel Hamilton commanding) formed a part. As soon as re-enforcements reached Pender and Thomas, a general advance took place, and, aided by our artillery, which had not been able to assist us in any previous attack, the works of the enemy were cleared; and, retreating rapidly, he fell back in the direction of United States Ford. Thus ended the battle of Chancellorsville.

Where all behaved so well it would appear like unjust discrimination in mentioning individuals. Generals Pender, Archer, and Thomas deserve, for their successful attacks, to be specially mentioned; and, under the murderous fire of artillery to which they were particularly exposed, no officers or men could have done better than Generals Lane and McGowan and Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough. The Light Division (A. P. Hill's), although unfortunately deprived of the presence of their gallant commander, showed on this day that the spirit with which he had inspired them by success on so many battle-fields was still present, and each and all did their duty.

A list of killed and wounded has been furnished.*

I cannot close this report without adding that my personal staff—Captains [R. H.] Finney and [H. H.] Harrison, Lieutenants [Miles C.] Selden and [Stockton] Heth, and Acting Engineer Officer W. O. Slade—deserve my thanks for their gallantry and coolness on all occasions during the battle. For acts of individual gallantry, I respectfully refer you to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
May 21, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular of May 12, from corps headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of standards lost and captured in this command during the late engagements near Chancellorsville, of the 2d and 3d instant:

The Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.—Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe reports the loss of the flag of his battalion, with the following circumstances attending it:

After standing the fire of the batteries intrenched in the front of Chancellorsville, and before which three brigades had to fall back, together with the fire of the enemy's

* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 807.

infantry, until very nearly one-half of my command was either killed or wounded, I gave orders for the battalion to fall back across the road, under the hill. Since the time the order was given to fall back, I have heard nothing from the color-bearer, who had the colors with him. I heard that a wounded man reported him as having stopped to assist him, and, while doing so, he was taken prisoner, together with one of the color-guard, who is also missing.

The Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment.—In regard to the loss of the flag of this regiment, Col. John D. Barry (then Major Barry) makes the following report:

On Saturday night (the 2d instant), while marching by the flank upon the Plank road under the severe shelling of the enemy, Color Sergeant [J. E.] Richardson was severely wounded and sent to the rear. Corporal [A. J.] Prophet, of the color-guard, then seized the flag, and at the beginning of the action of the 3d he bore it. During the action he was killed, and Corporal [Owen J.] Eakins, Company E, also of the color-guard, was intrusted with it. He bore it through the first charge upon the enemy's intrenched position until orders were received to fall back. This order, it appears, he did not immediately hear, and Lieutenant [Alfred] Rowland, Company D, seeing that he still remained, went to him and ordered him back. He obeyed, following in the rear of Lieutenant Rowland, and was probably the last man in the regiment to leave the field. He had gone but a few feet when he, too, was killed; but this was not observed by any of the regiment until we were reforming in the rear of the first line of the enemy's works, and they (the enemy) entering the line we had fallen back from; and the position in which the colors had fallen made it impossible to recover them; at least, very unwise to attempt it.

I beg leave to report that one standard and the flag-staff and portion of another were captured, with the following circumstances attending their capture:

Capt. N. Clark, Company E, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, reports the following in regard to the capture of the standard of the Third Maine Regiment:

I have the honor to report that our company, on the 3d instant, before day, after the repulse of the famous charge of the enemy on our lines, captured 1 officer (who told the man detailed to carry off the prisoners that he belonged to General Hays' staff), 1 lieutenant, 4 or 5 privates, the color sergeant, and standard of the Third Regiment Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Hyman, Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment, reports the following concerning the capture of a flag-staff and portion of the flag by Private Monroe Robinson, of Company A, Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment:

The regiment had routed two lines of the enemy (the first in breastworks), and were engaged with the third line, which was soon broken. The cartridges of most of the men were completely exhausted, and as Private Robinson discovered the color sergeant of the enemy tearing his flag from the staff, he rushed upon him, attempting to capture him, and, having no load in his gun to shoot him, he escaped.

I would state that the flag of the Third Maine Volunteers is now in possession of Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane, having been badly torn after its capture.

It is also believed that another standard was captured, which was carried home by Col. E. G. Haywood, of the Seventh North Carolina State troops, who has been written to for report as to the facts of the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HETH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 340.

Report of Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, commanding Heth's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HETH'S BRIGADE,
May 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade during the late battles of May 2 and 3, in the vicinity of Chancellorsville:

Leaving Hamilton's Crossing at early dawn on the 1st, the brigade halted at 7 p. m. on the Plank road, about 1 mile east of Chancellorsville. The advanced troops of our corps had encountered the enemy near Salem Church, and, with slight resistance, they fled to their works.

At 10 o'clock on the following morning, leaving the turnpike to our right and moving upon the old Furnace road, we turned the right flank of the enemy, and at 5.30 p. m. reached the Plank road again, about 4 miles west of Chancellorsville, and in their rear. Here we formed line of battle, and commenced a rapid advance, this brigade occupying the second line. Our approach in that direction seemed to take by surprise and create a considerable panic among the enemy, who, notwithstanding they occupied superior natural positions, strengthened by works of magnitude, fled at our appearance, night alone giving them quarter. We pursued them within three-fourths of a mile of Chancellorsville. The rapid flight of the enemy, the eagerness of our pursuit, the tangled wilderness through which we had marched, and the darkness of the night, created much confusion in our ranks, which, at this point, was increased by a deadly fire poured into our ranks by friends and foes from our right, left, and front. Artillery with their caissons occupied the road abreast of us, and, without drivers, dashed headlong through our ranks. Under these circumstances our troops halted, and the chase ended for the night.

During the night the enemy was not idle, but worked like beavers in erecting the most formidable barricades and breastworks, thus partially relieving themselves of the panic of the previous evening and determining them to give battle.

Early on the morning of the 3d, the brigade, by General Heth's order, was again deployed in line of battle extending on either side of the road, the Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia Regiments on the right, following General Lane's brigade; the Fifty-fifth and Twenty-second Virginia on the left, supporting General Pender. The advance of our leading line became irregular, and the turnpike, which separated the brigade, being much more elevated than the ground upon either side, the interval between the two portions became so considerable as not to be seen the one by the other. Being in close proximity to the enemy, our advance line in a few minutes became hotly engaged, and we were exposed to the most deadly fire I have ever experienced. Very soon the troops in advance were forced back through our lines, leaving us without support on either flank. The two regiments on the left of the road had by this time moved within 100 yards of the enemy's intrenchments, and, while fiercely engaging them, had their left turned, and were compelled to retire. The two regiments on the right remained in their position, awaiting support to charge the enemy's works.

Finding no one disposed to move, though many thousands had taken shelter behind the barricade, our line was formed, and, being joined by about 1,200 troops of different brigades, we led the second charge. Upon

reaching the edge of the field, these troops, with a yell, increased their speed to a double-quick, and such was the impetuosity of the charge that the enemy's resistance, though fierce and bloody, was of short duration. We soon triumphantly mounted their intrenchments, completely routing them from a position from which it is almost impossible to conceive how an army could be driven. On gaining the works, we discovered the field literally crowded with men fleeing in every direction, and poured into them a deadly fire. Occupying this position about two minutes, we discovered troops advancing through the woods upon our left, and supposed they were friends until a volley fired into our left and rear removed the delusion. Their numbers and position being vastly superior to ours, and being unsupported on our left, we were again forced to retire. As soon as our artillery shelled this piece of woods, we advanced a third time, and held the position. Artillery now coming to our support, soon silenced the enemy's batteries (which had harassed us during the entire day), and forced them to abandon in great confusion their strong and well-selected position, to take shelter in the Wilderness and retreat toward the river.

The loss sustained by the brigade in killed and wounded amounted to 33 officers and 270 enlisted men.

Could aught repay us for the noble spirits who have fallen, we would find consolation in the glorious victory achieved; but our little brigade and the entire corps will long miss and mourn the loss of the experienced and gallant dead.

With few exceptions, the bearing and conduct of officers and men were unexceptionable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 341.

Report of Capt. T. Edwin Betts, Fortieth Virginia Infantry.

NEAR MOSS NECK, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
May 14, 1863.

SIR: The undersigned, now in command of the regiment, in pursuance of general orders, would make the following report of the part taken by the regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, commencing on the evening of May 2, and continuing up to 10 a. m. the following day (3d), to wit:

On Saturday evening, May 2, the regiment, composing a part of General Heth's brigade, was deployed in line of battle on the left of the Plank road, or turnpike, leading to Fredericksburg, and some 2 miles above Chancellorsville, and proceeded to advance on the same side of the road until we met with the enemy, intrenched about half a mile in advance. At this point the enemy made little or no resistance, but abandoned their intrenchments. The regiment continued to advance until within 400 or 500 yards of the second series of intrenchments of the enemy. It was now about night. Here the enemy opened a very destructive artillery fire upon us, resulting in wounding 1 officer—Captain [A. J.] Sydnor—and killing and wounding some 10 or 12 enlisted

men. The regiment continued to advance some 100 or 150 yards farther, when it was ordered to halt. Here the enemy's artillery again opened fire upon us, which resulted in killing Capt. Samuel S. Cralle and wounding several enlisted men. The regiment after this retired to a small open space of ground in the rear, and bivouacked for the right.

About early dawn the next morning the regiment was formed in line of battle on the right of the Plank road, and considerably in advance of our position the night previous, and immediately in front of the enemy's intrenched line, which was supported by many pieces of artillery. About sunrise an advance was ordered, which was made as a support to some other troops in advance of us. The regiment advanced some 100 yards, when it was halted. It here remained until nearly all the troops in front fell back; then it was ordered to fall back to the position it previously occupied, to wit, the line of intrenchments from which the enemy had been driven the night before.

About this time Lieut. Col. F. W. Cox, who was in command of the regiment, was wounded; Maj. E. T. Stakes, next in rank, it was ascertained had also been wounded. The command at this juncture devolved upon the undersigned as senior officer present. This was about 7.30 or 8 o'clock in the morning.

About 8.30 a. m. a charge was ordered, which was made successfully, passing over two lines of barricades and reaching the crest of the hill in front, where the enemy's batteries were or had been posted. This position was held for some ten or fifteen minutes, but in consequence of not receiving support in time, the enemy moved on our left flank and compelled us to fall back to our former position in rear. Here we remained for some length of time, when another charge was made, and which resulted in our regaining the position we formerly were compelled to abandon. Here the regiment remained, in conjunction with other portions of the brigade, as a support to our artillery until the enemy were repulsed from the field.

At the time the undersigned took command the following-named officers were present with their commands, viz:

Company A: Capt. John E. Stakes and Second Lieut. C. F. Snow.

Company B: None.

Company C: Capt. T. E. Betts and First Lieut. T. C. Redman.

Company D: Second [Lieut.] John T. Payton.

Company E: First Lieut. L. M. Purcell and Second Lieut. W. E. George.

Company F: Capt. H. E. Coles, First Lieut. N. H. Timbs, and Second Lieut. T. E. Blackwell.

Company G: Second Lieut. T. T. Crowther.

Company H: First Lieut. E. Edmonds and Second Lieut. W. H. Lee.

Company I: Captain [W. F.] Dunaway and First Lieut. Robert H. Chilton.

Company K: Capt. R. B. Davis, First Lieut. B. F. Stewart, Second Lieut. W. Newton, and Second Lieut. John H. Chandler.

The number of enlisted men present, as well as I could ascertain, was about 175 or 200.

The subjoined statement will show the number of casualties in the regiment during the battle, *i. e.*, Saturday and Sunday.

The above-mentioned officers, and men under their command, behaved so well that discrimination would seem unjust and somewhat invidious. None flinched from any duty or peril, though there were two whose zeal and impetuosity in both charges attracted my attention, viz, First Lieut. T. C. Redman and Second Lieut. John H. Chandler.

There is but one vacancy in the regiment, viz, in Company D, occasioned by the death of Capt. Samuel S. Cralle. Being only temporarily in command of the regiment, I would much prefer that the colonel of the regiment, now in command of the brigade, should make the recommendation to fill said vacancy, as he is much better acquainted with the capacities of the subordinate officers of the regiment than the undersigned.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field and staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Company A	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Company B	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8	10
Company C	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Company D	1	1	.....	8	.....	3	1	12	13
Company E	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	10	10
Company F	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	7	7
Company G	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Company H	.....	3	1	7	.....	1	1	11	12
Company I	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Company K	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	5
Total	1	13	6	65	.....	9	7	87	94

Respectfully submitted.

T. EDWIN BETTS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieutenant] B. F. STEWART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 342.

Report of Col. Robert M. Mayo, Forty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

MAY 14, 1863.

COLONEL: In pursuance to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my regiment in the recent engagements in the vicinity of Chancellorsville:

On the morning of the 2d, we marched with the rest of the brigade around the position of the enemy, and at 5.30 p. m. we formed line of battle and advanced upon his rear. We lost several in killed and wounded that evening by artillery, including one lieutenant killed.

On the morning of the 3d, we were formed on the left of the Fortieth Virginia, with our left resting upon the Plank road, the balance of the brigade being on the other side of the road. Our first advance was made in support of Lane's brigade, which was immediately in our front. We advanced as far as the frame of a house near the road, and as Lane had halted a short distance in advance of us, and was engaging the enemy, we had to lie under the hottest shelling and fire of grape and canister that I have ever experienced. When Lane fell back, our two regiments, being unsupported on the right and left, very promptly fell back to our first position behind the log breastwork. There we remained until General Rodes came up to the left of the line (on the road), and was having an altercation with an officer (I think of General Lane's brigade) with regard to advancing his men. As soon as I could get to General Rodes, I told him that you had two small regiments there, and if they would

be of any service to him, I knew you would order their advance. He said that he wanted anybody he could get. You immediately ordered the advance, and we went to the support of a battery which was placed at the same frame of a house to which we had advanced when supporting Lane. We remained here only a few minutes, when we were again ordered forward, and, drawing off the enemy, we advanced to the works that had been occupied by his artillery.

The field between this place and Chancellorsville was literally covered with fleeing Yankees, and we were pouring a deadly fire into them, when the cry was raised, "We are flanked on the left!" and immediately a hot fire of musketry was opened upon our flank and rear. As the artillery fire on our front had never ceased, and the flanking party largely outnumbered us, we were again obliged to fall back. Shortly afterward, when our artillery was ordered forward, we again advanced to the enemy's works and supported our guns till their last gun was drawn from its position at Chancellorsville, when we took our position along the Plank road and advanced our skirmishers into the woods.

There was no more fighting done by the regiment or brigade.

Respectfully, &c.,

RO. M. MAYO,

Colonel, Commanding Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment.

Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,

Commanding Heth's Brigade.

No. 343.

Report of Lieut. Col. William S. Christian, Fifty-fifth Virginia Infantry.

MAY 17, [1863.]

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment in the recent battles near Chancellorsville:

On April 29, 1863, the regiment left its camp, and marched in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing, where it remained during the afternoon and night.

On the morning of the 30th, it was moved down nearer the front, and a part of it was engaged during the day in throwing up breastworks.

On May 1, we started about daylight with other troops in the direction of the Plank road, and moved up that road toward Chancellorsville. We camped that night in the woods on the right of the Plank road, a few miles below Chancellorsville, formed a line of battle, and, after throwing out a company to the front as pickets, we rested upon our arms all night.

On May 2, we were moved to the left, around the right flank of the enemy, with other troops of the Second Army Corps. A short time before sunset, we reached a point on the turnpike at which we were deployed in a line of battle to the left of that road, the Fifty-fifth Regiment being on the left of the brigade. We then advanced in line of battle through the woods and fields, following another line which was then engaged with the enemy. There was in many places a great deal of tangled undergrowth, which impeded our progress, and, as darkness came on, some of the different regiments became very much intermingled. At this point we were subjected to a severe fire of artillery, and lost some valuable officers and men in killed and wounded, but all were an-

imated by great enthusiasm, and were pressing forward through the tangled undergrowth, with the hope of being able to capture the battery. The battery, however, ceased its fire as we got in the more open woods near the Plank road, and, I believe, drove off out of our reach. When we reached the road, the regiments were reformed, and in a short time the brigade was moved down the Plank road by the left flank, my regiment being in the advance. We had not moved far before there was picket firing to the right of the road, and immediately afterward a regiment of friends, in the woods to the left of the road, fired into us. Artillery with their caissons were in the road abreast of us, and some, without drivers, ran headlong into my regiment, creating temporary confusion. Quiet was soon restored, and we again moved down the road by the left flank.

In a short time Colonel [Francis] Mallory, commanding the regiment, was ordered to deploy it to the right of the road as skirmishers. The left wing of the regiment had filed but a short distance into the woods when they came upon the enemy's skirmishers, with line of battle immediately in their rear. They replied to inquiries made by Major [A. D.] Saunders that they were friends, and while he was endeavoring to ascertain who they were, they opened a destructive fire upon us. The fire was returned with spirit. Several of the enemy were captured and others were killed and wounded. Before more than half of the regiment had filed out of the road, and during this infantry fire, we were opened upon by an enfilading fire of artillery in the road. Colonel Mallory and myself endeavored to throw forward the right wing, so as to get rid of this destructive flank fire, but found it impossible to do so then, from the nature of the ground and the peculiar situation of the troops. Colonel Mallory then endeavored to protect the men by forming them in the slight excavation by the side of the Plank road. He was killed at this point, and I was slightly, though for a time painfully, wounded. Major Saunders then assumed command.

On Sunday morning the regiment was again engaged, in which action Major Saunders and Captain [George W.] Street were killed, and all the captains then with the regiment were wounded. Adjutant [R. L.] Williams then assumed command, being the senior officer then present. Major [Evan] Rice joined the regiment the next day, and was in command during its subsequent operations.

Our loss during these battles was 120 killed and wounded.* Among the killed we have to mourn the loss of some of our most gallant officers and bravest men. Colonel Mallory, Major Saunders, Captain [George W.] Street, and Lieutenant [R. L.] Fleet were killed. Captains [R. B.] Fauntleroy, [John H.] Fleet, [Albert] Reynolds, [A.] Brockenbrough, and [C. T.] Goolrick were wounded; Captain [Wiliam J.] Davis, captured. Lieutenants [L. D.] Roane, [W. J.] Duff, [William A.] Street, [J. T.] Boughan, [J. H.] Tupman, [P. C.] Waring, [J. R.] Lumpkin, [W. A.] Elliott, [Samuel] Downing, and [J. E.] Bullock were wounded. These officers all behaved gallantly, as did others also who were not wounded. The loss of our gallant colonel, who has been with us since the organization of our regiment, is deeply felt and mourned by us all.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. S. CHRISTIAN,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Commanding.

Lieut. B. F. STEWART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Heth's Brigade.

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* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

No. 344.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe, Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.

MAY 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the subjoined report of the part taken by the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion in the battle of Chancellorsville:

Marching from Hamilton's Crossing on Friday, May 1, 1863, we arrived about 7 p. m. of the same day in front of Chancellorsville. The enemy had been attacked, perhaps as early as noon, by the advance guard of our army near Salem Church, but finding it neither politic nor prudent to give battle in the position then held by them, faced about and retired rapidly to their strongholds, where, for the remainder of that day, there was only light skirmishing. When we reached our position that evening, the operations of the day seemed almost or quite ended, and we were merely drawn up in line of battle, prepared to support the front line should a night attack be made by the enemy.

The next morning (May 2), we were moved from the Plank road, and formed line of battle some three-fourths of a mile to the right of it. In this position we remained but a short time, for in view of the tangled brushwood, and the deep, miry, marshy creek intervening between us and the enemy's works, the commanding general probably deemed that an unnecessary slaughter of his troops would accrue from an attempt to carry those works by an attack from that direction alone, and accordingly determined to turn their right flank. To the accomplishment of this end, Jackson's corps (to which the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion was attached) was put in motion about 10 a. m. of that day (May 2), and, leaving the Plank road to the right, marched around the road leading by the old furnace; after passing which a few miles, we bore more to the right, and, after having completed nearly a semicircle, again struck the Plank road about 3½ to 4 miles west of Chancellorsville. Marching on toward the last-mentioned place, our advance guard soon fell upon the Yankees, who were evidently not expecting us from that direction, and who were routed with comparatively little difficulty. The enemy retreated precipitately to Chancellorsville, and from that point shelled our advancing lines with some effect. The Twenty-second Battalion during this advance sustained some inconsiderable loss.

When we came out upon the Plank road again, about a mile from Chancellorsville, some confusion occurred, owing to the uncertainty as to the exact position of the enemy, and several times, from 8 to 12 o'clock that night, we were exposed to a terrific fire of shell, grape, and solid shot, and also a cross-fire of musketry. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d, our brigade was led a short distance to the rear, to rest the remainder of the night.

About dawn on the 3d, we were again carried to the front. The Fortieth and Forty-seventh Virginia Regiments, of our brigade, were drawn up in line of battle to the right of the Plank road, and the Fifty-fifth [Virginia] and Twenty-second Battalion to the left of the same road. The road at this point being more elevated than the ground on either side, and being fully exposed to the enemy's artillery, rendered it necessary that the two parts of the brigade thus designated be separated by a considerable interval and be out of view of each other. It was decided that orders be passed from right to left. The Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiment occupied the position next to the road, the Twenty-second Battalion the extreme left.

About 9 a. m., perhaps, orders were received to advance upon the

enemy's works. We advanced under a most deadly fire of every kind of missile ever employed by the most skillful and experienced artillerists, crossing the road diagonally, and, when about 500 yards from the enemy's batteries, we discovered at the distance of 100 or 125 yards in front of us a strong line of Yankee infantry; and 75 or 100 yards in rear of this line a second strong line of Yankee infantry, intrenched. We became engaged with this infantry force, which, with the artillery, was rapidly mowing down our small party, besides a flanking party was rapidly moving up on our left. We were ordered to fall back, which order was obeyed; and when we computed the damage, we ascertained that of 102 men carried in by the battalion, we lost in killed, wounded, and missing about 45.

E. P. TAYLOE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Virginia Battalion.

Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH, *Commanding Heth's Brigade.*

No. 345.

Reports of Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, Provisional Army, commanding regiment and McGowan's brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Gregg, Va., May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Necessarily I must make my report to you as to the part taken by my regiment (First South Carolina Volunteers) in the battles of the 2d and 3d instant, as the command of the brigade devolved upon me on the morning of the 3d instant, in consequence of the wounding of Brigadier-General McGowan.

At 10 a. m., April 29, in obedience to orders, I marched my regiment, with others of this brigade, to our old position on the Military road beyond Hamilton's Crossing, the same ground which we occupied on December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg. Here we remained facing the enemy for forty-eight hours, who were drawn out in line of battle, with their skirmishers pushed well to the front.

At 4 a. m., May 1, we marched from this position, and, passing through the line of country in front of Fredericksburg, we entered the Plank road near the Tabernacle Church. Continuing along the Plank road, we reached a point within a mile of the enemy's line of works. After a short rest, we filed off by a road to the right of the Plank road, where our skirmishers became engaged with those of the enemy. We were likewise subjected to a fire of artillery. We did not become actually engaged, but dark coming on we lay down to rest on the edge of the woods, in the position on which our line of battle had been formed.

At an early hour the next morning (2d instant), I received orders to march my regiment off the ground, it being the determination that we should pass around the right flank of the enemy and get position in their rear. Our march was commenced, and we were subjected to the most trying ordeal to which any troops could be subjected. As soon as we reached the open ground, we were exposed in open and full view to the batteries of the enemy, and, under a deliberate and annoying fire, we passed these batteries in review. My regiment stood the ordeal well, and passed quietly and in good order across this exposed position. Projecting hills soon screened us from further annoyance, and our march was rapidly and successfully continued until we reached a position beyond Chancellorsville, in rear of the enemy's line of works. Here we found that General Rodes, commanding Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's old divis-

ion, had been before us, completely clearing this part of the enemy's line and strewing the roads and fields around with their dead. Pushing forward rapidly, we reached, under a terrific fire of shells, by which several of my men were wounded, the position in rear of the enemy's breastworks and field fortifications near Chancellorsville. Here our line of battle was formed. After a short rest, I was ordered to advance in line, with Orr's Rifle Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, on my left (the battalion of direction), and the Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers on my right.

We commenced the advance about 11 p. m., but soon found ourselves entangled in an almost impenetrable thicket, where I found two regiments lying *ventre à terre*. I tried to get those men near me forward, but without success. Passing over their prostrate forms, I was pushing on, when my acting adjutant, Capt. T. P. Alston, came to inform me that the left of my regiment had become separated from me in the thicket through which we were forcing our way. I directed him to inform Capt. A. C. Haskell (Brigadier-General McGowan's assistant adjutant-general) of the fact and to ask for instructions. He returned to say to me that the Rifle Regiment had not continued the advance, and that they being the battalion of direction, the left of my regiment, ignorant that I was moving on, had awaited the movement of the Rifles, and that I was ordered to return to my position in the road, which I accordingly did, and at 12 p. m. (2d instant) filed out to the right of the Plank road, with the Rifles in front and the Thirteenth following me. Proceeding without noise and cautiously, we passed down to a dense pine thicket in front of the enemy's line of breastworks. After posting our line of skirmishers and pickets in front, we lay down to rest. Just at daylight Brigadier-General Archer filed past us with his brigade and formed his line of battle on our right. Soon after, he came to me to inform me that he would advance in line with us, and, accordingly, when the order was given to advance, we started in line; but I had not advanced many paces before an order was given me, either by Brigadier-General McGowan or one of his staff, to oblique to the left. This separated us from Brigadier-General Archer's line; but as we cleared the woods the fire of the enemy was opened upon us, leaving us no time to look about us. With a shout of defiance we rushed forward, cleared the Yankee breastworks at a bound, and, pushing 100 yards or so to the front, engaged the enemy, who appeared to be collected in force on our right. Here we continued to fight for about a half hour, we in the open woods and the enemy behind their works.

At this point I lost many men and one noble officer, Lieut. E. C. Du Bose, Company L, who fell dead while distinguishing himself by his gallantry and coolness.

The enemy, finding our right unsupported, commenced an advance upon their abandoned breastworks in our rear. The regiment (Rifles) on my right perceiving this, fell back to the breastworks, leaving my regiment exposed to a flanking fire. This being the case, I ordered my regiment to retire to the breastworks, which they did in good order. Here we commenced fighting, but the firing was difficult, from the fact that the enemy did not show themselves in the front, but continued to advance on our right, partially screened from view by the inequalities of the ground. It was only occasionally that I could obtain a view of them, and whenever such opportunity offered I availed myself of it by firing by battalion. Holding this position for upward of an hour, we were re-enforced, or rather encumbered, by a portion of General Colston's command, for, instead of pushing rapidly to the right and occu-

pying the position beyond, they took refuge (many of them) in rear of my line, and annoyed my regiment much by firing over their heads, in some instances wounding my men, and in one instance killing one of my best subalterns, Lieut. C. P. Seabrook, Company H, who was shot and instantly killed by a shot fired from the rear.

By this time empty cartridge-boxes were beginning to be the prevalent condition of my regiment. I asked for a supply, and was told that it could not be just then furnished. I asked Capt. A. C. Haskell, assistant adjutant-general, whether it was not possible to obtain it, for that I did not know what I should do, as the enemy were advancing on the right, and that I could not meet them with empty guns. In about fifteen minutes after this, the line on my right gave way, and I saw a stream of the enemy pouring over the breastworks, so there was nothing left me but to retire, which I did, the Rifle Regiment having passed to the rear before me.

In making this movement the two left companies of my regiment, in the noise of the firing, did not hear the command, and remained with those regiments of the brigade on the left of my position, and did not rejoin me for several hours after. I fell back with my regiment to a road in rear, where I met Brigadier-General Colston rallying one of the brigades of the division which he commanded (Trimble's). I applied to him to obtain ammunition, which was soon furnished. At this point I found myself in command of the brigade, as both Brigadier-General McGowan and Col. O. E. Edwards, Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers (senior colonel), were wounded.

The further report of the part taken by my regiment in these battles will be continued by Capt. W. P. Shooter, Company E, who, as senior captain, took command of my regiment.* To him and to Capt. T. P. Alston, my acting adjutant, I feel much indebted for their efficiency, gallantry, and coolness under the heaviest fire to which I have ever been subjected among the many battles in which I have been engaged.

I cannot praise too highly the conduct of all of my officers and of the men generally, who were as calm and obedient to orders as if they were upon an ordinary drill instead of being hotly engaged in one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

Below I append lists of killed, wounded, and missing. I carried into battle 300 men, and lost one-third of my numbers.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Company A	.....	5	.....	5
Company B	2	13	.....	15
Company C	1	10	2	13
Company E	2	17	.....	19
Company F	1	8	.....	9
Company G	.....	11	.....	11
Company H	1	12	.....	13
Company I	2	4	2	8
Company K	2	4	.....	6
Company L	1	4	.....	5
Total†	12	88	4	104

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON,

Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Light Division.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

* Captain Shooter's report not found.

† But see Guild's report, p. 807.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Gregg, May 20, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In consequence of the wounding of Brigadier-General McGowan and Col. O. E. Edwards, Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, early in the day on the 3d instant, I found myself in command of this brigade. It will be unnecessary for me to recapitulate the movements of the brigade on the march, as I have already, in giving a report as regimental commander, detailed those of my own regiment (First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers), which will cover those of the brigade previous to our reaching the enemy in rear of their line of works beyond Chancellorsville.

At sunset, 2d instant, we reached that part of the field which had been cleared by Brigadier-General Rodes, scattering the enemy in every direction. Passing beyond, we were drawn up in line, by order of Brigadier-General McGowan, on the Plank road, the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers being deployed, and covering our front as skirmishers. Here we were subjected to a heavy fire of shells, which was annoying but did not do us a great deal of damage.

After remaining here until about 11 o'clock, orders were given for an advance of the brigade, Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers on the right, First South Carolina Volunteers next, and the Rifle Regiment (Orr's) on the left (directing battalion). The attempt was made, but either in consequence of the impossibility of advancing through a thick and almost impenetrable pine thicket, or from a change of orders, the order was countermanded.

At 12 o'clock midnight the brigade was marched to a position in front of the enemy's breastworks, with Brigadier-General Lane on our left and Brigadier-General Archer on our right. At sunrise the advance was commenced. The brigade, however, obliqued too much to the left, separating our line from that of Brigadier-General Archer, and somewhat overlapping the right of Brigadier-General Lane. So soon, however, as the ground was clear before us, the four regiments engaged (First, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Orr's Rifles) dashed at the enemy's first line of breastworks. Clearing them with rapidity, the brigade passed about 100 yards to the front, and engaged the enemy, who appeared to be collected in strength on our right. Up to this time Brigadier-General McGowan was active and courageous in urging on the brigade, exposing himself without any sort of regard for his own safety. The last that I saw of him his huge form was towering from the top of the breastworks which we had just passed. He was soon after, unfortunately, wounded, but, I am happy to say, not dangerously. The brigade soon became very hotly engaged, particularly the two right regiments (First and Orr's Rifle Regiment). The enemy, finding our right open and unsupported (Brigadier-General Archer having lost his connection with our line from our having obliqued to the left in advancing from the cover of the woods), pressed on to pass round our right flank and get possession of the breastworks in our rear. This being apparent to the two right regiments (First and Orr's Rifles), they fell back to the line of breastworks, and continued to fight the enemy, who, if they had pushed vigorously forward, could at once have driven us out, as that portion of the works was unoccupied for some time; but such a deadly fire was poured into them whenever they showed themselves, that their immediate advance was checked.

While fighting at the breastworks, I learned that Colonel Edwards, Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, had assumed command of the brigade. From him I did not receive many orders, as he was, I

regret to say, soon very severely wounded, as likewise my gallant young subaltern, Lieut. James T. Proctor (Company C, First Regiment), whom I had just before detailed to act as his assistant adjutant-general, and who, after a very few moments of duty, lost his leg.

We had not fought for any great length of time when a portion of Major-General Trimble's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Colston, came to re-enforce us on the right; but from their hesitancy in taking the position, and encumbering us in the rear, they were but of little use, and the enemy soon commenced pouring over the breastworks on our right. My regiment (First South Carolina Volunteers) and Orr's Rifle Regiment being out of ammunition, without the means of replenishing it, and our flank exposed by the enemy occupying the line (the prolongation of ours) to the right, it was deemed best to retire for the time, which was done, falling back a short distance to a road in the rear. As commander of my own regiment, I found Brigadier-General Colston rallying some of his own troops; to him I reported, asking that my regiment might be supplied with ammunition, which was furnished me. The Rifle Regiment (Orr's) soon joined me.

Here I learned for the first time that Colonel Edwards was wounded. I assumed command of that portion of the brigade which was with me, and soon resumed the advance. Finding the breastworks occupied by our own troops, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Colston to march the portion of the brigade which had joined me across the Plank road, and occupy the position commanding the flank of the line of breastworks held by our troops. Here I took position, and remained under an irregular but severe fire of shell for two hours, expecting every moment to be engaged with the infantry of the enemy, as scattering bullets were occasionally reaching us, and sometimes heavy firing was heard immediately in our front. Gradually the fire slackened. I was left without further orders, and, finding the brigade of Brigadier-General Pender in my rear moving out into the Plank road, I reported to him for orders, and learned that he was in command of the Light Division, both Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill and Brigadier-General Heth having been slightly wounded. After a short time we received our rations, replenished our ammunition, and, being rejoined by the rest of the brigade—which had been with Col. A. Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers—I marched the brigade, under orders of Brigadier-General Pender, to a position on the left of the Plank road, and was established on the front line of his division, facing eastward (on Sunday afternoon, 3d instant), holding, as he informed me, the key of his position, and which I was ordered by him to hold at all hazards and to the last extremity. Throwing out skirmishers to the front and covering my entire line, we prepared to bivouac and obtain such rest as we might in a swamp, with dead, dying, and roasted Yankees (the woods having taken fire just after the battle of that day, 3d instant); but our rest was considerably interrupted by our skirmishers becoming engaged with those of the enemy.

On Monday (the 4th), I was ordered to remove the brigade to a position in rear of the one held by me during the afternoon and night before. Here I had breastworks rapidly thrown up, six companies covering my front as skirmishers, and scouts sent out to reconnoiter the position of the enemy. From these scouts I learned early in the evening that the enemy were making no demonstration on their right and in my front. During this night I could hear the moving of their artillery and wagon trains down toward Banks' Ford, and so reported it to Brigadier-General Pender, with my impression that they were moving off, which subsequent events proved to be correct. Nothing of further moment occurred

beyond our pushing my skirmishers, by a wheel of their line to the left, upon and against the right flank of those of the enemy.

I beg to speak of the efficiency of Major [E.] Croft, Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers; Major [Isaac F.] Hunt, Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and Captains [A. P.] Butler and [William T.] Haskell, of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and Captain [D. R.] Duncan, Thirteenth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, while respectively in command of skirmishers.

To Capt. T. P. Alston, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, who acted as my assistant adjutant-general, I feel myself under great obligations for his untiring zeal and efficiency. He was ready at all hours to go to any position, either to the skirmishers in front, or along the line. His calm, courageous bearing won my admiration and esteem, and to his intelligence and ready perception of his duties my labors, which would have been arduous in being placed suddenly in command of the brigade, were lightened by his aid.

After remaining at our intrenched position, we marched off on Wednesday, the 6th instant, and returned to this camp on Thursday, 7th instant.

It remains now but to speak of our losses. They were heavy (lists of which have already been forwarded to division headquarters, Brigadier-General Pender), and among them I regret to announce the death of Col. James M. Perrin, Orr's Rifle Regiment, who was mortally wounded while gallantly fighting his regiment at the breastworks, on Sunday, May 3. Colonel Perrin was one of the captains of my old regiment (First South Carolina Volunteers), and on duty with me in South Carolina previous to my coming to Virginia in 1861. Since then he has at various times been under my command. A more zealous or efficient officer could not have been found in this command. Noble, brave, and pious, he lived to win the admiration and esteem of his friends, and, we will trust, died to receive the reward of a life spent in the strict discharge of every duty.

I beg to inclose the reports of the Thirteenth, First, Fourteenth, and Orr's Rifles, South Carolina Volunteers. The Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers was not engaged in the battles, but was detailed as a guard to prisoners, and on Monday, May 4, was sent off to Richmond with upward of 2,000 prisoners, and did not return to the brigade until two days after our return to this camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*Return of Casualties in McGowan's brigade.**

Command,	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
1st South Carolina (Provisional Army)	12	88	4	104
1st South Carolina Rifles	20	91	2	113
12th South Carolina	.....	2	.....	2
13th South Carolina	6	84	1	91
14th South Carolina	8	137	.....	145
Total	46	402	7	455

* Compiled from regimental reports; but see Guild's report, p. 807.

No. 346.

Report of Col. Abner Perrin, Fourteenth South Carolina Infantry, commanding regiment and McGowan's brigade.

CAMP GREGG, VA.,
May 21, 1863.

SIR: As the immediate commander of the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the late operations of the Army of Northern Virginia on the Rappahannock, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The regiment broke up winter quarters at Camp Gregg on Wednesday, 29th ultimo, and moved with the brigade, under General McGowan, in the direction of Fredericksburg, but was not engaged with the enemy—except in light skirmishing, and sustained but small loss—until Sunday morning, May 3. Having taken position on the left of the brigade, and immediately on the right of General Lane's brigade, at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the regiment kept under cover in line of battle until daylight, when I received orders to advance, which was done with great spirit by the officers and men of the regiment, but in considerable confusion on account of the thick woods and undergrowth, and on account of the plan of the advance movement not having been communicated to me. It seems the object was to wheel the whole line round to the left, making the left of General Lane's brigade the pivot, as I soon found the line we had occupied in the morning was not parallel with the enemy's line of battle, but much nearer the enemy in front of General Lane, and receding back from his line of battle on the right. In moving forward, my regiment got disengaged and soon separated from the right of General Lane's brigade, and moved on without support of the left until we came upon the enemy in strong force between two lines of their field-works, the first of which we had crossed, the enemy seeming to have abandoned it. The firing had now commenced on the right of the brigade, and I used every effort to keep my own regiment moving forward, as I had heard no order to halt or commence firing, and succeeded in advancing until we met a sharp volley of musketry in front. Here the brigade seemed to come to a stand, and a regular musketry duel was maintained for half an hour or more, but the loss to my regiment had not been very great—perhaps not more than 20 or 30—and the enemy had now ceased firing in my front, and I had ordered my regiment to cease firing and to move forward. The firing meanwhile kept up on the right. I then observed that the regiments on my right were falling back, and was soon after ordered back myself, following the movement of the Thirteenth South Carolina Volunteers, next to me on the right. We fell back to the enemy's first line of breastworks, about 300 yards, in perfect order. No enemy having followed this retrograde movement, I directed commanders of companies to let their men rest in ranks and wait for orders. The right of the brigade had been still engaged with the enemy, who made some effort to follow our retrograde movement, but they were repulsed. Soon after, the brigade of General Paxton moved forward and attacked the enemy where we had engaged him, and also fell back. Then again some brigades of General Rodes' division swept forward and drove the enemy from our front, and pursued him in the direction of Chancellorsville.

At this time an officer came from the front inquiring for the commander of the brigade. I had already discovered that I was then the senior officer of the brigade present, and also that the Thirteenth South

Carolina Volunteers, a very small portion of the First [South Carolina] (under Captain [W. T.] Haskell), and a fragment of the Rifles, with my own regiment, then constituted the brigade. For some reason unknown to me, the First [South Carolina] Regiment and Rifles had moved to the rear. I was informed by this officer that our troops in front had driven the enemy from some redoubts, and that they were almost without ammunition, and that the enemy was about to flank them on our left. I at once formed that portion of the brigade under my command, and moved forward in the direction indicated. As soon as I reached the open ground in view of the enemy, I had taken advantage of a hill in front which protected us from the fire of this artillery, and was in the act of changing front, so as to move directly upon some woods to the left of the redoubts and to the left of the Plank road, but was prevented from doing so, and ordered to move straight forward by a general officer, whom I afterward learned was General Stuart. The brigade moved up with great spirit and determination, under a terrific fire of grape and shell from a battery in the open field, to within 250 yards of the battery. We had now almost passed the woods on the left of the Plank road, and the battery seemed to be almost in our possession, but a murderous fire of musketry was then poured upon our flank and rear from the woods on the left. This, of course, threw the whole line into some disorder, and I made an effort to fire to the left and rear, so as to meet the fire; but many had now taken shelter behind the redoubts, and returned the fire for some time from that position, but were soon driven away by the artillery in front. I succeeded in getting one company on the left fronted to the enemy, but almost every man of it was shot down, being but about 70 yards from the enemy, who was concealed behind a bank and trees. The line now began to give way in considerable confusion on the right and center, which was soon followed by the whole command, in spite of all my efforts to control it. I rallied the brigade again in the woods, but this was about the closing scene of the battle. General Trimble's division was then sweeping the woods on the left of the Plank road, and General Archer's brigade was pressing forward on the right.

The day was already won; the enemy made no effort to pursue us. We left a good many wounded, and some who were exhausted from the heat and long advance at the double-quick step, in the redoubts, which were filled with Yankee skirmishers, all of whom were brought off as prisoners. The loss of my own regiment in this second advance was severe, as it passed near the enemy and was much exposed, but it was the last to retire.

The officers and men, without exception, acted well. Lieutenant-Colonel [Joseph N.] Brown was not well, but continued on the field throughout the day, and was so prostrated that he was left on the field from exhaustion, but rejoined the regiment again during the day.

Lieutenant-Colonel [B. T.] Brockman, commanding the Thirteenth, managed his regiment with skill and did his duty in every respect. Major [E.] Croft, of the Fourteenth [South Carolina], was conspicuous in the performance of his duty. Captain [W. T.] Haskell, of the First [South Carolina] Regiment, was distinguished for his accustomed coolness and daring on such occasions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PERRIN,

Colonel Fourteenth South Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. T. P. ALSTON,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Light Division.

No. 347.

Report of Lieut. Col. F. E. Harrison, First South Carolina Rifles.

CAMP GREGG, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I herewith furnish a brief statement of the action of my regiment in the engagements of Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 2d and 3d instant.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the brigade, Orr's regiment in front, filed off to the right of the Plank road and formed line of battle. Orr's regiment (Rifles) rested about one-half mile from the Plank road. Companies D and H were thrown out as skirmishers in front, and the regiment lay under arms during the night.

About sunrise on Sunday morning, the whole line was ordered to advance, wheeling a little to the left so as to keep parallel with the Plank road. The regiment, our line of skirmishers in front, moved forward rapidly, the enemy shelling our line heavily. The skirmishers, failing to oblique to the left, moved straight forward and drove in the pickets of the enemy in front of his battery, on our right; our skirmishers, then firing at the cannoneers, forced the battery to retire. They then fell back before a heavy line of the enemy, and a few of them rejoined the regiment. The regiment moved forward steadily, inclining slightly to the left, and crossed the breastworks of the enemy diagonally. About 100 yards in front of the breastworks, the enemy appeared in heavy force on our right, we being the right of the brigade. We wheeled to the right and engaged them for about half an hour, holding our position until the enemy, passing through a gap between our right and General Archer's left, flanked the right wing and forced us to retire. We fell back to the breastworks, and finding them untenable, because of an enfilading fire from the right, the right wing crossed the branch, a portion of the left remaining in the breastworks and assisting to hold them until the supporting line moved up and drove the enemy back. The regiment, being very much scattered, was ordered to fall back and reform. Retiring to the road beyond the branch, I collected a portion of the regiment, and reported to Colonel [D. H.] Hamilton, then commanding the brigade. We were then ordered to cross the Plank road and hold a position on the left, which we did until the afternoon.

Our lamented colonel, James M. Perrin, led the regiment into action, and preserved throughout his wonted coolness and Christian courage. While falling back he was mortally wounded, and has since died, universally lamented by the regiment and all who knew him.

Major [G. McD.] Miller likewise acted with his accustomed gallantry, and was severely wounded.

The conduct of the entire regiment, both officers and men, was laudable. The color-bearer, G. S. Bell, of Company A, bore the colors gallantly until severely wounded, and almost at the same instant the entire color-guard was wounded.

The regiment being ordered to charge, Sergt. L. A. Wardlaw, of Company B, seized the colors and bore them far to the front, planting them in the face of the destructive fire from the enemy, and calling on the regiment to follow. While bearing them with such conspicuous gallantry, he fell, it is feared, mortally wounded. The colors were instantly raised by Private [T. R.] Puckett, Company B, who bore them until he fell, severely wounded, while the regiment was retiring. Captain [J. T.] Robertson, of Company B, who was assisting our then wounded colonel,

seeing the colors fall near him, ordered a soldier passing by, and who proved to be a member of the First South Carolina Volunteers, to carry them to the rear. The colors were riddled with shot-holes and the flagstaff shivered in several places.

Accompanying this meager account of the part taken by Orr's regiment (Rifles) in the engagement, please find a full statement, so far as known, of the casualties in the various companies.*

Respectfully,

F. E. HARRISON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Orr's Rifles, South Carolina Vols.

Capt. T. P. ALSTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Light Division.

No. 348.

Report of Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman, Thirteenth South Carolina Infantry.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *May* 19, 1863.

SIR: [I inclose] report of the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2, and 3.

On April 29, the brigade was ordered to the vicinity of Fredericksburg. That day the Thirteenth Regiment was on picket duty at Moss Neck, under command of Col. O. E. Edwards. At dawn on the 30th, by order from Major-General [A. P.] Hill, the regiment moved to Hamilton's Crossing, reaching the lines around Fredericksburg, and rejoining the brigade at 1.30 p. m.

On Friday, May 1, the regiment marched with the brigade at 4 a. m., the morning being foggy, in a northwest direction, crossing the Telegraph road, and thence on to the Plank road to the fork of the road, about a mile beyond Salem Church. Here we halted for two hours, marching forward thence at 1.38 p. m. Advanced toward the firing in front along the line of the Plank road, halting at several points. Laid off knapsacks and loaded at 3.17 p. m. At 3.23 we retook knapsacks and pushed on to the front. At 7.20 we filed to the right, passing from the Plank road to the old mud pike, where we were placed in line of battle in rear of McIntosh's battery, fronting toward Chancellorsville, about 2 miles east of it. This movement was completed at 7.40 p. m. Bivouacked there in line of battle for the night.

On Saturday morning, May 2, the cannon firing opened at 5.16 o'clock. At 6.31 our forces were moved by the left flank, and continued moving thus at intervals till 10.45 a. m., when our division got under march for the enemy's rear. The Thirteenth [South Carolina] marched in rear of the Fourteenth [South Carolina]. After a circuit of probably 13 miles, passing entirely around the enemy's right wing, we reached the Culpeper Plank road (having crossed the Orange Plank road) at a point perhaps 4 miles west of Chancellorsville at 6.05 p. m. The small-arm firing opened in our front at this time—the contact of our advanced division (Rodes') and the *corps d'armée* of Blenker, as we were advised. We continued to advance along the road toward Chancellorsville, occasionally under sporadic fire of shell, and twice under severe fire of shell and grape, with some small-arm, until within 1½ miles of Chancellors-

* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 807.

ville. At this point (at 10.50 p. m.) the regiment was called into line of battle, and advanced southward to support our front lines in that direction. Later, we took position in front lines in a direction nearly perpendicular to the Plank road, 400 or 500 yards south of it. Our brigade here had Archer's (Fifth) on its right and Lane's (Fourth) on its left. In the brigade the Thirteenth [South Carolina] stood between the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers (on right) and the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers (on left), the Rifles being the extreme right of the brigade. Here (about 2 a. m.) we bivouacked in line, and awaited the morning.

About 5 a. m. on Sunday, May 3, our division commenced its forward movement in the order above indicated, charging and driving the enemy from their first lines of defense. As the enemy fell back our forces occupied their works, but pressed immediately on, the brigade wheeling to the right to confront a work at an angle of about 50 degrees to the one already taken and passed. At this point the Thirteenth fought with great coolness and gallantry, firing steadily under a galling fire of shell, grape, canister, and spherical case, with small-arms mainly on the right. This part of the action continued about forty-five minutes. At the expiration of this period, it was deemed advisable to wheel the brigade back again into line of the division along the works passed in this last advance. Here the regiment remained about one hour under severe fire, and was charged by a battalion of Zouaves, who were repulsed and almost annihilated. During this hour, Brigadier-General McGowan was severely wounded, and retired from the field. The command devolved upon Colonel Edwards, of the Thirteenth Regiment, who held it perhaps thirty minutes, and was then very severely wounded, and retired from the field.

Here it seems appropriate to make record of the conspicuous gallantry and daring of Colonel Edwards, both while leading the regiment in the charge and while holding the line of defensive works. Occupying at all times the best points of observation, he was always in the positions most exposed (standing on top of the breastworks), yet the utmost coolness and vigilance marked his bearing throughout, and, at last, while in command of the brigade, when shot, he was engaged, in the same spirit, cheering and advising his command.

When Colonel Edwards was wounded the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. A. Perrin, of the Fourteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. At the time when Colonel Edwards succeeded to the command of the brigade, the command of the Thirteenth passed to Lieut. Col. B. T. Brockman, who led it through the subsequent portion of this engagement.

At the expiration of one hour spent at this work, an advance upon the enemy's next position was undertaken. The Thirteenth advanced across the work and formed line of battle in front, the Fourteenth being upon its left and some portions of the brigade upon the right. This advance was made under the personal direction of General Stuart, and was pushed beyond the second line of defenses and on across a difficult ravine up to a chain of redans immediately around Chancellorsville. This whole advance was made under a severe fire of various kinds, dealt from the several points at that time yet held by the enemy. On reaching the redans, a front of the enemy appeared upon our left and in rear along or near the Plank road. This front kept up a galling fire of small-arms upon our flank and rear, which was returned with spirit by that wing of our brigade. The advance had been pushed too far—beyond the line upon our right and past a strong force of the enemy upon our

left—the right apparently retiring from its first advance. Our line was accordingly withdrawn from that extreme position and established along the line of the enemy's first works, nearer the road. Here the regiment rested perhaps two hours, then countermarched and moved by the right flank into the Plank road and eastward, resting awhile in the road. Here Colonel [D. H.] Hamilton, of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade. The brigade was then moved, about 12 m., by the right flank, countermarching along the road westward; was advanced in line from the road northward a short distance and established in line of battle, where it remained till about 6 a. m. of Monday, May 4. The command at that hour was moved to another point to the left (westward), where it threw up defensive works, which it continued to hold till perhaps 3 p. m. of Wednesday, May 6.

Meanwhile a rain commenced on the afternoon of the 5th, which rendered the exposure on the lines very severe, especially after so much exhaustion.

About 3 p. m. of Wednesday began the march back to camps, which terminated the battle of Chancellorsville.

The Thirteenth took into the action about 300 rank and file. The bearing of the men was commendable throughout.

The following is its loss in officers: Killed, Lieut. H. L. Fuller, of Company D. Wounded: Col. O. E. Edwards, Adjt. J. W. Davidson, of the field and staff, and Lieuts. J. D. Copeland, S. L. Wier, F. J. Poole, T. F. Hunter, J. P. Peace, B. B. Chapman, and D. M. Leitzsey, of the line.*

The bearing of the officers was (with the two exceptions elsewhere reported) honorable in a high degree. They were uniformly cool, vigilant, and daring.

Respectfully submitted.

B. T. BROCKMAN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment South Carolina Vols.

No. 349.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THOMAS' BRIGADE, *May* 19, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this brigade was ordered by Major-General Hill, on the morning of May 2, to leave its position near Chancellorsville on the right of the Plank road from Fredericksburg to Gordonsville, and move with the division; in accordance with which order we moved with the division a few miles, when a message was received that the enemy had attacked, and were threatening to capture, artillery and wagon train of the division near the foundry. One regiment was at first sent, but the danger being reported to be most imminent, afterward the whole brigade, with General Archer's brigade, returned, and remained until the train had passed and the demonstrations of the enemy had ceased, when we moved on to overtake the division, which we did about 11 o'clock at night.

The brigade was placed in position by General Heth, commanding division, on the extreme left and front, on the left of the Plank road leading to Fredericksburg and near Chancellorsville, where we remained until daylight.

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* For full list of killed and wounded, see Guild's report, p. 807.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the brigade was ordered to advance and attack the enemy. We advanced at once, driving a very heavy force of skirmishers before us. After proceeding about 250 yards, we found the enemy in strong force in our front, behind breastworks. The brigade charged with promptness and energy, and at the first charge drove the enemy, utterly routed, from their intrenched position. Advancing still farther, we found a second line of the enemy, which we at once drove from its position. This brigade and one regiment from the brigade on our right (General Pender's) continuing to advance, driving the enemy before us, met another line of the enemy. After a sharp conflict, this line was repulsed.

At this point, finding that there were no troops on my left and none in supporting distance on my right or rear, and the enemy were advancing in very heavy force on my left flank, and making demonstrations on my right, I ordered the brigade to move back, and took position near the line of the enemy's breastworks, where we remained until the whole line advanced. When the enemy had been driven back at every point, the brigade, according to orders, rejoined the rest of the division.

I take pleasure in reporting that Col. R. W. Folsom, Fourteenth Georgia; Lieut. Col. W. L. Grice, Forty-fifth Georgia; Maj. S. T. Player, Forty-ninth Georgia, and Capt. John Duke, Thirty-fifth Georgia, commanded their respective regiments with marked success. All the officers and men of my command who were present acted with the utmost coolness and the most daring courage before the enemy.

I have to regret the loss of several valuable officers. Captain [Robert P.] Harman, Fourteenth Georgia, and Captain [W. H.] Shaw, Forty-fifth Georgia, were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel [James M.] Fielder, Captain [T. T.] Mounger, and Lieutenant [H. A.] Solomon fell, mortally wounded, within a few yards of the enemy's breastworks, gallantly leading their men to the charge.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 350.

Report of Col. Robert W. Folsom, Fourteenth Georgia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Herewith I have the honor to submit you a report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers in the action near Chancellorsville, May 3.

On Saturday, the 2d instant, the regiment, in company with other regiments composing the brigade, left the swamp just to the right of the turnpike, distant about 8 miles from Fredericksburg, and took up the line of march in the direction of Orange Court-House. After marching several miles in that direction, the Fourteenth was detailed to march back to the assistance of the artillery train, which was in danger of being cut off near the iron furnace. I accordingly moved back toward the furnace at a rapid pace, and, on arriving, took position about 200 yards to the left of the road, for the purpose of forestalling any attempt

of the enemy to flank the train by another road which opened upon the Furnace road some 2 miles above. Remained in position about one hour, when I was ordered by Brigadier-General Thomas to bring up the rear and protect the artillery train, which was accordingly done, until, on reaching the Plank road again, about 3 miles northwest of Chancellorsville, I left the train and marched toward the latter place, joined the brigade on the road 1½ miles from Chancellorsville, and marched down the Plank road three-fourths of a mile; then turned off to the left, and formed line of battle in the woods. Remained in this position the balance of the night.

The next morning, at 7 o'clock, was ordered to advance in the direction of the enemy. After driving in their pickets, I encountered the enemy intrenched behind a breastwork of logs directly in my front. Was ordered by General Thomas to charge them, which was accordingly done, and the works successfully carried. The regiment continued to move on, and pursued the foe something like half a mile from the breastwork. Was then ordered back, in consequence of occupying an isolated position. The enemy still being in heavy force on our right, and no supports being visible, fell back to within 150 yards of the breastwork. Remained here in position, carrying on a desultory fight, in which the enemy were vanquished and forced to retire, until about 12 m., when we were relieved and marched back to the rear.

The officers and men of my command behaved with great gallantry and coolness, and where all did so well it would be invidious to particularize.

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FOLSOM,
Colonel Fourteenth Georgia Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM NORWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thomas' Brigade.

No. 351.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. L. Grice, Forty-fifth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 10, 1863.

SIR: The following is submitted as a report of the operations of this command at the late battle of Chancellorsville:

The regiment, being at no time detached, has no separate history. It left camp on Wednesday, the [29th] ultimo, and for several subsequent days the men were either on the march or in the immediate front of the enemy, with whom an engagement was constantly expected.

On Saturday, we made a forced march to the scene of battle near Chancellorsville, arriving there at quite a late hour of the night. The march had caused many sick and feeble men to drop out on the way; the number of these is estimated at 25. Hence, we went into the engagement on Sunday with about 350, aggregate.

The behavior of the officers and men through eight days of fatigue, privation, and danger was heroic, and deserves the highest commendation. They endured hardships without murmuring, and met the foe with resolution. Where all acted well it is difficult to discriminate between individuals. It is, however, but just to say that several witnesses

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

declare Private James M. Lawrence, of Company E, to have been the first man to pass the line of the enemy's intrenchments. Of this, however, I cannot speak for myself.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. GRICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

No. 352.

Report of Maj. S. T. Player, Forty-ninth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville:

The regiment left camp on April 29, with 363 men and 35 officers, taking and retaining the position assigned to it in the order until Saturday evening, May 2, when the number had been reduced from sickness and fatigue to 247 men and 33 officers. At that time the Fourteenth Georgia Regiment, having moved forward, left this regiment on the extreme left of the brigade, which position it occupied during the memorable engagement of Sunday morning. In charging the enemy's breastworks in our front, the regiment was for a short time exposed to an enfilading fire on its left, when I ordered it to march and fire by the left-oblique, which had the desired effect of stopping the enemy's fire from that direction. It was at this time that several of the casualties in this regiment occurred. I then again ordered the regiment to resume its forward march, closing up again to the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, until ordered to halt.

The conduct of the officers and men during the whole time was all that a commander could desire. The officers were in their proper places, and the men executed the orders with commendable zeal. Where all have done so well it would be unnecessary for me to mention any names in particular.

From the list of casualties already furnished you will find: Killed, 4; wounded, 30; wounded or missing, 2; missing, 2. Total, 38.*

Respectfully,

S. T. PLAYER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM NORWOOD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 353.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.†

HDQRS. LANE'S BRIGADE, *Camp Gregg, May* 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of May 1, my brigade moved from its position in the second line, near Hamilton's Crossing, along the Plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville, and that night formed line of battle, with skirmishers thrown forward to the right of the road, about 1½ miles from the latter place. Next morning, after the artillery fight on our right, it was marched to the Plank road above Chancellorsville, by the way of Welford's Iron Forge, and then ordered to move down the road

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

† General Lane's brigade consisted entirely of North Carolina troops.

by the flank while the three lines of battle advanced. After it was ascertained that the enemy were rapidly falling back, it pushed forward with the artillery beyond the third and second lines to within a short distance of the first.

Here General A. P. Hill ordered me (at dark) to deploy one regiment as skirmishers across the road, to form line of battle in rear with the rest of the brigade, and to push vigorously forward. In other words, we were ordered to make a night attack and capture the enemy's batteries in front, if possible. Just then they opened a terrific artillery fire, which was responded to by our batteries. As soon as this was over, I deployed the Thirty-third North Carolina troops forward as skirmishers, and formed line of battle to the rear—the Seventh and Thirty-seventh to the right, the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth to the left, the left of the Thirty-seventh and the right of the Eighteenth resting on the road. I had moved forward the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth to within a short distance of our line of skirmishers, and was about to move the Seventh and Thirty-seventh to a corresponding position before ordering the whole line forward, when Lieutenant-Colonel [Levi H.] Smith, of a Pennsylvania regiment [the One hundred and twenty-eighth], entered our lines with a white flag and wished to know if we were Confederate or Union troops. Considering this an illegitimate use of the white flag, as he expressly stated it was not his object to surrender, and not wishing to let him return, I sent Lieutenant [O.] Lane to General A. P. Hill to know what I should do. Our skirmishers on the right soon after fired upon a few of the enemy who had approached tolerably near, and a few random shots were fired by the Seventh and Thirty-seventh Regiments without orders, which appears to have drawn the enemy's artillery and infantry fire. I understand from the official report of the commanding officer of the Eighteenth North Carolina troops that General A. P. Hill, staff, and couriers were in the road in advance of them at the time, and to avoid the enemy's fire some of them dashed into the woods over the Eighteenth Regiment, which fired into them, mistaking them in the dark for the enemy's cavalry.

After this unfortunate mistake, I received information that a body of troops was moving on our right. I at once sent out Lieutenant [James W.] Emack and 4 men to reconnoiter, and they soon returned with a Pennsylvania regiment, which had thrown down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. This regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who had commenced to remonstrate with me for allowing it to be captured while he was in my lines with a white flag, when the enemy's artillery opened upon us again. I at once sent the regiment to the rear, under Captain [J. P.] Young, his company having been detailed as a guard, and turned Lieutenant-Colonel Smith over to Captain [R. H. T.] Adams, signal officer, to be taken to General A. P. Hill.

General A. P. Hill being wounded, the night attack was not made as at first contemplated. I withdrew the left wing of the Thirty-third, which formed on the right of the Seventh, and extended our line still farther to the right, with the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, the right of the Twenty-eighth resting on a road running obliquely to the Plank road, with two of its companies broken back, to guard against a flank movement.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock that night, the enemy could be heard marshaling their troops along our whole front, while their artillery was rumbling up the road on our right. Soon after, their artillery opened right and left, and Sickles' command rushed upon us with loud and prolonged

cheering. They were driven back on the left by our skirmishers, but the fight was more stubborn on the right, which was their main point of attack. The Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth, and left wing of the Thirty-third engaged them there, and gallantly drove them back, although they had outflanked us, and encountered the two right companies of the Twenty-eighth, which had been deflected in anticipation of such a movement. A subsequent attack made about half an hour later was similarly repulsed. The Twenty-eighth captured a staff officer. The colors of the Third Maine Volunteers were taken by Captain [Niven] Clark's company of the same regiment. The Eighteenth also captured an aide to General [A. S.] Williams. A number of field and company officers and a large number of men were captured along our whole line. After the enemy were repulsed, General McGowan was ordered forward with his brigade, and took position on our right.

On Sunday morning, about sunrise, the whole brigade was wheeled a little to the left, that the line might be perpendicular to the Plank road, and then, in obedience to orders, moved gallantly forward, with shouts, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and handsomely charging and carrying their breastworks. The left of the Thirty-seventh passed entirely over the works, capturing a number of prisoners, and the gallant old Seventh eclipsed all of its former glories. These works were on a hill commanded by the Chancellorsville Hill, which was fortified with a line of earthworks for twenty-eight pieces of artillery, running nearly parallel to our position, and between 400 and 500 yards distant, with a stream of water intervening. As soon as we had dislodged their infantry, these guns, with others, opened a murderous fire of shell, grape, and canister upon us, a fresh column of their infantry was thrown against us, and, with our right flank completely turned, we were forced to fall back, with the loss of about one-third of the command.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, commanded by its gallant young colonel, [Samuel D.] Lowe, fell back a few hundred yards, and was ordered to give assistance wherever needed, while I superintended the reforming of the rest of the brigade still farther to the rear. Colonel Lowe informs me that the Twenty-eighth behaved well throughout the remainder of the day, and that it made two more charges under heavy artillery firing, and was led in each by Major-General Stuart.

As soon as the rest of the brigade was reformed and replenished with ammunition, they were taken back into the woods to the left of the Plank road, to the support of General Colquitt's command, which was then nearly out of ammunition. The woods which we entered were on fire; the heat was excessive; the smoke arising from burning blankets, oil-cloths, &c., very offensive. The dead and dying of the enemy could be seen on all sides enveloped in flames, and the ground on which we formed was so hot as at first to be disagreeable to our feet. Nothing daunted, however, the men took their positions without a murmur, and notwithstanding their previous hard marching, desperate fighting, and sleepless nights, remained under arms again the whole of Sunday night in the front line, while heavy skirmishing was going on. Never have I seen men fight more gallantly and bear fatigue and hardship more cheerfully. I shall always feel proud of the noble bearing of my brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville—the bloodiest in which it has ever taken a part—where the Thirty-third discharged its duty so well as skirmishers, and, with the Eighteenth and Twenty-eighth, gallantly repulsed two night attacks made by vastly superior numbers, and where the Seventh and Thirty-seventh vied with each other as to who should first drive the vandals from their works.

Its gallantry has cost it many noble sacrifices, and we are called upon to mourn the loss of some of our bravest spirits. The fearless [T. J.] Purdie was killed while urging forward his men; the gentle but gallant [J. L.] Hill, after the works had been taken; and Johnnie Young, a mere boy, not yet eighteen, but a brave and efficient captain, fell, at the head of his company. Captain [W. J.] Kerr, Lieutenants [E. M.] Campbell, [R. A.] Bolick, [J. W.] Emack, [G. W.] Weaver, [J. D.] Bouchelle, [William K.] Babb, [J. D.] Callais, and [Charlton C.] Ragin, all fell in the gallant discharge of their duties, as did also J. Rooker Lane, of Company E, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, who at the time was acting as my volunteer aide.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the behavior of the officers of this brigade. Colonel [William M.] Barbour, though wounded, was from time to time with his command, giving all the assistance he could. Major [William G.] Morris, wounded in the foot, left the hospital on horseback, and assisted in reforming his regiment; Major [Thomas W.] Mayhew, after the left wing of the Thirty-third was withdrawn and Lieutenant-Colonel [R. V.] Cowan was wounded, gallantly commanded the skirmishers in the night attack, was wounded in the charge the next day, and is now thought to be in the hands of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel [W. H. A.] Speer was wounded in one of the night attacks, and Colonels [Clark M.] Avery and [E. G.] Haywood, Lieutenant-Colonels [Forney] George and [J. B.] Ashcraft, and Major [W. L.] Davidson in the charge Sunday morning. After the loss of so many field officers, Major [J. D.] Barry and Captains [James G.] Harris, [J. H.] Saunders, [T. W.] Brown, and [W. T.] Nicholson rendered me great assistance. Captain Saunders, in his official report, calls special attention to the efficiency of Lieuts. E. Price and Isaac L. Farrow, of the Thirty-third Regiment. Lieutenant [James A.] Bryan, ordnance officer, and Lieutenant [E. T.] Nicholson, brigade inspector, discharged their duties well, though the latter had but few stragglers and no skulkers to drive forward that I have yet heard of.

I am specially indebted to my aide-de-camp (Lieut. O. Lane) and to one of my couriers (George E. Barringer) for the great assistance rendered me. They both bore themselves well under the hottest fires. My other courier was a poltroon, and has been sent back to his regiment.

The brigade loss is 12 commissioned officers killed, 59 wounded, and 1 missing; 149 enlisted men killed, 567 wounded, and 121 missing, making an aggregate of 909.*

Respectfully.

JAMES H. LANE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 354.

Report of Capt. N. A. Pool, Seventh North Carolina Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [The following is] an account of the part acted by the Seventh Regiment North Carolina troops at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3:

At dark on the night of May 2, the Seventh North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. E. G. Haywood, was ordered to the right of the

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

Plank road. The Thirty-third Regiment North Carolina troops was on the right, then the Seventh, Thirty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Eighteenth [North Carolina].

The Seventh, being left in front, was ordered to countermarch, and take a position behind a line of breastworks which had been thrown up by the Yankees. Before we were in position, the Thirty-third North Carolina troops were deployed as skirmishers in covering our front. Soon after they advanced to the front, a heavy column of the enemy advanced by the right flank up the line of breastworks, with the intention of occupying them, not knowing that the Confederates were so near. The Federals challenged our line to know who we were. We answered, "Confederates." The enemy said, "Come in, Confederates." They asked whose brigade we were. Answered, "General Lane's." They replied, "Tell General Lane to come in." The Seventh were about to fire on them when they sent over a flag of truce, and, while the parley was going on, they demanded time, and again why their flag of truce did not return, threatening to fire on us, and finally did fire a gun at our right, which caused the regiment to fire on them, under the flag of truce, when some 250 leaped over the breastworks and surrendered prisoners of war. They remained quiet until about 10 p. m., when there was considerable noise heard in front, and the command "Forward" distinctly heard, and a charge made by the enemy to try to break our lines. The Seventh Regiment lay still, quietly waiting their appearance. They advanced on the right, and were repulsed with heavy loss by the troops on our right, not coming within range of our guns. After that charge all was quiet during the night.

On the morning of May 3, soon after sunrise, the lines were ordered forward, when the Seventh Regiment advanced forward through the woods under a galling fire until we gained the enemy's works on the first hill, and, after a desperate struggle to hold them, we were compelled to fall back for want of support.

The loss in the Seventh was heavy, including many officers killed and wounded. Colonel Haywood was wounded early in the engagement. Soon after, Major [William L.] Davidson was wounded, and, while at the enemy's works, Lieutenant-Colonel [Junius L.] Hill was killed.

N. A. POOL,

Capt. Company K, Comdg. Seventh North Carolina Troops.

[Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.]

No. 355.

Report of Lieut. Col. Forney George, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Regiment North Carolina troops in the late battle of Chancellorsville:

Early on the morning of the 2d instant, we were drawn up in line of battle about three-fourths of a mile to the right of the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville, and about 1½ or 2 miles from the latter place. We were then ordered forward to support one of our batteries, which was engaging the enemy. Very soon the battery was disabled and withdrawn, and we lost 1 man killed and another mortally wounded by the shelling of the enemy.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock we took up our line of march across and to the left of the Plank road, and by the way of Welford's Iron Forge, the enemy shelling us as we passed; thence, by a circuitous route of some 8 or 10 miles, we reached the Turnpike road leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, and about dark of the 2d instant came upon the right flank and to the rear of the enemy, and for a short time were exposed to very severe shelling, by which we lost several killed and wounded. We were then drawn up in line of battle on the left of the turnpike, our right resting on the road, and ordered to charge the enemy's battery, some distance in our front. We had not advanced far (being informed that there was no one but the enemy in front of us) before General A. P. Hill and staff, who had been fired upon by the enemy, rushed upon our line in order to effect their escape, when our men, thinking it was a cavalry charge from the enemy, fired several rounds at them, doing some damage before the mistake was discovered. Very soon the enemy opened fire upon us, killing and wounding several of our men. We were then ordered across and to the right of the turnpike, and formed about 300 yards from and perpendicular to the road.

During the night the enemy advanced upon us twice, and each time he was repulsed in handsome style. We captured 3 prisoners, one a lieutenant and aide to General [A. S.] Williams.

Early on the morning of the 3d instant, we were ordered forward to charge the enemy's breastworks and a battery mounting twenty-eight guns. The men moved forward in good order. The first line of works was carried without hinderance or damage; then we advanced to within a few yards of the second line of works, and about 200 yards of the battery mounting twenty-eight guns, when the enemy opened upon us a most terrific and galling fire of grape, shell, and Minie balls. We held our ground, suffering very severely, for about half an hour, when the enemy, being heavily re-enforced, turned the right of our line, leaving our right flank exposed. We were then ordered to fall back, and just then our gallant colonel (T. J. Purdie), encouraging his men both by word and example, was killed instantly by a Minie ball passing directly through his forehead. We were then taken back and formed on the left of the turnpike, and the regiment acted as skirmishers for most of the time until the battle was ended. Both officers and men behaved well throughout the entire engagement.

Our casualties during the whole time were 34 killed, 99 wounded, and 21 missing.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. GEORGE,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. 18th Regiment North Carolina Troops.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

No. 356.

Report of Col. Samuel D. Lowe, Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville:

By command of General Lane, I formed on the right of the brigade

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

about 11 p. m., May 2, to the right of the Plank road, a little less than a mile in rear of Chancellorsville. The men rested on their arms in line of battle.

About 1 a. m., May 3, we found that the enemy were advancing upon our line with loud and continuous cheers. My men quietly awaited the charge till within good range, as I supposed, when they opened a tremendous fire upon the advancing column, which seemed to have the effect of halting them immediately. The charge was accompanied by a severe enfilading fire from a great many pieces of cannon, planted on a commanding position in the direction of Chancellorsville. Though the enemy extended his left flank far beyond our right, and my regiment was on the extreme right of our line, his left did not advance much more than his right, yet enough to show his intention of turning our right. This plan was probably defeated by two of my right companies, which were formed at right angles with the line on a large road. The officers of my regiment had been instructed to obey and repeat any orders coming from the left, and, when the fight had almost ceased, the command to fall back was started by some mistake near the left and repeated to the right. The regiment at once fell back a short distance without the least confusion, but without difficulty was reformed in its proper place. We took several prisoners, such was the confusion of the enemy and the close proximity of the contending forces; also a flag belonging to the Third Maine Volunteers, which was captured by Captain [Niven] Clark's company (E.)

At 2 a. m. all was quiet, and we were permitted to rest till after daybreak. Near the time of sunrise their batteries again opened upon us, killing some of my men. In a very short time General Lane ordered me to advance my right by a change of direction to the left, which being done without halting, we charged forward in brigade line of battle, moving in a line nearly parallel to the Plank road toward Chancellorsville. When we approached the enemy's breastworks, which defended his batteries, we were met by such a storm of solid shot, grape, and canister as I never before witnessed. Here a brigade of Confederates, a little in advance and on my right, masked the front of my regiment, excepting two companies on my left. General Lane, being always present, perceived this, and ordered me to support the line in my front with whatever companies lapped it. Companies B and G passed on with the brigade, when the line before me halted. After standing a murderous fire for some time, my men fell back with the line to a breastwork which we had just passed over, and formed promptly. They did not seem discouraged, though our loss had been very heavy. General Lane then ordered me to assist in holding this line if the enemy charged upon it. General Stuart now came dashing along the line, ordering us forward to a second charge. The whole line again advanced and fought with the most determined courage, the artillery and musketry mowing our men down, till suddenly the Yankees were discovered flanking my regiment on the right. As I then had no support, I withdrew, and formed the second time behind the breastworks. Hearing that General Lane was forming the brigade on the Plank road, I reported to him to know if I should not join him. While absent, General Stuart again commanded the line forward, and my regiment charged through the same terrible artillery firing the third time, led by Captain [Edward F.] Lovill, Company A, to the support of our batteries, which had just got into position on the hill from which those of the enemy had been driven.

My officers behaved very gallantly. I cannot speak in too high terms of their bravery and activity during the whole of this hard fight. Not

one of them misbehaved, so far as I could observe, but, on the contrary, all exerted themselves. The men proved themselves veterans.

The loss of my regiment is as follows: 6 officers wounded, 14 men killed and 84 wounded, as the tabular list annexed will show.*

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. D. LOWE.

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-eighth North Carolina Regiment.

Lieut. O. LANE, *Aide-de-Camp.*

No. 357.

Report of Capt. Joseph H. Saunders, Thirty-third North Carolina Infantry.

MAY 9, 1863.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment in the battles around Chancellorsville:

The regiment left camp with 480 men. Very few of the men fell out from sickness or any other cause during the march to Chancellorsville. The march on Saturday, May 2, was a very fatiguing one. Although the men were on very short rations, they held up remarkably well, and were in very fine spirits. I never saw the regiment go into action better than they did on that evening. While halted in the road, was exposed to the heaviest artillery fire it has ever been under.

About dark, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the Plank road. We then advanced to within short range of the enemy's skirmishers. Colonel [Clark M.] Avery was on the Plank road; Major [Thomas W.] Mayhew on the extreme left; Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert V.] Cowan on the right, while I commanded the extreme right wing. After establishing my line, I went to the road for final instructions. While there, Lieutenant [James W.] Gibbs, of Company F, reported to me that a flag of truce was on the right. Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan and myself both rapidly went in that direction. When about the center of the right wing, a heavy fire was opened on us from our own troops on the left flank and rear. The skirmishers, to avoid the fire from the rear, rushed forward, the enemy's skirmishers falling back. This drew on us a heavy fire from the front and right flank. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Cowan received a painful wound in right arm. I also think at this time most of the men now missing were captured. A good many men were wounded by this concentrated fire from all directions. I restored the line as soon as possible; then, observing a bulk of men on my right, and having no available men to send to reconnoiter, went back to Seventh [North Carolina] Regiment to ask Colonel [Edward G.] Haywood for a squad for that purpose. Lieutenant-Colonel [Junius L.] Hill came forward and met me, also the officer with the flag of truce, who had run from my right when we were fired upon. At this time you came up, and sent the squad of men which captured the regiment of prisoners.

At this time we were again fired upon from all sides. Again, for the third time, I restored my line of skirmishers. I then went to the left of the road to report to Colonel Avery. Found that he had been relieved, after having been twice fired upon from all sides. The left wing suffered much more than the right did from this fire.

Major Mayhew then came to the right wing and took command. The

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* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 807.

left wing had then been formed on the right of the Seventh [North Carolina]. The enemy now made a heavy attack on the right, while the front was engaged with skirmishers, and exposed to a more severe cannonade, if possible, than they were in the evening. The right wing was again driven back, but in a short time was rallied, and again deployed for the fourth time. The left wing, under Colonel Avery, was engaged in repulsing the attack on the right. Seeing that there were not men enough to cover the front, I reported the facts. The troops in rear were then relieved, and, under the direction of Major Mayhew, marched to the regiment, where we remained for the remainder of the night.

On Sunday morning, moved on the enemy. Both officers and men behaved gallantly, as our list of killed and wounded will show. The left wing reached the enemy's last line of works; the right did not reach them, owing to our having lapped on the Eighteenth [North Carolina] Regiment. We retired with the brigade, and reformed in rear of the battle-field. Major Mayhew was wounded and captured on the field. Colonel Avery being wounded, I assumed command, being the senior officer present. After reforming, we moved back to the front. Nothing of interest occurred afterward, except the cheerfulness with which the men worked night and day, and that, too, with scarcely anything to eat, and being under arms the greater part of four successive nights. It affords me great pleasure to be able to state, from the captains' reports, that the conscripts acted as well as the old members of the regiment.

I respectfully beg leave to call your attention to First Lieut. E. Price, of Company B, and Lieut. Isaac L. Farrow, of Company H, for the great assistance they rendered me in reforming the regiment, and in building the earthwork, and other arduous duties we had to perform.

We lost 4 commissioned officers killed, 14 wounded, 2 missing; and 28 enlisted men killed, 87 wounded, and 66 missing; making a total of 201 killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. H. SAUNDERS,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-third North Carolina Troops.

Brig. Gen. JAS. H. LANE.

No. 358.

Report of Col. William M. Barbour, Thirty-seventh North Carolina Infantry.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3:

After a rapid march, we gained the enemy's right flank on Saturday evening, and a running fight ensued between the advanced troops of our army and those of the enemy. Moving rapidly by the right flank, we soon gained a point near Chancellorsville, where the enemy had several batteries in position, which did us considerable injury that evening. After sunset, my regiment was deployed to the right of the road, behind a small breastwork which the enemy had abandoned. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and my regiment rested for the night.

Early next morning, I received orders to advance in line of battle and assail the enemy's works in front, my left resting on the road. I immediately put my regiment in motion, and advanced steadily under

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

a murderous fire of grape, shell, and Minie balls. After a desperate struggle, I succeeded in carrying the breastworks in front and in capturing a number of prisoners. About this time I received a wound in my right arm, which compelled me to leave the field. I am informed by the senior captain, commanding the regiment, that the regiment continued to advance upon the enemy's second line of intrenchments, but, in common with the whole brigade, was compelled to retire by an enfilade fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry.

During the entire engagement my officers and men behaved gallantly. Lieut. Charlton C. Ragin, Company K, was killed, gallantly commanding his company.

The annexed tabular statement* will show that my total loss is as follows: 1 officer killed, 19 officers wounded, 35 men killed, 175 wounded, 8 men missing.

I do not hesitate to say that it was the bloodiest battle that I have ever witnessed. The Seventh North Carolina was on my right, and, as its field officers and many of the company officers are killed and wounded, I may be permitted to allude to the gallant manner in which its officers and men advanced upon the enemy's intrenchments. I doubt not that the other regiments of the brigade also behaved gallantly, but they were still farther to my right, and, of course, did not come under my observation.

In conclusion, I shall always feel proud of the noble bearing of my officers and men on the bloody field, but sad when I reflect how many who charged the enemy's intrenchments with me are numbered with the dead.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. M. BARBOUR,

Colonel Thirty-seventh North Carolina Troops.

Capt. GEORGE B. JOHNSTON, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

No. 359.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARCHER'S BRIGADE, *June* 2, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about 11 a. m., May 2, by order of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, I withdrew my brigade from its advanced position on the Plank road, leaving my pickets out to wait until relieved, and proceeded to follow the other brigades of the division, which, with the exception of Thomas', had gone to the left by the Welford Furnace road. Thomas' brigade followed in my rear. When I had advanced 2 miles beyond the furnace, a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry † rode up, and reported that a large body of the enemy had attacked the train in my rear, and driven off the troops which had been left to protect it. As the apparent exigency of the case allowed no time to communicate with the major-general, I immediately ordered back my own and Thomas' brigade, but when I arrived at the furnace found that the enemy had already been repulsed by Lieutenant-Colonel [J. T.] Brown, of the artillery, and some infantry, among which I learned that Capt. W. S. Moore, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, with his company, bore a conspicuous part. I inclose herewith Captain Moore's report. Owing to

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*Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 807.

† Lieut. Col. W. R. Carter, Third Virginia Cavalry.

the delay thus occasioned, I did not rejoin the division until late at night. During the night I formed on the extreme right of the division, with General McGowan's brigade on my left.

The next morning, about sunrise, we moved forward to the attack, through dense pine timber, driving before us the enemy's skirmishers, and, at a distance of 400 yards, emerging into the open field in front of a battery, which was placed on an abrupt hill near a spring-house. We advanced at double-quick, and captured 4 pieces of artillery and about 100 prisoners, driving the infantry supports in confusion before us.

From this position the enemy could be seen in heavy force in the woods, which commenced about 600 yards diagonally to the right and front, and in the high open ground to the front. No other troops of our army were at this time in sight of us. After a few minutes' halt to reform our line, which had become somewhat broken by its rapid advance through the woods, I proceeded to attack the wood, which I have mentioned as lying diagonally to the front and right. My brigade, which was at the beginning only 1,400 strong and entirely unsupported, attacked with great intrepidity; but the position was strongly intrenched and manned by vastly greater numbers, and we were forced to retire from within 70 yards of the intrenchments. We again formed and advanced to the attack, and were again forced to retire. I now moved my brigade to the point where we had captured the batteries, to await the arrival of re-enforcements. Soon after, Major [W. J.] Pegram came up and occupied the position with artillery. Colonel [John T.] Mercer came up on the left with three regiments of Doles' brigade, and General Anderson came up from the rear on my right with his division. He soon after moved to the right, leaving me in support of the artillery, which had opened a heavy and effective fire upon the enemy, which was hotly returned, although with little effect. In a few minutes General [R. E.] Lee rode up, and soon directed me to move forward with my own brigade and the three regiments of Doles', which were under command of Colonel Mercer. After advancing 400 or 500 yards, Colonel Mercer requested a short halt until the ammunition, which had just arrived, could be distributed to his regiments. During this halt I received an order through one of General Stuart's staff not to advance farther until I received the order from him; but other troops coming up on Colonel Mercer's left and on my right, I moved slowly forward and soon came, on ascending the hill in front of Chancellorsville, in full view and range of the enemy's cannon, which opened a heavy fire upon us. About half of my brigade had by this time, in its advance, entered the wood, having swung around slightly to the right for this purpose; the left regiment of Doles' brigade, which was to the left of the center of the enemy's artillery fire, and all that portion of the line on its left (I do not know what troops they were) moved over by flank to the left. As soon as I observed this movement, I rode across the field to bring them back, but when I reached the Plank road I found they had crossed it and entered the wood on its left. I then rode back across the field under the fire of their artillery to the point where my brigade had entered the wood. On account of the denseness of the tangled thicket, and the number of men of other brigades, I did not for some time find my own, and feared that it had fallen back, but was gratified to find that all its little regiments had moved promptly forward and driven the enemy from that part of their trenches farthest to the left and nearest to Chancellor's house. All firing ceased a short time after I entered the wood. I soon after formed the brigade in the open field, and joined the division on the Plank road.

The next day the division fortified its position on the left of the Plank road, fronting the United States Ford. General Pender, in command of the division, being wounded in the evening, the command of the division devolved on me, and that of the brigade on Colonel [B. D.] Fry for a short time, during which nothing important occurred except some skirmishing in front.

My loss in this action was 41 killed and 317 wounded. Among the former was Major [J. T.] Smith, Thirteenth Alabama Regiment, and Captain [S. D.] Stewart, commanding Fifth Alabama Battalion, and among the latter Colonel [William] McComb, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment, severely.

My assistant adjutant-general (Captain [Robert Harris] Archer) and aide-de-camp (Lieutenant [Oliver H.] Thomas) were present with the brigade throughout the action.

I take this occasion to acknowledge the gallant and efficient service of Mr. G. A. Williams, of Maryland, a volunteer aide on my staff.

The regiments were commanded as follows: First Tennessee [Provisional Army], Lieutenant-Colonel [N. J.] George; Thirteenth Alabama, Colonel Fry; Fourteenth Tennessee, Colonel McComb, until wounded, and afterward by Captain [R. C.] Wilson; Seventh Tennessee, by Lieutenant-Colonel [John A.] Fite, and Fifth Alabama Battalion by Captain Stewart.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ARCHER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. H. FINNEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

*Return of Casualties in Archer's brigade in the engagements near Chancellorsville.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
5th Alabama Battalion	2	1	.....	32	.....	1	36	Capt. S. D. Stewart and Lieut. W. B. Hutton.
13th Alabama	2	13	18	99	.....	8	140	Maj. John T. Smith and Lieut. John J. Pendergrass.
1st Tennessee	.....	9	4	47	.....	1	61	
7th Tennessee	1	9	3	46	.....	3	62	Lieut. Andrew F. Paul.
14th Tennessee	1	6	9	47	.....	3	66	Capt. W. W. Thompson.
Total	6	38	34	271	.....	16	365	

No. 360.

Report of Col. B. D. Fry, Thirteenth Alabama Infantry.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 3d instant near Chancellorsville:

When the brigade was formed in line of battle for the attack, my regi-

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

ment occupied the left, and connected with McGowan's brigade, my front being covered by Company B (Capt. C. E. Chambers), deployed as skirmishers. Under orders from Brigadier-General Archer, I advanced my regiment with McGowan's brigade. The ground over which we had to pass being rough and thickly wooded, I was soon unable to see the regiments on my right and left. Word being passed along the line of officers that our brigade was gaining ground to the right, I moved my regiment by that flank for a short distance, and again to the front, which brought us in view of the first position of the enemy, which was carried in a few minutes, and a considerable number of prisoners taken.

The advance from this point upon the second position being made in open ground, and under the immediate supervision of Brigadier-General Archer, it will be unnecessary for me to describe. I will only remark that my regiment, though exposed to a heavy fire, pressed forward so rapidly as to compel the enemy to abandon the battery, which fell into our hands. The regiment manifested no disposition to give up the attempt upon the breastwork, and fell back under orders from the right. In this part of the action all my field and staff were killed or wounded.

In the advance upon the third position of the enemy, my regiment, when within 100 yards of their line, had to pass through a thicket, which concealed the enemy from our view and rendered it impossible for us to move in much order. A rapid discharge of their small-arms disclosed to us their position. When we had arrived within 40 paces of their breastwork, I allowed my regiment to return the fire for about three minutes, which they did with great spirit, and then ordered a charge. The men dashed forward with a cheer, and the enemy fled in confusion. The other regiments of the brigade seem to have charged at the same time with equal success. We had been in the enemy's position but a few minutes when a battery on our left opened a severe fire of canister, which enfiladed the part of the work we occupied. An order having been passed from the right to move by the right flank, I did so, following the regiment on my right over a ridge, under cover of which I collected as many of my men as remained, and moved to the open ground, where the brigade was reformed.

I am gratified to be able to report that my commissioned officers, without exception, displayed zeal and courage; none more than the gallant Maj. John T. Smith, whose death is deeply lamented by the regiment.

The casualties were as follows:

Officers killed	2
Men killed	11
Officers wounded	18
Men wounded	89
Missing	18
Total*	138

A majority of the missing are supposed to have been wounded and gone to the rear.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. D. FRY,
Colonel Thirteenth Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. R. H. ARCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see inclosure to Archer's report, p. 926.

No. 361.

Report of Capt. A. N. Porter, Fifth Alabama Infantry Battalion.

MAY 9, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to a circular issued from headquarters Archer's brigade, May 8, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth Alabama Battalion in the late battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3:

On the morning of May 3, the brigade of which the battalion forms a part having taken its position to await the dawn of day, a detail was ordered from the battalion to proceed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, and report any information that might be beneficial to the service. This disposition having been made, the brigade moved forward in line of battle. We had proceeded but a few hundred yards before we met the enemy and drove him from his position. Not being in command then myself, I knew not what orders were received, but we charged the enemy, and he fell back to his fortifications, which proved too formidable for our force; we consequently had to retire. While falling back, a shell burst so near my person that I fell senseless, and was carried off the field. What I have stated above is from personal observation; the remainder is gained from the testimony of some officers of the battalion.

We again advanced against the enemy, but were ordered back to support Pegram's battery. After supporting this battery for about half an hour, we were ordered again to charge the fortifications, which we did successfully, compelling the enemy to retreat in haste.

It was here the lamented Capt. S. D. Stewart fell. He had commanded the battalion during the engagement, and, just as victory was about to perch upon its banner, he fell, a noble offering to his country's freedom.

With a few individual exceptions, the [Fifth] Alabama Battalion behaved heroically. I do not know that I can mention any one for any distinguished gallantry without disparagement to others who have done their duty and their whole duty. Lieutenant [William B.] Hutton, Company A, Fifth Alabama Battalion, behaved gallantly till he received a mortal wound, from which he died the evening of the same day.

I have already forwarded a list of the casualties.*

Respectfully submitted.

A. N. PORTER,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Alabama Battalion.

Capt. R. H. ARCHER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 362.

Report of Lieut. Col. N. J. George, First Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army.

MAY 11, 1863.

SIR: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I make the following report of the part taken by the First Tennessee Regiment in the recent engagements with the enemy on the Rappahannock. In making this report, it will be my object to mention such facts and circumstances as may be of use to you in references:

Early on the morning of April 29, I received intelligence from you

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

that the enemy were crossing the river at Fredericksburg, and was ordered to put the regiment in marching order at once, which I did, and soon afterward was notified to move off. We marched to the heights below, and in sight of the town (Fredericksburg), and were placed in an intrenchment to await the attack of the enemy, who appeared to be crossing rapidly.

On the morning of May 1, about daybreak, we commenced moving in the direction of Orange Court-House. After marching about 6 miles from Fredericksburg and 8 from the position we had left in the morning, we were formed in line of battle to the right of the Plank road. The Alabama battalion and First Tennessee were on the right of another public road, about 400 yards to the right of the Plank road. Remaining in this position about two hours, we were again ordered to move on the Plank road about 2 miles, where we formed on the right into line of battle. Here General Lee was present. We remained at this point but a short time, and were again ordered forward on the road. About 4 p. m., after marching 3 miles on this road, we left it, changing direction to the right, and in this new direction moved about a half mile, then to the left about a half mile, through a swamp covered with dense undergrowth. The left of our brigade rested on the Plank road, the left having been in front since we left our position across the two roads.

On the morning of the 2d, we relieved the brigade in our front, and Companies B and G of this regiment were advanced as skirmishers. Soon after, however, we were ordered off, and our skirmishers were to follow when relieved. Being put in march, we moved to the left of the Plank road, and in a southwestern direction. While on this circuitous movement, we passed an iron foundry, and had gotten about 3 miles from it, when General Archer was informed that the train in our rear was attacked by the enemy at the foundry, upon which he took the responsibility of moving his own and General Thomas' brigade back to resist this attack. In marching back, I met the two companies which had been detailed as skirmishers near the Plank road. They had taken no part in defense of the train, but were hastening to rejoin the regiment, according to orders. On getting near the foundry, we found that the enemy had been repulsed by a regiment of Georgians, assisted, perhaps, by four companies from the Seventh and Fourteenth Tennessee Regiments. Upon learning that no further demonstrations were apprehended on our rear, we were ordered to retrace our steps. At the distance of about 4 miles from the foundry, we again crossed the Plank road leading from Georgetown and intersecting the Fredericksburg and Orange [Court-House] Plank road. At this point we bivouacked. North of this Georgetown road were two others leading into it. These latter were to be defended that night (May 2) by the First Tennessee. We received instructions to be specially vigilant in guarding the one upon the left. The regiment remained in defense of the road until about 12 o'clock, at which time General Archer ordered me forward. The position of our regiment was in front of the brigade, and in this order we moved down the road about 3 miles to the point from which the enemy had been driven the evening previous. A log house stood on the right of the road. Intrenchments were dug on each side (the most formidable on the left) about 50 yards in length, seemingly established for the purpose of resisting further movements on their flank. Here the brigade was filed to the right, and moved perpendicularly to the road about 600 yards, where we found General McGowan's brigade in line of battle extending east and west. We passed along in front of his brigade, and formed to his right, our line running diagonally to the left about 30 degrees

south of west, the right of our regiment resting about 800 yards from the road. We were, I think, at this time on the extreme right of our army. The line was formed a short time before day, and skirmishers were thrown out in front, extending about 250 yards to the right.

About sunrise we moved forward through a dense pine thicket and tangled undergrowth, crossing a ravine, exposed all the time to the fire from the skirmishers and artillery. After advancing about 300 yards, we came upon an open field, the skirmishers of the enemy rapidly retiring. Here their artillery opened upon us with more spirit, but with little effect. We wheeled to the left, continuing the march; attacked and drove in confusion a body of Yankee troops who had supported the battery. This battery fell into our hands, together with a number of prisoners. We were now in much confusion, from the charge through the woods and over the rough ground. Halting a few minutes to form the regiments, we attempted to rectify the confusion before mentioned, but ere this was done were ordered forward. The object was to move against the main line of battle in their fortified intrenchments, distant about 400 yards from where we attempted to form. We started from the spring, moved to the top of the hill, from which we could plainly see the strong lines and batteries of the enemy beyond the open field through which we must pass to gain the position desired, under the fire of both infantry and artillery. Upon these works we charged with our ranks thinned, regiments ill-formed, and with no support on the right or left. We moved within 100 yards of this stronghold; halted, and engaged the enemy in a terrible fire of some minutes, when we were forced to retire. Again we partially formed, and made a second charge against the same position with less effect than at first, we being evidently too weak numerically to carry such a line; and even had we been a strong brigade, could not, I think, have carried the position, acting, as we did, independent of all others. Our regiment was now placed in support of Major [W. J.] Pegram's battery, which was upon the hill in front of us, commanding the enemy's works. It opened a most destructive fire upon them, causing the Yankees to retreat from their position on the left.

In the meantime General Stuart ordered General Anderson against the enemy's flank, which position he carried (this being the same position which we had attacked). I claim that in general this regiment behaved well, and here we lost several good men. The brigade was again formed, and moved forward; attacking the enemy about three-fourths of a mile to our left and near the Plank road, drove him from his intrenchments, and reoccupied them. The enemy rallied on the Plank road, and attempted to drive us from and recover their position. A terrible enfilading fire now commenced, and a portion of the brigade gave way (the extreme left). The position was held, however, and the Yankees were compelled to retire. When we had ceased to fire, General [A. R.] Wright came up with his brigade and proposed to move forward, and for this purpose prepared the way by sending one regiment in advance as skirmishers, whose presence brought up a white flag, with the surrender of about 500 prisoners. I now looked about for General Archer, who was trying to rally the brigade which he carried in with his own, but, failing, returned to his own and reformed it. Rations were issued, and we again formed in line of battle north of the road and near the enemy. This line, I think, was at an angle of 45 degrees with the Plank road, faced to the northeast.

Early on the next morning we began to intrench to the rear of our position. After throwing up some strong works, we moved again to the left, and prepared intrenchments about one-half mile from and on a line

with the first. This was on Monday, May 4. Skirmishing was continued throughout the day, and strong lines were thrown out. In the evening, Colonel [B. D.] Fry was put in command of the brigade, upon assuming which he sent the First Tennessee out as skirmishers. Covering the front of the brigade as nearly as I could judge (it being dark), we took position about midway between our line and that of the enemy, being about 400 yards from each.

About 12 o'clock a firing was commenced on the right of our right, and continued down the line toward the left. I am not able to say whether the firing was commenced by the enemy or our own troops; but several rounds were fired by both sides, resulting in no loss to our regiment. A few men were panic-stricken and retired to the trenches; most of these were from one company. I will here state that I have been engaged with several bodies of skirmishers; that they in general consider the individual responsibility too great; generally very cautious, and apt to start on trivial accounts—especially is this the case at night—but I must say, in justice to the regiment, that, with the exception above mentioned, no regiment could have behaved better. In passing up and down the line after the firing, every man was at his post save these few, while I was informed that the regiments on our right and left had retired precipitately.

Next morning (May 5) we were relieved by the Fourteenth Tennessee, and retired to our position in the trenches. Remaining here until the evening of the 6th, we were put in march for our old camp.

The prisoners in the regiment were liberated to go into the fight, and fought well. I here give you a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment.*

We carried into action 249 guns. After the last charge, and when the brigade had formed, our roll was called, and we numbered 249 less 100, of whom the greater number had been killed and wounded.

We have to deplore the loss in killed from this regiment of brave soldiers and good men.

This report is longer than I desired, but as this, perhaps, is its least fault, you will, I hope, excuse it, though I might be more lengthy and speak of many events which I have not mentioned. I might speak of the drenching rains upon us while in the marshy bog behind those breastworks; of the many horrible sights (I mean horrible to citizens); of the roaring of mighty cannons belching forth their deadly shot and shell so thick and fast as to cause the very earth to shake and tremble round about; of the countless dead, and the torn, scraped, scarred, and mashed-up timber, so as to make the escape of a single individual impossible. But as these descriptions suit not my taste, and would be of no use to you, I leave them out of view.

If in this report I have caused you to remember anything of advantage, then I have accomplished (for the most part) my object. Some mistakes may be made in speaking of roads, as it was night while we were traveling on some of them, and I made no notes during the fight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. GEORGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER,
Commanding Fifth Brigade.

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*List shows 8 men killed, 5 officers and 46 men wounded, and 2 men missing. But see Guild's report, p. 807.

No. 363.

Report of Lieut. Col. John A. Fite, Seventh Tennessee Infantry.

AT THE FRONT, *May* 5, 1863.

Under instructions from brigade headquarters, I submit the following report of the action of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment in the engagement at [Chancellorsville]:

On Sunday, May 3, the regiment moved from bivouac at 1 a. m., and was placed in position on the left of the center of the brigade, which was on the extreme right of our line and to the right of the Plank road. On account of the dense wood and underbrush, it did not get into position until about daylight. The men were very much fatigued, having marched nearly all of that night and the day previous. As soon as the line was established, skirmishers were thrown forward, and ordered to advance 300 or 400 yards, and ascertain the position of the enemy. Immediately thereafter, an advance was ordered along the whole line, and it was ascertained that the enemy were in position about 400 yards in our front, occupying a strong position and supported by artillery. They were partially fortified upon the crest of a hill, which was carried, with a shout. The enemy retired in great confusion to their second line of defenses, leaving many killed and wounded on the field and three pieces of artillery and a considerable number of prisoners. The pursuit was continued to within about 75 yards of their fortifications. When it was ascertained that, in consequence of the rapid movement of the line and the dense timber and rough ground, the connection of the brigade with the general line of battle on the left was broken, we were ordered to fall back to the enemy's first position, from which we advanced again in a very short time under a very heavy fire, but, being unsupported, we were ordered to retire a second time, and remained at the crest of the hill which was carried in the morning, in support of the Purcell Battery, for about an hour, during which time a column advanced and attacked the enemy on his left flank, and, with the aid of the battery, he was driven from his fortified position immediately in our front, and retired to his third line of defense. We then moved again to the front, about 200 yards beyond the enemy's second line of defense, when the column was wheeled to the right, fronting the enemy's third position. We then moved forward through a dense wood, and charged the enemy, driving him from his breastworks.

His third line was in the form of two sides of a triangle. Soon after, he advanced in strong force upon our left flank, enfilading the left of our line to about the center of my regiment, when the command was passed down the line to move by the right flank, when all of those who were under the enemy's enfilading fire retired by the right flank behind the crest of the hill, leaving a part of my regiment and those on its right still in the trenches. After a brisk fire of about ten minutes, the enemy retired again behind the hill. Soon after, Brigadier-General [A. R.] Wright came to our position, and asked what was the position of the enemy, and it being pointed out to him, he replied that they were retreating, and that he would press them, and desired that we should support him. He immediately moved a part of his command forward, and while they were getting into position it was announced that the enemy had displayed a white flag. General Wright thereupon rode down toward their position, and soon after a large number of prisoners marched from that direction past us to the rear. The firing on that line having ceased, we retired by the right flank to the base of the hill.

The loss of my regiment in this engagement as far as ascertained is as follows:

Officers killed	1
Men killed	8
Officers wounded	5
Men wounded	40
Missing	3
Total*	57

Respectfully,

JOHN A. FITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. R. H. ARCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 364.

Report of Capt. R. C. Wilson, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry.

MAY 10, 1863.

SIR: The Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment was led into the battle of Chancellorsville by Col. William McComb, who was wounded Sunday morning, after which I took command. So far as I know, the men and officers behaved very well.

On Tuesday, after I had taken command, we were ordered out on picket to relieve the First Tennessee, which we did about sunrise, and remained on the same ground until ordered to move forward, which we did. We moved forward 75 to 100 yards, connecting the right wing of the regiment with the pickets on our right, and disconnecting with the pickets on our left; but, finding the enemy's pickets on our left in too strong a force, our left was forced to fall back, so as to be on a line with the pickets on our left. The prisoners who were under arrest in the regiment took guns, and two of them went into the fight; the other one was lost sight of at the time and place we were under the artillery fire of the enemy on Friday evening. Whether he was killed or wounded, or has deserted, I am not able to say.

Respectfully,

R. C. WILSON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

General J. J. ARCHER.

No. 365.

Report of Capt. W. S. Moore, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry.

CAMP GREGG, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: Under instructions from Captain [G. A.] Williams this morning, I respectfully report for the information of the general the part my company and Company L, of the Fourteenth [Tennessee], bore in the attempt made by the enemy to cut off our division train on Saturday afternoon, 2d instant.

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* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

I had been out on the front lines in command of these two companies as the skirmishing detail from the Fourteenth [Tennessee], and, when relieved by skirmishers from Anderson's division (I think it was), was much surprised to find our division had moved, I knew not where. We, however, started down the Plank road, and were met by one of the general's couriers, who directed us which way to go. We had marched, perhaps, 1½ miles when we heard firing behind us, and noticed a considerable confusion among the portion of the train behind. The company was then halted to rest and get water. Several officers rode rapidly up from the direction of the firing, and asked to know what regiment. I told them it was no regiment, but only two companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment (General Archer's brigade) that had been on picket, but had been relieved and ordered to rejoin their command. They reported to me that the train had been attacked and was in great danger of being cut off. I hesitated a moment whether to go back or go on, for three reasons: 1st, I did not know but that it might be a false alarm and stampede, occasioned probably by the pickets fighting at the point we had come from; 2d, I supposed we certainly must have a part of our army back in that direction; 3d, I did not wish to disobey orders, for the reason that if I went back under orders from unknown and irresponsible sources, I might lay myself liable for not rejoining the regiment without delay. I was, however, relieved from this dilemma by the timely arrival of Captain [George] Lemmon, to whom I stated my position. He told me he thought I would not do wrong in going back, and that he would be responsible for the step. I immediately countermarched the company and started back at a double-quick, with orders to report to Colonel [J. T.] Brown, of the artillery. I met a good many men with guns in their hands; these I ordered to fall in. At the top of the hill, just this side of the furnace, I met the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment falling back in much confusion. We rallied them, and commenced forming a line of battle. The enemy had gained possession of the furnace works, and was pouring bullets into us. The last of the train was now passing as rapidly as possible the ground we held. Colonel Brown had ordered me, if I could not hold my ground here, to fall back slowly to a point a quarter of a mile ahead, where he had planted two pieces of artillery, and support it while he held the enemy in check, which we did. Formed again in a railroad cut just in front of his artillery, and put out skirmishers. We lay for twenty minutes exposed to the fire of the two batteries. We remained here long enough to give the train an hour and a half the start.

I received an order from Colonel Brown about an hour by sun to fall back as quickly and quietly as possible. The enemy's skirmishers and ours were then within 50 yards of each other. As we retreated over the hill, they poured a heavy fire into us. Fortunately, but one man was hurt. A portion of the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment came out with us; a portion remained and continued fighting. I do not know why they did not come out, as the order to fall back was carried to them by Lieutenant [A. P.] Collins, of Company L.

I am happy to state that, with the exception of one caisson broken down, the entire train got by safely. The enemy fired into the train, and killed 1 and wounded 1 horse. We rejoined the regiment just before it halted for the night.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. S. MOORE,
Captain Company H, Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. R. H. ARCHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 366.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

CAMP GREGG, VA., *May* 14, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville:

Having arrived upon the right of the enemy's position May 2, I was ordered to form line of battle upon the left of the road leading to Chancellorsville, in rear and in support of a line formed by part of Colston's division. In this order we advanced some distance, when orders were received to enter the road again and push on by the flank, in which order I moved until reaching the advanced position of our troops. Here, after my men were subjected to a most galling and destructive shelling from the batteries near Chancellorsville, I moved my regiments in to the left and formed line of battle, my right resting upon the road. Before I had completed my formation, I found that my troops occupied the most advanced position of our forces. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front, and in this position we remained until the general advance was ordered early next morning (May 3).

My line had not advanced more than 150 yards before the firing became very heavy, but my men continued to advance, and soon it became apparent that the enemy were posted behind a breastwork of logs and brush. This we carried without once hesitating. Beyond the breastworks the resistance again became very obstinate, as if we had come in contact with a fresh line (but let me here say that the thickness of the undergrowth very much obstructed the view of operations the whole of this day), and this, in its turn, was driven back after a short contest; but farther on the resistance became so great from their infantry force, and the tremendous fire from artillery on my right regiments, that they were forced to fall back, but rallied at the breastworks about 150 yards in our rear. My left regiment (Thirteenth North Carolina) not being subjected to the artillery fire, did not fall back, but continued to advance for a long distance with the brigade on my left, and in this advance Lieutenant [John R.] Ireland, Company E, Thirteenth North Carolina, rushed gallantly forward, and captured Brigadier-General Hays and staff, who were endeavoring to escape. Corpl. Monroe Robinson, Company A, Thirteenth North Carolina, also about this time chased a color-bearer so closely that he tore off the colors, and threw down the staff, which was secured.

After the other four regiments fell back to the breastworks and were reformed, I advanced again, the men going forward with alacrity; but, after penetrating the woods about the same distance as before, had to fall back again. This, to some extent, was unavoidable, as our line on the right of the road had been driven back about this time, and the men thus found that the enemy were at least 100 yards in rear of them, on the opposite side of the road. The Thirteenth North Carolina, on the left, after advancing a long ways to the front, was finally compelled to fall back for want of support and ammunition, which it did in good order. When my line was forced back the second time, supports came up and took the advance. My men were about out of ammunition, broken down, and badly cut up, having lost about 700 officers and men in the short time we had been engaged. What field officers were left collected the men after they had fallen behind the front line, and were engaged at different times during the fight. Knowing the ground pretty well by this time, I remained in the fight with whatever troops

came up, until about the close of the action, when I very readily got my men into shape again near the spot from where I commenced the advance.

I can truly say that my brigade fought May 3 with unsurpassed courage and determination. I never knew them act universally so well. I noticed no skulking, and they never showed any hesitation in following their colors. My list of killed and wounded will show how manfully they fought on that glorious day. After having witnessed the fighting of nearly all the troops that fought on the left of the road, I am satisfied with my own; but by no means claiming any superiority. All that I saw behaved as heroes.

Colonel [A. M.] Scales, Thirteenth North Carolina, was wounded, and thus I was deprived of as gallant a man as is to be found in the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Joseph H.] Hyman, Thirteenth North Carolina, showed himself a true and gallant officer.

Captain [H. A.] Rogers, Thirteenth North Carolina, gallantly carried the colors of his regiment for some time after receiving a wound in the arm.

Adjutant [Henry A.] Walker, Thirteenth North Carolina, also receives high commendation from his regimental commander for his gallantry.

Lieutenant [Edward] Smith, Company B, Thirteenth North Carolina, has been frequently recommended for promotion for gallant conduct, but thus far has not been confirmed; being fired upon by one of the enemy, rushed forward, and killed him with his sword. Lieutenant [James N.] Williamson, also recommended, as Lieutenant Smith, continued throughout the fight after receiving a flesh wound through the thigh.

Colonel [John S.] McElroy and Lieutenant-Colonel [William A.] Stowe, Sixteenth North Carolina, both behaved as finely as officers could, until they were both seriously wounded. And I cannot refrain from mentioning Private Wiggins, of the same regiment, for his gallantry and endurance. After being on skirmish or picket duty for three days and nights, volunteered to go out again, when he very coolly and deliberately loaded several guns, with which he killed several of the enemy.

It is with great sorrow that I have to record the deaths of Lieutenant-Colonel [Chris. C.] Cole and Major [L.] Odell, Twenty-second North Carolina. Two finer soldiers or more gallant men were not to be found in the army. They never failed me on any occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel [John] Ashford, Lieutenants [Alsa J.] Brown and [John M.] Robinson, Thirty-eighth North Carolina—the former part of the time and the two latter all the time in charge of my sharpshooters—distinguished themselves very much. Colonel Ashford was remarked for his gallantry by all, and Lieutenant Brown continued with or in charge of the sharpshooters for several days. He is a young man who deserves promotion. He kept his skirmishers so close to the enemy's breastworks on Monday and Tuesday as to pick off their artillery horses, men working on their trenches, and any one seen mounted. He drove in their skirmishers on all occasions.

I should mention that Major [M. McR.] McLauchlin, Thirty-eighth North Carolina, was badly wounded while behaving most gallantly. Adjutant [David M.] McIntire, same regiment, is also spoken of for distinguished conduct.

In general terms, my officers, with but few exceptions, acted not only well, but remarkably so.

The following table will show my loss. Six out of 10 field officers were killed or seriously wounded:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
13th North Carolina Regiment	.....	31	11	167	1	6	12	204
16th North Carolina Regiment	3	14	7	66	.....	15	10	95
22d North Carolina Regiment	2	28	7	122	1	14	10	164
34th North Carolina Regiment	1	17	3	107	.....	20	4	144
38th North Carolina Regiment	2	18	7	70	.....	11	9	99
Grand total*	8	108	35	532	2	66	45	706

I should have stated that Colonel McElroy with his regiment, the Sixteenth North Carolina, after getting within three-fourths of a mile of the point where the battle opened Sunday morning, was directed to report to General Stuart, who took him to some point in rear of the enemy, where he attacked a camp and routed them, when he rejoined me at 3 a. m., only about two hours before the fight opened, having been marching all day and night.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. PENDER,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,
Commanding A. P. Hill's Division.

No. 367.

Report of Maj. William J. Pegram, C. S. Army, Walker's artillery battalion.

CAMP NEAR GUINEY'S,
May 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the batteries under my command in the recent engagements near Chancellorsville:

On Friday, May 1, 1863, whilst driving the enemy back to their fortifications, the only battery used was Lieutenant McGraw's, which was engaged for a short time in shelling the enemy back.

On Saturday morning, May 2, at 6.30 o'clock, I was directed to advance as many rifled guns on the road leading from the right of our line of battle to Chancellorsville as could be used, for the purpose of shelling the enemy's infantry in the woods.

Whilst getting the guns into position, the enemy opened on us with two batteries. A brisk cannonading was kept up for about twenty minutes, during which time I kept some of the guns actively shelling the woods, whilst the others engaged the enemy's batteries. Two pieces from Captain ———'s battery had been brought in to Captain Brunson's and Lieutenant McGraw's assistance.

*According to original, but obviously incorrect. See Guild's report, p. 807.

The duel was at long range, and did not justify the expenditure of ammunition on our part. I reported this fact to General Heth, commanding at that point, and he directed me to withdraw. Colonel Crutchfield having been disabled on Saturday afternoon, you assumed command of the Second Corps artillery, and directed me to take command of your battalion.

About 7.30 p. m. I was directed to send two pieces of artillery to report to General Pender, on the Plank road, and two pieces to General McGowan, to the right of that road. About 10 p. m. the enemy attacked General McGowan's advance, when Lieutenant Chamberlayne opened on them with his two 12-pounder Napoleon guns, firing shell over the heads of our troops, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy's infantry.

On Sunday morning, May 3, at 5 a. m., according to directions from Col. E. P. Alexander, acting chief of artillery, I sent Captain Marye, with his battery, to report to General Pender, on the Plank road; Captain Brunson, with his battery, 300 yards to Captain Marye's rear, to the right of the Plank road. The remaining three batteries, Captain Davidson's and Lieutenants McGraw's and Chamberlayne's, I massed near the position occupied by Lieutenant Chamberlayne on the night before, on the road leading to position occupied by the enemy on our right. About 6.30 a. m., observing the enemy move suddenly off from their position, I immediately moved up the three above-mentioned batteries, and Capt. R. C. M. Page coming up with his excellent battery of Napoleons, I placed all of the guns in position at that point, and opened an oblique fire on the enemy's batteries. The firing was accurate, and had a telling effect on the enemy's batteries, exploding several ammunition chests, killing a number of men and horses, and soon driving them away from their guns.

About this time Major Huger came up with Colonel Alexander's battalion, and took position on my left. The enemy had a heavy body of infantry in the woods immediately in our front. They advanced a heavy line of skirmishers and opened on the cannoneers, and, whilst we were engaged in driving them back, they moved up and carried off their guns. If there had been a line of skirmishers in our front, they could never have carried off their guns. I then directed all of the guns, about twenty-five in number, to open on the infantry in our front. A murderous fire was kept up on them, killing and wounding a very large number, until our infantry came up on their flanks, and we drove them entirely off from this position. I regret here to have to record the death of one of the most gallant, meritorious, and efficient officers in the service, Capt. Greenlee Davidson, who fell, mortally wounded, at the moment of victory.

Captains Page's and Davidson's and Lieutenant Chamberlayne's batteries having expended all of their ammunition, I sent them to the rear, to refill their chests, and advanced Lieutenant McGraw's battery along with Carter's and McIntosh's battalion to the position from which we had just driven the enemy, and opened on them in their second position near Chancellor's house. After a heavy cannonading of an hour, during which time we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, suffering but slightly ourselves, we succeeded in driving them entirely off of the field. They left several guns and caissons on the field. Immediately after this engagement, Colonel Brown arrived and assumed command of the Second Corps [artillery], and you of the battalion.

On Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, after having refilled the chests of the batteries with ammunition, and placed the batteries in position on

the Plank road, in consequence of indisposition, you again turned the command of the batteries over to me.

On Monday morning the enemy opened with a large number of guns, I think about eighteen or twenty, immediately in our front. We replied, and soon silenced them. We remained in this position until the enemy retreated, without further firing. Throughout this series of engagements both officers and men have acted with great gallantry. The firing was the best I have ever seen.

The battalion suffered quite heavily, losing 33 men killed and wounded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. PEGRAM,
Major, Walker's Battalion, Second Corps Light Artillery.

Col. R. L. WALKER,
Commanding Battalion, Second Corps Artillery.

No. 368.

Reports of Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, C. S. Army, commanding D. H. Hill's division.

HEADQUARTERS D. H. HILL'S DIVISION,
[*May*] —, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the subjoined report of the part taken in the engagement at Chancellorsville, and the movements that preceded it, by the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, then under my command, composed of the brigades of Doles, Colquitt, Iverson, Ramseur, and Rodes:

Early on the morning of Wednesday, April 29, it being announced that the Federal Army had crossed the Rappahannock River, I marched from Grace Church to Hamilton's Crossing, and was placed in position on the extreme right of the army, extending (perpendicular to the railroad) to Massaponax Creek. A portion of Ramseur's brigade being at the time on picket on the river, he was ordered, with the whole of his brigade, to occupy the south side of the creek, guarding the ford near its mouth.

My line was strongly and rapidly fortified by the troops, and held until the morning of May 1 without molestation except from the artillery fire of the enemy.

Much credit is due to Col. J. Thompson Brown and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Carter, of the artillery, for their energy and judgment in assisting to render this line impregnable to assault. Ramseur's line was partially exposed to an enfilading fire from the heights across the river, but such was the accuracy of the fire of the Whitworth battery, Lieutenant [William B.] Hurt commanding, stationed with General Ramseur, that their batteries were scattered, and their attempts in this direction rendered unavailing.

At dawn on May 1, my troops were again in motion, advancing from Hamilton's Crossing by the Military road to its junction with the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House Plank road, and thence up the Plank road for about 2 miles. At this point I became aware of a serious engagement on my right, between a portion of the troops of Major-General Anderson, then advancing by the old turnpike, and [George] Sykes'

Division, Regulars, Federal Army. Being in advance of the corps, I continued to move forward for about half a mile, keeping out skirmishers toward the enemy to prevent annoyance. The firing becoming very heavy and close, the column was halted by General Jackson, and General Ramseur's brigade detached, by his order, to support that portion of Anderson's division which was in front of my division. This brigade became sharply engaged under Anderson, behaving with great coolness and gallantry, as I have been informed by Generals Hill and Anderson. Brigadier-General Ramseur handled his own skirmishers, and with great skill and gallantry. The rest of the division was moved by the right flank to the top of the ridge near the road, and, after being established in line of battle, was directed by Lieutenant-General Jackson to shelter itself and await orders. Subsequently it was moved forward into the woods, but though the skirmishers became engaged—capturing several prisoners—the main body of the enemy had retired before I was permitted to advance. Remaining in line of battle until about sunset, the division then resumed its march up the Plank road, and bivouacked that night near Aldrich's Tavern, about 1¼ miles from Chancellorsville.

At an early hour on the morning of the 2d, Iverson's brigade was ordered to relieve Ramseur's, still on duty with Anderson in front. Iverson subsequently overtook the division on the march. About 8 o'clock, the route was resumed, this division still in advance. Turning short to the left, about one-half mile beyond Aldrich's, we followed the Mine road for the purpose of getting on the right and in rear of Hooker's army. On arriving at the old furnace, on this road, the Twenty-third Georgia Regiment (Colonel [Emory F.] Best) was detached by General Jackson's order to guard a road from the direction of Chancellorsville, by which the enemy might threaten the moving column. This regiment, with the exception of the colonel and a few men, was subsequently captured by the enemy, who made a vigorous assault upon the ordnance train and artillery then passing, but were gallantly repulsed by Col. J. Thompson Brown, commanding battalion artillery. Colonel Best's report of the manner in which his regiment discharged its important duty, and of its fate, is inclosed. A court of inquiry on the subject was prevented by the removal of Colquitt's brigade, to which it was attached, from this department to that of North Carolina.

On reaching the Plank road again, about 2 miles northwest of Chancellorsville, our cavalry was found skirmishing with that of the enemy, and a delay was caused by an endeavor on our part to entrap them.

At this point, it having been determined to make a still farther detour toward the enemy's rear, the column was moved across to the old Turnpike road, and was formed in line of battle about 4 p. m., 2½ miles from Chancellorsville. The line was formed perpendicular to the road, by which it was equally divided—Iverson's brigade on the left, Colquitt's on the right, Rodes' on the left center, Doles' on right center, the right of Rodes' and left of Doles' resting on the road. Ramseur's brigade was placed in the rear of Colquitt as a support and to guard the flank.

By 5 o'clock, Trimble's division, under command of Brigadier-General Colston, had formed about 100 yards in rear of my command, and in continuation of Ramseur's line. A. P. Hill's division formed the third line in rear of Colston. Each brigade commander received positive instructions, which were well understood. The whole line was to push ahead from the beginning, keeping the road for its guide. The position at Talley's house was to be carried at all hazards, as, from the

best information that could be obtained, it commanded the second position of the enemy at Melzi Chancellor's house. After taking the heights at Talley's, if the enemy showed a determined front on the next ridge, my men were to be sheltered until our artillery could come up and dislodge them. Under no other circumstances was there to be any pause in the advance. As there was possibility of pressure on my right flank, Ramseur was directed to watch that flank carefully, thus leaving Colquitt free to push ahead without fear from that quarter. For similar reasons, the left regiment of Iverson was placed perpendicular to line of battle, with orders to follow the advance by the flank.

At 5.15 p. m. the word was given to move forward, the line of sharpshooters being about 400 yards in advance. In consequence of the dense mass of undergrowth, and orders not having been promptly given to the skirmishers of Rodes' brigade, some little delay was caused when the main line reached the skirmishers' line. This latter was put in motion again by my order, and soon after the Alabama brigade encountered the fire of the enemy. At once the line of battle rushed forward with a yell, and Doles at this moment debouched from the woods and encountered a force of the enemy and a battery of two guns intrenched. Detaching two regiments to flank the position, he charged without halting, sweeping everything before him, and, pressing on to Talley's, gallantly carried the works there, and captured five guns by a similar flank movement of a portion of his command. So complete was the success of the whole maneuver, and such was the surprise of the enemy, that scarcely any organized resistance was met with after the first volley was fired. They fled in the wildest confusion, leaving the field strewn with arms, accouterments, clothing. caissons, and field-pieces in every direction. The larger portion of his force, as well as intrenchments, were drawn up at right angles to our line, and, being thus taken in the flank and rear, they did not wait for the attack. On reaching the ridge at Melzi Chancellor's, which had an extended line of works facing in our direction, an effort was made to check the fleeing columns. For a few moments they held this position, but once more my gallant troops dashed at them with a wild shout, and, firing a hasty volley, they continued their headlong flight to Chancellorsville. It was at this point that Trimble's division, which had followed closely on my rear, headed by the brave and accomplished Colston, went over the works with my men, and from this time until the close of the engagement the two divisions were mingled together in inextricable confusion.

Pushing forward as rapidly as possible, the troops soon entered a second piece of woods thickly filled with undergrowth. The right, becoming entangled in an abatis near the enemy's first line of fortifications, caused the line to halt, and such was the confusion and darkness that it was not deemed advisable to make a farther advance. I at once sent word to Lieutenant-General Jackson, urging him to push forward the fresh troops of the reserve line, in order that mine might be reformed. Riding forward on the Plank road, I satisfied myself that the enemy had no line of battle between our troops and the heights of Chancellorsville, and on my return informed Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, chief of artillery of the corps, of the fact, and he opened his batteries on that point. The enemy instantly responded by a most terrific fire, which silenced our guns, but did but little execution on the infantry, as it was mainly directed down the Plank road, which was unoccupied except by our artillery. When the fire ceased, General Hill's troops were brought

up, and as soon as a portion were deployed in my front as skirmishers I commenced withdrawing my men, under orders from the lieutenant-general.

During this glorious victory and pursuit of more than 2 miles, I had only three brigades really engaged. General Colquitt, soon after starting, was misled by the appearance of a small body of the enemy's cavalry, and, notwithstanding the instructions to himself and General Ramseur, halted his brigade to resist what he supposed to be an attack on his flank. This error was discovered too late to enable him to do more than follow the victorious troops of Doles over the field they had won. Ramseur, being ordered to follow Colquitt and watch his flank, was necessarily deprived of any active participation.

On withdrawing my troops, I was directed to see that Jones' brigade, of Colston's division, was so placed as to guard a road coming in from the direction of the furnace on the right, and to relieve, with one of my brigades, McGowan's brigade, of Hill's division, then guarding a second road from the same direction, which entered the Plank road farther up. While preparing to make these dispositions, a sudden and rapid musketry fire was opened in front, which created a little confusion among the troops. Order was speedily restored, however. Apparently this firing proceeded entirely from our own men, as not a ball from the enemy came within sound. There being no other place but the open ground at Melzi Chancellor's suitable for such a purpose, I withdrew all my troops excepting Colquitt's brigade, then on guard, to reform them at that point. Finding the intrenchments partially occupied by Paxton's brigade, I formed line of battle in connection with him.

At this time the enemy opened a similar terrific fire of artillery to that which had taken place just before my withdrawal, which caused much confusion and disorder, rendering it necessary for me to place guards across the road to stop stragglers. Shortly after this occurrence I was informed that Lieutenant-General Jackson was wounded, and also received a message from Major-General Hill that he likewise was disabled, and that the command of the corps devolved on me. Without loss of time, I communicated with Brigadier-Generals Heth and Colston, commanding, respectively, the divisions of A. P. Hill and Trimble, and made the necessary arrangements for a renewal of the attack in the morning, it being agreed that the troops were not in condition to resume operations that night. Just at this time (about 12 o'clock) the enemy made an attack on our right, but being feeble in its character, and promptly met, it lasted but a short time. Very soon after, Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who had been sent for by Maj. [A. S.] Pendleton, assistant adjutant-general of Lieutenant-General Jackson, arrived on the ground and assumed command.

I deem it proper to state that I yielded the command to General Stuart not because I thought him entitled to it, belonging as he does to a different arm of the service, nor because I was unwilling to assume the responsibility of carrying on the attack, as I had already made the necessary arrangements, and they remained unchanged, but because, from the manner in which I had been informed that he had been sent for, I inferred that General Jackson or General Hill had instructed Major Pendleton to place him in command, and for the still stronger reason that I feared that the information that the command had devolved on me, unknown except to my own immediate troops, would, in their shaken condition, be likely to increase the demoralization of the corps. General Stuart's name was well and very favorably known to the army, and

would tend, I hoped, to re-establish confidence. I yielded because I was satisfied the good of the service demanded it.

On the morning of May 3, being the rear division, I established my line, with Rodes' and Iverson's brigade, on left of Plank road as before, Ramseur's brigade on the right, then Doles', and finally Colquitt on the extreme right. The attack was renewed about 6 a. m., and soon after I received orders to move forward, which I promptly obeyed, first giving directions to each brigade commander to push forward until the enemy was encountered, and engage him vigorously, moving over friend and foe alike, if in the way.

At the moment of starting, our cavalry reported a strong demonstration of the enemy on our extreme left, and Colquitt was detached to oppose it. He was subsequently moved to the extreme right, to support a portion of General A. P. Hill's troops, and ultimately got heavily and handsomely engaged on the left of my division, as will be seen hereafter. On account of the dense forest, the undulating character of the ground, and the want of an adequate staff, it was not in my power, during the subsequent movements, to give a great deal of personal attention to the actions of any of my command, except Rodes' and Ramseur's brigades, which were next to the road, but my orders were faithfully executed by each brigade commander.

Moving forward steadily, with no material stoppage except that occasioned by the tangled undergrowth, they soon encountered a heavy fire of artillery. Pressing on, they soon overtook the second line of battle, then at a halt, except the Stonewall Brigade, which was moving, under orders, from the left to the right of the Plank road. I ordered Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal not to wait on this movement, but to advance his brigade over the second line. At this moment, Colonel O'Neal was disabled by a fragment of a shell, and in person I made his right regiment (the Third Alabama) press forward through the troops, and sent a staff officer with directions to Colonel [J. M.] Hall, who succeeded to the command, to continue his advance. The first line was in turn overtaken and passed, but the confusion arising from passing the two lines caused the two regiments on the left of this brigade to become separated from the others. These two moved obliquely to the right, under the immediate command of Colonel Hall, and encountered the fire of the enemy's infantry, posted behind a barricade on the right of the road, and not more than 200 yards from the epaulements on the heights. At this juncture, a portion of Iverson's brigade and a portion of Pender's troops, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Pender, coming up, he ordered them all forward. The enemy was compelled to abandon the barricade and fall back, and, pressing on, Colonel Hall's two regiments (the Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama), together with the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, Colonel [D. H.] Christie, carried the heights in magnificent style, planting their flags inside the works. In this charge the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Garvin, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, fell, desperately wounded, inside the works.

In the meantime the residue of Rodes', Iverson's, and Pender's troops, moving forward to the left of Hall and Christie, were met and repulsed by the enemy, thus leaving the flank of the party on the heights exposed to an overwhelming force. They were compelled to fall back behind the Plank road, with the loss of over 100 men and both Alabama flags.

A second line of battle having been assembled along the log breastworks on the left of the road, composed of parts of the Third, Sixth, and

Twenty-first Alabama, the Fifth North Carolina, under Lieutenant-Colonel [J. W.] Lea, who had just joined it, and other scattering troops, I ordered it, through Major [H. A.] Whiting, to attack, moving parallel to the Plank road. [Colonel] Hall immediately attacked the epaulements again with his two regiments, and gallantly carried them; but the troops just mentioned, who had attacked farther to the left, being again repulsed, he again fell back to the breastworks.

While this was transpiring in front, the enemy made an attack in force on my left and rear.

This attack was met by the Twelfth Alabama, Colonel [Samuel B.] Pickens, Colonel [James N.] Lightfoot, of the Sixth Alabama, with a small portion of his regiment, and some troops of Nicholls' brigade, skillfully placed by General Iverson, and sustained against fearful odds until I ordered up Colquitt's brigade, which quickly and handsomely repulsed it. The enemy—being repulsed decidedly here, barely holding his own in the left center, and compelled about the same time by the artillery fire from the right to abandon the epaulements—withdrew all his forces to the hill back of the Chancellor house.

The fighting on the center and left was of a most desperate character, and resulted in the loss of many valuable officers. Among them, and most to be regretted, was Maj. A. M. Gordon, of the Sixth Alabama, a young officer of great promise and great purity of character.

General Pender, speaking of the first advance of my troops, stated to me that Colonel Christie and his regiment, which he handled in magnificent style, especially attracted his attention, and that the colonel deserved promotion.

While these movements were taking place on the left, Ramseur and Doles pushed forward on the right, passed the first line of intrenchments, which had already been carried, passed the first and second lines of our troops, and became fiercely engaged. Doles, deflecting to the right, passed up a ravine behind the graveyard on Chancellor's Hill, and finally came out in the field nearly opposite the house, driving the enemy before him as he advanced, and actually getting several hundred yards to the rear as well of those troops opposing the rest of my division as of those opposing General Anderson's division. Subsequently he was compelled to fall back, and was directed by General Lee to take charge of a large body of prisoners. Ramseur, after vainly urging the troops in possession of the first line of intrenchments to move forward, obtained permission to pass them, and, dashing over the works, charged the second intrenched line in the most brilliant style. The struggle at this point was long and obstinate, but the charge on the left of the Plank road at this time caused the enemy to give way on his left, and this, combined with the unflinching determination of his men, carried the day and gave him possession of the works. Not being supported, he was exposed still to a galling fire from the right, with great danger of being flanked. Notwithstanding repeated efforts made by him, and by myself in person, none of the trooops in his rear would move up until the old Stonewall Brigade arrived on the ground, and gallantly advanced in conjunction with the Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel [F. M.] Parker, of Ramseur's brigade, which had been detached to support a battery, and was now on its return. Occupying the works on the right of Ramseur, and thus relieving him when his ammunition was nearly expended, the Stonewall Brigade pushed on, and carried the Chancellorsville heights, making the third time that they were captured. They in turn were forced to fall back,

but recaptured several of the prisoners and one of the flags taken from Colonel Hall.

At this juncture, Lieutenant-Colonel [T. H.] Carter, who had behaved with signal courage and judgment during the whole action, succeeded, in conjunction with Major Pegram, in getting several batteries in position in a field to the right, which opened with such precision and rapidity on such of the enemy's batteries and troops as remained on the plain of Chancellorsville as finally to drive them back in utter confusion. Lieutenant-Colonel Hilary [P.] Jones, of the artillery, a most accomplished officer, had, however, before this placed ten guns near the Plank road and on the nearest ridge to the enemy's epaulements, which had fired with marked success on the artillery stationed at the Chancellor house and on the retreating troops.

As soon as our artillery fire would permit, the heights were occupied by the infantry, and, by order of General Stuart, I took charge of arranging all the troops found on the field in line of battle parallel to the Plank road. The earliest troops on the ground were Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough's and another Virginia regiment, belonging, I think, to the same brigade. These were subsequently withdrawn, and my troops located as follows: Iverson's brigade on right, extending from the Chancellor house up the Plank road, next Rodes' brigade, then Ramseur's brigade, and finally Doles' brigade—all parallel and close to the road. Doles' was subsequently thrown across the road and at an angle of 45 degrees with it, connecting with General Pender, by whom this line was continued on to the left. Colston's division, now attached to my command, was located on the Turnpike road, to the right and in continuation of my line. Colquitt's brigade was placed *en échelon* with reference both to Iverson and Colston, and 100 yards in rear, to enable our artillery to operate in the interval. This position was strongly fortified, and was held without molestation until Tuesday morning, when I pushed forward my whole line of skirmishers to feel the enemy. He was discovered to be in very great force, both of infantry and artillery, with formidable intrenchments.

Early on Wednesday morning, my outposts reported that the enemy had retired. I again threw forward my skirmishers, and found that the entire force had retreated during the night. Following them in person with a few troops, it was ascertained that they had successfully crossed the river, availing themselves of the very severe storm and darkness of the previous night. The line of their retreat was marked by every evidence of a careful and well-conducted march, but little public or private property, except such as was necessary for hospital purposes, being left behind.

On the evening of Wednesday, May 6, my column was again in motion, and encamped that night in their old quarters near Grace Church, having been absent eight days, participating in the achievement of a signal victory, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery, 10 flags, 75,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and 4 bushels musket-caps from the enemy.

The small-arm ammunition and the caps afterward fell into the hands of Major [William] Allan, corps ordnance officer, and Captain [Lawrence S.] Marye, ordnance officer of Colston's division.

It is worthy of remark that the enemy abandoned such a large number of knapsacks in retreating to his works that when this division began its homeward march in the rain it was thoroughly equipped with oil-cloths and shelter-tents of the best quality.

The division sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded, principally

on the second day. The conduct of its men and officers was such as to win the highest encomiums from General Jackson, and such as had been rarely equaled. Its laurels were dearly bought, however, as will be seen by the tabular statement of killed and wounded, herewith filed, marked A.

I do not think the enemy's loss was as great as ours, as he fought us generally from behind his barricades and earthworks; still, it was heavy.

As an act of justice to them, and for future reference, the names of all the officers who participated in the engagement are presented in the appendices to the reports of brigade commanders. The general, field, and staff officers who were present are herewith presented in Appendix B.

It is impossible for me, within reasonable limits, to mention all the officers and men who were distinguished for gallant and meritorious conduct at this battle. It is, however, my duty to call attention to the great gallantry and efficiency in this action of Brigadier-Generals Doles and Ramseur; Col. Edward Willis, Twelfth Georgia; Colonel [Philip] Cook, Fourth Georgia, severely wounded; Colonel Hall, Fifth Alabama; Colonel Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina; Colonel Pickens, Twelfth Alabama; Lieut. Col. J. W. Lea, Fifth North Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel [E. L.] Hobson, Fifth Alabama, severely wounded; Colonel [Thomas M.] Garrett, of the Fifth North Carolina (who had behaved most gallantly on the first day, and was, unfortunately, wounded by one of our own men after the close of that day's fight); Colonel Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina; Col. R. T. Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina; Capt. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general of Rodes' brigade; Capt. Greene Peyton, of my staff, and Capt. M. L. Randolph, signal corps. The last-named officer was remarkable among all these brave and accomplished officers for his daring, coolness, and efficiency. Colonel O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, deserves especial notice for his gallantry.

It is proper to mention that Col. W. R. Cox, of the Second North Carolina, was wounded repeatedly before he left the field. All the other officers did their duty nobly, but those I have mentioned came under my own notice, or were so spoken of by competent persons as to make it my duty to mention them in this manner.

My staff officers (Capt. Greene Peyton and Capt. M. L. Randolph) have been mentioned for their meritorious conduct. Their duties were more than usually arduous during the action and were nobly discharged.

Mr. Ed. O'Neal, volunteer aide (a youth under eighteen), behaved most gallantly, and I am under great obligations to him.

Four of my couriers—C. S. Ellis, Company B, Fourth Georgia; Gilliam James, Company D, Fifth Alabama; ——— and ———, of Stuart's cavalry, Fitz. Lee's brigade—were of great service to me during the battle, and exhibited great courage and intelligence. Both of the former deserve promotion for their conduct.

Inclosed will be found the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

Respectfully,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

APPENDIX A.

Strength and Casualties of brigades of D. H. Hill's division, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, in battle of Chancellorsville.

Command.	Strength.		Casualties.						Aggregate.
			Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Doles' brigade	133	1,489	4	62	31	312	.....	28	437
Iverson's brigade	135	1,060	9	69	26	305	5	72	486
Ramseur's brigade	129	1,380	12	142	41	485	5	103	788
Rodes' brigade	151	1,744	5	85	42	496	21	167	816
Colquitt's brigade*	130	1,600	.....	9	8	120	28	284	449
Total	678	7,873	30	367	148	1,718	59	654	2,976

R. E. RODES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

APPENDIX B.

List of general, field, and staff officers present with their commands at the battle of Chancellorsville, in Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes.

Names and organizations.	Under fire.	Killed.	Wounded.	Left on field, wounded.	Remarks.
Brig. Gen. George Doles	1	....	....	.....	
Capt. F. T. Snead, assistant adjutant-general	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. E. A. Hawkins, aide-de-camp	1	....	....	.....	
Col. Philip Cook, Fourth Georgia Regiment	1	....	1	1	Wounded early May 3.
Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, Fourth Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Col. Edw. Willis, Twelfth Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Maj. Isaac Hardeman, Twelfth Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Col. J. T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Maj. T. C. Glover, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Col. J. B. Estes, Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Col. S. P. Lumpkin, Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson	1	....	....	.....	
Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general	1	....	....	.....	
Col. Thomas M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Wounded at night, May 2.
Lieut. Col. J. W. Lea, Fifth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Wounded early May 3.
Maj. William J. Hill, Fifth North Carolina Regiment	1	....	1	1	Do.
Maj. D. P. Rowe, Twelfth North Carolina Regiment	1	1	....	.....	Killed May 2.
Col. T. F. Toon, Twentieth North Carolina Regiment	1	....	1	1	Wounded early May 3.
Lieut. Col. N. Slough, Twentieth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Col. D. H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	Commanded the Twelfth North Carolina during action of May 3.
Maj. C. C. Blacknall, Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	Taken prisoner May 3.
Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur	1	....	1	.....	Remained on field during the whole period of the action.

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—This estimate of the strength of the brigade is not accurate, as the brigade was transferred to North Carolina soon after the battle, and left no data from which we can get the exact estimate.

List of general, field, and staff officers present with their commands at the battle of Chancellorsville, &c.—Continued.

Names and organizations.	Under fire.	Killed.	Wounded.	Left on field, wounded.	Remarks.
Capt. Seaton Gales, assistant adjutant-general	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Caleb Richmond, aide-de-camp	1	....	....	.....	
Col. William R. Cox, Second North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Remained on field until wounded in five or six places, May 3.
Lieut. Col. W. S. Stallings, Second North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Wounded on May 2.
Col. Bryan Grimes, Fourth North Carolina Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Maj. Edward A. Osborne, Fourth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	Left field on May 2, from effects of an old wound received at battle of Sharpsburg.
Col. R. T. Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Col. W. A. Johnston, Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	1	1	
Maj. J. H. Lambeth, Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Col. F. M. Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Maj. W. W. Sillers, Thirtieth North Carolina Regiment.	1	....	....	.....	
Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Commanding Rodes' old brigade. Left the field early May 3.
Capt. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general	1	....	....	.....	
Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Col. E. L. Hobson, Fifth Alabama Regiment	1	....	1	1	Wounded and left field early on May 2.
Maj. Eugene Blackford, Fifth Alabama Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Col. J. N. Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Maj. A. M. Gordon, Sixth Alabama Regiment	1	1	....	.....	Killed on May 3.
Col. S. B. Pickens, Twelfth Alabama Regiment	1	....	....	.....	
Lieut. Col. J. S. Garvin, Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment.	1	....	1	1	Wounded and left field May 3.
Maj. D. F. Bryan, Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment	1	....	1	1	Wounded on May 2.
Brig. Gen. R. E. Rodes, commanding division	1	....	....	.....	
Capt. Greene Peyton, assistant adjutant-general	1	....	....	.....	
Capt. M. L. Randolph, signal officer	....	....	....	.....	

Colquitt's brigade having been transferred to Department of North Carolina soon after the actions at Chancellorsville, I have not the means of including his command correctly in the above list.

R. E. RODES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ADDENDA.

Return of Casualties in D. H. Hill's division at the battle of Chancellorsville.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Rodes' brigade:								
3d Alabama	.....	15	12	116	.....	16	159	
5th Alabama	.....	24	5	128	15	106	278	
6th Alabama	2	24	5	116	.....	14	161	Maj. A. M. Gordon and Lieut. W. T. Cock.
12th Alabama	1	12	7	72	1	9	102	Capt. Henry W. Cox.
26th Alabama	2	10	13	64	5	22	116	Capt. Thos. Taylor and Lieut. R. K. Wood.
Total	5	85	42	496	21	167	816	

Return of Casualties in D. H. Hill's division at the battle of Chancellorsville—Cont'd.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Doles' brigade:								
4th Georgia	1	28	12	103	.....	11	155	Capt. R. M. Bisel.
12th Georgia	1	11	4	54	.....	2	72	Lieut. John W. Cantrell.
21st Georgia	.....	15	8	56	.....	10	89	Capts. U. Allen and A. C. Watkins mortally wounded.
44th Georgia	2	8	7	99	.....	5	121	Capt. G. G. Green and Lieut. William C. Williams; Capt. H. M. Credille and Lieut. A. M. Burnside, mortally wounded.
Total	4	62	31	312	.....	28	437	
Colquitt's brigade:								
6th Georgia	.....	2	4	25	.....	2	33	
19th Georgia	.....	3	1	32	2	9	47	
23d Georgia*	.....	.....	.....	3	26	270	299	
27th Georgia	.....	2	1	38	.....	1	42	
28th Georgia	.....	2	2	22	.....	2	28	
Total	.....	9	8	120	28	284	449	
Iverson's brigade:								
5th North Carolina	1	7	5	56	.....	9	78	Lieut. S. B. Maloney.
12th North Carolina	3	9	5	91	.....	11	119	Maj. David P. Rowe and Lieuts. T. W. Daniel and L. M. Wells.
20th North Carolina	2	13	5	62	1	17	100	Lieuts. E. W. Collins and J. J. Wilson.
23d North Carolina	2	30	10	96	3	32	173	Lieuts. James S. Knight and W. F. Overton.
Total	8	59	25	305	4	69	470	
Ramseur's brigade:†								
2d North Carolina	.....	55	16	139	4	45	259	
4th North Carolina	6	41	15	140	1	57	260	Capt. W. G. Falls and Lieuts. R. A. Best, Isaac A. Cowan, J. L. Herrington, S. Y. Parker, and W. V. Stevens.
14th North Carolina	2	21	7	113	.....	.....	143	
30th North Carolina	.....	26	6	93	.....	1	126	
Total	8	143	44	485	5	103	788	
Grand total	25	358	150	1,718	58	651	2,960	

HEADQUARTERS RODES' DIVISION,
May 13, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular from corps headquarters of May 12, 1863, I have the honor to report the following flags captured and lost in this division during the battles of May 2 and 3:

Rodes' brigade.—Third Alabama Regiment captured and have in their possession 2 stand of Federal artillery colors; Sixth Alabama Regiment captured 1 battery flag; Fifth Alabama Regiment lost its colors inside the intrenchments at Chancellorsville.

Ramseur's brigade.—Second North Carolina Regiment lost its colors; Fourth North Carolina Regiment lost its colors.

Iverson's brigade.—Fifth North Carolina Regiment, 1 flag captured by Lieut. H. H. Smith, Company A; Twelfth North Carolina Regiment, 3 flags captured by Private J. S. Webber, Company E; one, a large United States flag, was turned over to Major-General Stuart on Sun-

* Note in original reports this regiment "detached from the brigade during these actions."

† Note in original says, "This list does not embrace the only slightly wounded."

day; Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, 1 flag and 1 guidon captured. The flag-staff of the regiment being shot in two, was replaced by that of the enemy, and the captured flag subsequently lost by carelessness.

Doles' brigade.—This brigade captured 2 battery flags. The men in whose hands they were placed were wounded, and carried the flags with them to the hospital. They have been written for.

Summary.—Flags lost, 3; flags captured, 11.

All the captured flags, guidons, &c., are ordered to be turned over to the chief quartermaster of this division, to be held subject to future instructions.

I deem it proper, in justice to the regiments whose flags were lost, to inclose the statements of brigade commanders on the subject.*

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

R. E. RODES,
Major-General.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 369.

Reports of Col. Edward A. O'Neal, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry commanding Rodes' brigade.

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Rodes' brigade during the eight days' campaign, commencing on April 29 and ending on May 6:

Early in the morning of April 29, I received orders to hold the brigade in readiness to move at a moment's warning, and about 8 o'clock the brigade was formed on the road, the right resting on Round Oak Church; thence, after a short delay, we moved to Hamilton's Crossing. Here I was ordered to put the brigade in line of battle in a skirt of pine woods, about 1 mile to the right of the railroad and just in rear of our works. The brigade rested here during the balance of the day and until 3 o'clock next morning, when I was ordered to move the brigade to the right about a half mile and place it in the intrenchments, the right resting on Massaponax Creek and the left on the Bowling Green road. During the day the enemy's batteries across the river shelled a portion of the line, the Third and Sixth Alabama Regiments, but, being protected by the earthworks and the hill, no damage was done.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of May 1, I moved the brigade to Hamilton's Crossing, left in front, and thence to the Plank road, some 7 or 8 miles, where I was ordered to prepare for immediate action, to support the forces of General Anderson, who were engaging the enemy. Being in rear of General Colquitt's brigade, I was directed to connect with him and move as he moved. At this point the men were ordered to take off and pile their knapsacks, and, facing by the rear rank, I moved the brigade across an open field to a public road, and then down it about 1 mile, where we rested in a wood till late in the evening, when I received orders to march back to the Plank road, and, after reaching

* Not found.

it, to halt the brigade and send back for the knapsacks. Having obtained the baggage, I moved down the Plank road about 2 miles and bivouacked for the night.

Early on the morning of May 2, the brigade was moved forward on the Plank road about 1 mile, and thence, taking a road to the left, passed the furnace and formed in line of battle, after a march of some 10 or 12 miles, beyond the Turnpike road, just above its junction with the Plank road and in rear of the enemy. The brigade was formed perpendicular to the road and on the left of it, with the right regiment (the Third Alabama) resting on the road and connecting with General Doles', which was on the right of the road.

About 5.30 o'clock the order to advance was given, and very soon the corps of sharpshooters, under Major [Eugene] Blackford, of the Fifth Alabama, were engaged with the enemy's pickets. The brigade moved rapidly and steadily forward, and in a few minutes was engaged, delivering a regular and telling fire. We drove the enemy from his first line of breastworks, and, pursuing him with spirit and rapidity, soon came upon his second line of works, which were carried after only a moment's delay. At this time the enemy's batteries poured upon us—especially the right wing, the Third and Sixth Alabama Regiments—a shower of grape and canister. Still advancing, we continued to drive the enemy before us, and passed to his third line, consisting of log works, which were immediately carried, the enemy giving only one volley before he fled. Darkness coming on, the pursuit was discontinued.

In this short space of time we drove the enemy before us about 2 miles, and from three breastworks—two of earth and one of logs—and two abatis. We captured a considerable number of prisoners. Capt. W. T. Renfro, commanding the right wing of the Fifth Alabama, after Colonel [E. L.] Hobson had been wounded, brought in 225, and Colonel [James N.] Lightfoot, of the Sixth Alabama, 105. Among the prisoners was Colonel [Warren W.] Packer, Fifth Connecticut, and several other officers. We captured three pieces of artillery and part of a fourth piece, which was claimed by another brigade. We also captured a lot of ammunition and a quantity of small-arms.

The Third Alabama captured and have now in possession two stand of Federal artillery colors, and the Sixth Alabama captured one battery flag.

Being with the brigade throughout this brilliant charge, I can personally bear witness to the gallant bearing of the officers and the daring, dashing courage of the men. In this connection, permit me also to state the order, regularity, and precision with which the several regimental commanders moved and handled their commands throughout this charge. The Third Alabama, under the command of Captains [M. F.] Bonham, [John W.] Chester, and [Watkins] Phelan, was ordered to move along the road, and perpendicular to it, and was the battalion of direction, and the other regiments (the Sixth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lightfoot and Major [A. M.] Gordon; the Twelfth, under Colonel [Samuel B.] Pickens and Captain [A.] Proskaner; the Twenty-sixth, under Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Garvin and Major [David F.] Bryan, and the Fifth, under Colonel Hall and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson) moved in line of battle with this regiment; and although passing through a dense and tangled forest for a mile, all the regiments were connected and moved in a regular, unbroken line, the officers exhibiting the greatest coolness and daring, cheering on their men by both voice and example.

In this charge, Lieut. Col. E. L. Hobson was wounded while gallantly rushing in front of his men near the enemy's second line of works. Major Bryan, Twenty-sixth Alabama, was also wounded near the same place, and about the same time, while bravely performing his duties.

Capt. Watkins Phelan, who commanded the left wing of the Third Alabama, was also wounded in this charge. He, with Captain Bonham, who commanded the regiment, and Captain Chester, who commanded the right wing of the Third Alabama, acted most gallantly, and led their regiments with great success. And it is but simple justice to say that each regiment did its whole duty.

As soon as the night put an end to the pursuit, I formed the brigade, and, having had ammunition issued to the men, reported to the brigadier-general commanding division for orders. He ordered me to move to the earthworks to the left of the road (the second line we had carried) and to relieve General Paxton, which was done, and there we rested for the night.

About 6 o'clock Sunday morning, May 3, I received orders to advance, the brigade being in the third or reserve line of battle. We moved forward under heavy shelling in an open field and then through a dense woods for about 1 mile, when we came up with our second line of battle and passed through it. I inquired, as we passed, whose brigade, and was informed it was General Paxton's. We continued to move forward until we came to some other troops, when I ordered a halt, and found that the Third Alabama had lapped over and got in front of the Sixth Alabama—the regiment immediately on its left. While rectifying the line, the brigadier-general commanding rode up and ordered me to the road with him, and, explaining to me the position of the forces on my right and the direction I was to pursue, ordered me to push forward over our first line of battle and dislodge the enemy from Chancellor's Hill.

In company with Major [H. A.] Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, I immediately started in a run for the center of the brigade, to execute this order, and, when near the center, was stricken down by the fuse of a shell, which disabled me for the balance of the day. I directed Major Whiting to move the brigade forward, and to inform Colonel Hall, of the Fifth Alabama, that the command devolved on him. Colonel Hall was at the time on the extreme left of the line with his regiment. The brigade moved forward under a most terrific storm of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, and for what took place afterward I respectfully refer you to the report of Colonel Hall, who so bravely led it, and that of Colonel Pickens, who so gallantly resisted the advance on our left, and ask that these reports may be taken and considered a part of this.

In obedience to orders from the corps commander to report what standards were captured and which lost, I have the honor to report that the colors of the Fifth Alabama Regiment were captured by the enemy in the attack upon the intrenchments at Chancellor's house on the morning of the 3d instant. This regiment, supported by only a portion of the Twenty-sixth Alabama and four companies of Iverson's brigade, was the first to charge and carry the enemy's works near the Chancellor house. Having taken possession of the epaulements which commanded the Plank road, this regiment moved forward in the charge considerably in advance of the right, and, being unsupported by the brigade on its left, had its left flank turned by a superior force, and was forced to retire from the works. In doing so, the color-bearer was wounded, and with the colors and over 100 of its men were surrounded

and captured. Retiring only to the Plank road, this regiment again charged, and took these works without support, and a second time had to retire before superior numbers. Captured in the midst of the enemy's guns and intrenchments, and some time before any other troops reached that point, the loss of their flag is one of the highest evidences of the gallant and daring service rendered by the Fifth Alabama Regiment in the action of that day.

I cannot close this report without calling special attention to that assiduous attention to every duty, and that calm courage, coolness, and self-possession exhibited, under all circumstances, during these trying days, by Maj. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, and most respectfully recommend him to the commanding general for promotion. He was invaluable to me throughout the two engagements of Saturday and Sunday.

I am also greatly indebted to Adjutants [A. H.] Pickett and [Samuel H] Moore, of the Third and Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiments, who acted as aides, for valuable services in fearlessly carrying and delivering orders.

The brigade inspector, Lieutenant [Daniel] Partridge, [jr.,] was energetic and untiring in the performance of his duties, and rendered efficient aid.

I desire also to mention Mr. Webb Woodruff and Mr. Rittenhouse Moore, who were with me and did good service.

Inclosed you will find the reports of regimental commanders, to which I call special attention; also, lists of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
May 18, 1863.

MAJOR: The flags were properly labeled and marked, and forwarded on the same day with my letter through the regular channels. I presume you will receive them with others from the division.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 370.

Report of Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding Rodes' brigade.

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Rodes' brigade

* Embodied in Rodes' report, p. 947.

while under my command in the battle of Chancellorsville on the 3d instant:

About 6 a. m. the brigade was formed in the third, or near, line of battle, and moved forward under the command of Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal. Proceeding about 1 mile under a heavy fire of shell, we passed the second line of battle. Here Colonel O'Neal, who had so gallantly led us, was wounded, and this unfortunate circumstance placed me in command of the brigade. Soon we had overtaken the first line of battle, which was moving by the right and left flanks. At this point the brigade was separated, parts of the Third and Sixth and all of the Twelfth Alabama Regiments following the troops moving by the left flank, and part of the Sixth, all of the Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama following those moving by the right flank. This, owing to the dense forest, was not discovered at the time. I had just assumed command, and had not time to pass to the center of the brigade before troops were seen in my front. Believing them to be our men, I ordered my command to cease firing and move on, and soon saw from his killed and wounded that it was the enemy. The command was pressed rapidly forward under a most terrific fire of shell, grape, and musketry to the branch on the left of the road, and about 150 yards from the earthworks on Chancellor's Hill.

Seeing strong batteries on the hill, supported by heavy columns of infantry, I halted, and, sheltering the men as much as possible, ordered them to fire on the men in the works on the hill, particularly at the cannoneers. So heavy was our fire that it was with difficulty that their gunners could be kept at their pieces, and their fire soon sensibly slackened. This fire was kept up fifteen or twenty minutes. During this time, Captain [H. A.] Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, went back to bring forward the balance of the brigade, from which it was here discovered we were separated. Very soon after halting, a battery opened on my left, completely enfilading my entire line, but, owing to our position, most of the shot passed harmlessly overhead. I again sent back the order to bring up the remainder of the brigade, which was not found. The battery on my left continuing its enfilading fire, and heavy volleys of musketry showing the enemy to be there in strong force, I sent notice to the division commander that, unless they were pressed on my left, my flank would be turned, and I could not hold my position. Just after sending this message, I discovered that the enemy in the works on the hill were in some confusion, when I ordered a charge, which was promptly obeyed by part of my command. The works were soon in my possession, together with a battery of five pieces, the enemy having fled with the rest of his guns. The colors of the Fifth and Twenty-sixth Alabama were planted within a short distance of each other on the works. The works were carried about 9 a. m. by these two regiments and a small part of the Sixth who had become separated from their regiment. Noticing at this time that all the men had not moved forward at the order to charge, I returned to the branch, and again ordered them forward, which command was promptly obeyed. While hurrying these forward, I noticed a body of men on my left, running. I called to an officer, then passing, asking him what that meant, and who those men were. He stated that they belonged to a brigade which I knew to be on my left, and that the d——d scoundrels would not fight. I pointed to the works, telling him that my men held them, and called on him to assist me in rallying his men for the purpose of resisting the enemy, then advancing on my left and rear. The men could not be rallied. The enemy continued to advance unopposed, and, gaining my rear, compelled me to

evacuate the works which I had just captured. This was done with a heavy loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. Most of the command who escaped rallied and returned with other troops, who afterward captured the same works, and these troops were driven from the works by a column flanking them on the left and rear, as I had been driven some time before. After this, I was ordered to rally my command and move to the left of the road, to support troops there engaging the enemy. Afterward the brigade was formed in line of battle at Chancellorsville, where it remained until the enemy recrossed the river, when we returned to our old encampment on the night of the 6th instant, having been absent marching and fighting for eight days.

In this report I have only mentioned the Fifth, Twenty-sixth, and part of the Sixth Alabama Regiments, because these were the only troops of the brigade under my immediate command during the battle. For the part taken by the other regiments of the brigade in this ever-memorable engagement, you are respectfully referred to the report of Colonel [Samuel B.] Pickens, of the Twelfth Alabama, under whose gallant leadership they so heroically fought.

Justice demands that I should mention Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Garvin, commanding the Twenty-sixth, and Captain [W. T.] Renfro, commanding the Fifth Alabama, who were both severely, if not mortally, wounded while gallantly leading their regiments, and giving the highest evidence of that coolness and skill which should ever characterize the true soldier.

To the cool and undaunted courage of Maj. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general, I feel greatly indebted for the success attending my attack on the works on Chancellor's Hill. If skill as an officer and gallantry in action entitle any man to promotion, Major Whiting truly deserves it.

For individual acts of courage and the casualties of the battle you are respectfully referred to the reports of regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 371.

Report of Capt. M. F. Bonham, Third Alabama Infantry.

CAMP NEAR GROVE CHURCH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

COLONEL: The Third Alabama was formed on the 29th ultimo, at 9 a. m., and moved to brigade headquarters; thence moved to its position in the grove of pines below Hamilton's Crossing, occupying the right of the line, which position it reached at 12 m. Here Colonel [C. A.] Battle was seriously injured by his horse rearing and falling in a ditch, so far disabling him that I took command.

At 3.30 a. m. on the 30th, moved 1 mile to the right, in an open field, behind the slight breastworks there prepared. There not being room for the brigade, the seven right companies of the regiment were thrown back under cover of the bluff of [Massaponax] Creek, where many shell from the enemy's batteries across the river passed over and near us, but did no harm.

May 1, at 3.30 a. m., roused and moved forward above Fredericksburg in the direction of the United States Ford, reaching a point on the Plank road diagonally opposite the enemy's lines at 1 p. m., where knapsacks were left and regiment prepared for action. Formed in line of battle, and advanced to the right of the road, where Colonel Battle, who had returned, was again injured by leaping a ditch, which wrenched his back so severely that he was compelled to stop. After passing through a field and reaching another road, we marched by the left flank, inclined to the right, and gained our position in the second line, immediately behind ——— battery.

At 6 p. m. again put in motion, regained the Plank road, followed it 3 miles, and bivouacked for the night.

May 2, moved at sunrise up the Plank road, and, after a circuitous march of nine hours, in which many men fainted and fell by the roadside, formed in line of battle on the Plank road, in the enemy's rear. The dispositions for battle having been made, at 6 p. m. we advanced, the right of the Third [Alabama] resting on the road. We advanced with order and regularity through the woods half a mile; encountered the enemy's first line behind a breastwork of fallen timber, which was broken and routed with[out] our movement being a moment checked. The firing of my command was executed in excellent order, the front line firing and loading as they marched on, while the rear came to the front, fired and loaded as the march continued. Leaping over the breastworks, we swept onward and over a line of intrenchments, routing the enemy, capturing one cannon and two caissons, and, through a hot fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry, moved forward to a second and stronger line of intrenchments, which were speedily occupied, the enemy retiring in disorder after a few rounds. At this point we captured two cannon and one stand of colors. Here, after having driven the enemy 1½ miles without a moment's check, darkness prevented farther pursuit.

The regiment was soon collected and casualties ascertained to be slight. Officers and men, veterans of two years and new recruits, behaved with the greatest gallantry throughout the charge. The color-bearer, Sergt. Hendrix Hardy, Company G, was particularly distinguished for his daring.

The regiment bivouacked for the night behind the intrenchments, the right of the Third resting, as before, on the Plank road.

May 3, at sunrise, many shell passed over and exploded near us, but resulted in no further casualties. At 7 a. m., being in the third line, we began the advance through the thick undergrowth to the left of the road, our right resting still on the road. At a distance of 600 yards, we came up with the second line (Trimble's division), which, under the deadly fire of solid shot, shell, grape, and canister, refused to advance. We marched boldly over them, and halted momentarily 100 yards in advance, to enable the left of the brigade to come up. Here the first line came running back in disorder, with fearful reports of the carnage farther to the front. Having now passed from the third and reserve line to the front, we pushed rapidly forward, broke the enemy's line behind a breastwork of fallen timber, over which we passed. Being now exposed to a most furious storm of solid shot, shell, and grape, directed up and bordering on the road, we pressed steadily forward toward the enemy's batteries. The crashing of trees and storm of shot were fearful, but did not check our advance. Nearing the batteries, a part of the First Battalion crossed the road and advanced directly in front of the batteries, while the main body gained a slight cover in the woods to the left,

from which a continuous fire was kept on their infantry and artillery. This position was stubbornly maintained until a second line, coming up to our support, pierced our brigade near the center and then retired, having rendered no material assistance, but deranging our line by the movement, and completely exposing its left by their withdrawal. Having now penetrated deep into the enemy's lines; having a heavy force immediately in front, and flanked on the left, while the battle still raged to our rear on the right, to avoid capture I slowly withdrew to the line of breastworks carried early in the day. The men were exhausted from our rapid charge, were suffering from hunger, and had been somewhat separated by the rapid movements of the morning, but were soon collected, and pressed forward to the battle, in which they remained until the enemy had been driven in confusion from their stronghold.

In the engagements of the 2d and 3d instant, there were individual instances of bravery and heroic endurance after wounds had been received, but the brief space of a report leaves me no room to mention so many. The conduct of many officers in cheering on their commands was most praiseworthy, and contributed much to our success. Under these circumstances even new recruits as fought boldly as tried veterans.

The evening of the 3d, the 4th and 5th, and morning of the 6th, we remained behind the trenches fronting the Plank road, on the plateau occupied by the enemy's batteries during the engagement of the 3d.

At 2 p. m., 6th instant, we formed, and began the rapid march to our old camp, which we reached at 10.30 p. m., having plunged in mud and miry ruts and waded swollen streams, thus accomplishing the most arduous march of the war. About half my command arrived at night; the others came in early in the morning of the 7th instant.

M. F. BONHAM,
Captain, Comdg. Third Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

Col. E. A. O'NEAL,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 372.

Report of Col. J. M. Hall, Fifth Alabama Infantry.

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to an order from headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent battles of Chancellorsville, of the 2d and 3d instant:

Early on the morning of the 29th ultimo, I received orders to march the regiment to the road near Grace Church, where it was halted until the brigade was formed. We then moved to Hamilton's Crossing, and were stationed in a pine thicket to the right of that place, remaining in line of battle until next morning, when we were ordered to occupy some rifle-pits still farther to the right. Soon afterward we took a position a short distance in rear of the rifle-pits, where we bivouacked until 2 a. m. of the 1st instant. We then marched to the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, halted for a short while, and moved in line of battle toward our forces, then engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. Remaining in line several hours, we were again moved to the Plank road, marched 2 miles up it, and halted for the night.

At sunrise, May 2, we resumed our march; were formed in line of battle in rear of Chancellorsville about 2.30 p. m., and about 5.30 p. m. we were ordered to advance and drive the enemy before us.

Pressing on, we soon encountered him, and drove him to his earthworks, which we immediately carried. Discovering the enemy in some intrenchments on my right, where he was making a stubborn resistance, the regiment was wheeled to the right, his right flank turned, and his rear gained, when he fled precipitately, under a most destructive fire.

Lieutenant-Colonel [E. L.] Hobson, whose daring courage led him always to the front, was severely wounded while rushing on these works. Having no other field officer with me at the time (Major [Eugene] Blackford being in command of the sharpshooters), the senior captain (W. T. Renfro) was placed in command of the right wing, and the pursuit continued. About half a mile farther we carried some very strong log works. Here many prisoners were captured, 225 being taken in one body by part of the regiment led by Captain Renfro, among them Colonel [Warren W.] Packer, Fifth Connecticut Regiment, and a lieutenant-colonel. Darkness preventing farther pursuit, the regiment was marched to the rear, and reformed with the rest of the brigade, resting for the night at the works captured near the white house.

In this fight all acted well, both officers and men vying with each other in doing their whole duty. I would, however, respectfully mention the gallant conduct of Capt. T. M. Riley, Company C; Adjutant [C. J.] Pegues, and Sergeant-Major [Alfred G.] Ward; also, Sergt. Adam Swicegood and Corporal [A. M.] Ballard, Company E, and Private James Arrington, Company D. All of these men acted with the most undaunted courage, coolness, and skill.

The following is the report of Capt. T. M. Riley, who was in command from the time that the gallant and chivalrous Renfro fell, mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HALL,

Colonel, Commanding Fifth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. H. A. WHITING, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Rodes' Brigade.*

No. 373.

Report of Capt. T. M. Riley, Fifth Alabama Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: [The following is the] report for Sunday, May 3:

About 6 a. m. of the 3d instant, this regiment, commanded by Colonel Hall, was formed with the rest of the brigade in the third or rear line, and, moving forward about a mile under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, we passed the second line, then lying behind the log works in the woods. About this time the fearless Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal, who commanded the brigade, was wounded, which placed Colonel Hall in command of the brigade, and Captain Renfro in command of this regiment. We now overtook and passed the next or first line of battle, which threw the brigade in front. Moving forward a short distance, the enemy was discovered directly in our front, and we immediately opened fire upon him, being somewhat protected by an elevation in the earth, the right wing firing at the cannoneers and horses then occupying the

earthworks to the right of the Plank road, the left at a line of the enemy on the left of the road and immediately in its front, not more than 75 paces distant.

This firing was kept up for about thirty minutes, when the enemy slackened his fire. The line in front of our left began to fall back, and the artillery in front of our right limbered up for a retreat. We were now ordered forward to occupy the works, when Captain Renfro, while bravely leading the advance and calling on the men to follow, fell, mortally wounded. Being the senior officer, I now assumed command of the regiment, and, moving forward with this, the Twenty-sixth Alabama, and a part of some other regiment, was soon in possession of the works, with several pieces of artillery, and firing on the retreating enemy. We had occupied them but a short time when it was discovered that the brigade on our left (said to be Iverson's) had fallen back, and that the enemy, pressing upon our left flank, had nearly surrounded us. We fired a few rounds, but, seeing that they were too numerous for our small force, we retired, discovering about this time that the enemy on our right, now in our rear, was being driven back.

At this time a battery (said to be Captain [William P.] Carter's) opened upon the enemy on our left, and I ordered the men to fire into them on the right, in order to create as much confusion in their ranks as possible, which was promptly obeyed by all who heard the command. By this means we made our escape, passing directly through the enemy's lines. Going to the rear, we formed with the troops advancing to the attack, but were a second time driven back, as before, from our left, not being sufficiently supported.

The regiment, which had lost many captured in these conflicts, besides those killed and wounded, was now formed on the left of the road with the remainder of the brigade, to support the troops in front, but as the enemy soon after retreated, our services were not needed again that day. Late in the day we were marched to Chancellorsville, and formed in line near that place, where we remained until the enemy had recrossed the river, when we were marched back to our old camp near Grace Church, which place we reached on the night of the 6th instant.

In this engagement officers and men acted so gallantly that it might be unjust to particularize the conduct of any individual.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. RILEY,
Captain Company C, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 374.

Report of Lieut. Col. James N. Lightfoot, Sixth Alabama Infantry.

MAY 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following as the part taken by my regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, commencing at 5 p. m., May 2, and ending 10 a. m., May 3:

We were formed in line of battle, my regiment occupying the right center, the Third Alabama on my right, and the Twelfth on my left. Moved forward, and soon became engaged with the enemy, when we ad-

vanced at a double-quick, with a cheer. The greater portion of my regiment captured four pieces of artillery on the right of the road, assisted by parts of the Third and Twelfth Alabama Regiments. Capt. T. R. Lightfoot, Company B, was the first to plant the colors of the regiment on the artillery captured. We drove the enemy about 2 miles that evening, and I returned with 105 prisoners, including 3 commissioned officers, beside many others sent to the rear as we moved forward, all of whom were turned over to Lieutenant [Daniel] Partridge, [jr.,] brigade inspector.

We rested on the field of battle that night without any rations except what we captured from the enemy (having been two days without), and advanced early on the morning of the 4th. Crossed two lines of battle, and engaged the enemy, whom we drove back some distance. The brigade advanced so much faster than the troops on the right of the road, and having no support on the left, we were exposed to a flank fire from both flanks, and were compelled to fall back to the wooden breastworks constructed by the enemy. I refer you to the report of Colonel [Samuel B.] Pickens, Twelfth Alabama Regiment, for particulars after we fell back.

My officers and men all acted so very gallantly that I cannot specify any particular individuals. In a word, my officers and men all acted exceedingly gallant.

I took into action about 450 men. Out of that number I had 22 killed, 129 wounded, and 21 missing;* 6 officers wounded, and the gallant Maj. A. M. Gordon was killed at the head of his regiment. His vacancy cannot be filled in the regiment.

I had 5 color-bearers shot down, 2 of whom were killed, besides 1 color-corporal killed and 1 wounded.

This report is so hurriedly made, there are a great many incidents worthy of note that will necessarily be omitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. LIGHTFOOT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. H. A. WHITING, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 375.

Reports of Col. Samuel B. Pickens, Twelfth Alabama Infantry.

BATTLE-FIELD,
May 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I make the following report:

About 5.30 p. m., May 2, the Twelfth Alabama Regiment was formed into line of battle, and ordered forward with the remainder of the brigade. We had advanced about 500 yards when we received a heavy volley from the enemy. The command "Charge" was immediately given; the regiment rushed in, driving the enemy before them rapidly. The haste in which the pursuit was kept up seemed to strike terror into the enemy, as they fled, doing comparatively little injury. We had driven them about 1½ miles, when the brigade commander ordered me to halt my regiment, to let the second line of battle go in advance, as all of us were much exhausted. I succeeded in halting about 30 of my men,

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

but the others pressed onward. I left the few men I had halted under an officer, and pressed on after the remainder of the regiment, but I went half a mile before I overtook them; they had passed over two formidable works, and assisted in taking several pieces of artillery. Colors of the Twelfth Alabama Regiment were about the first in the breastworks. When I joined them, I found not only my men, but officers and men from every regiment in the brigade. Being the senior officer present, I formed them all (those from other regiments also) into line, and marched them back about half a mile, where a portion of the brigade had already been formed, that being the place we were ordered to form. The brigade commander soon formed the brigade into line, and marched us into camp for the night.

I carried into the fight:

Commissioned officers	26
Privates and non-commissioned officers	304
Total	330

Killed and wounded in the engagement of May 2:

Commissioned officers killed	1
Enlisted men killed	5
Total killed	6
Commissioned officers wounded	3
Enlisted men wounded	29
Total wounded	32

About 6.30 a. m. on May 3, the Twelfth Alabama Regiment was formed into line of battle and ordered forward with the remainder of the brigade. The brigade formed a part of the third line of battle. We had advanced about a mile when we came up with the second line of battle; this we passed. We passed over the wooden breastworks in the woods on the extreme left of our lines, and advanced near the first line of battle, which was then engaging the enemy. We were soon flanked, and fell back to the breastworks.

Learning here that Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal had been wounded and had left the field, and not seeing Colonel [J. M.] Hall (next in command), I immediately formed my regiment and portions of the Third, Sixth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama, and determined to hold the works, if possible. Learning from skirmishers that the enemy were advancing perpendicular to the breastworks, endeavoring to flank the works and turn our left, I immediately reported the fact to General Iverson (who just then came up), and asked for orders. He ordered me to form the portion of the brigade I was commanding perpendicular to the breastworks, right resting at the works. The brigade was not long in this position before our forces again advanced from the breastworks, leaving me to protect the flank. The enemy was soon seen advancing in heavy force. I allowed them to advance within musket-range, when I opened on them. I held them in check for over an hour, until the ammunition was nearly expended—a great many men had fired all their cartridges—when I was relieved by General Colquitt.

The brigade acted very gallantly, and fought desperately. During the time I held the enemy in check, they were re-enforced three times. After being relieved by General Colquitt, I retired to the rear for ammunition, and did not again enter the fight.

Loss in my regiment (Twelfth Alabama) on May 3:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	8	1	10
Enlisted men	6	47	19	72
Total*	7	55	20	82

Total loss both days:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	2	11	1	14
Enlisted men	11	76	19	106
Total*	13	87	20	120

I know no instance of individual gallantry; all under my command acted well.

S. B. PICKENS,
Colonel Twelfth Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. H. A. WHITING, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Rodes' Brigade.*

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA., *May* 7, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I make the following report of the operations of my regiment since leaving camp on April 29:

About 10 a. m. on April 29, the Twelfth Alabama Regiment left camp and marched directly to Hamilton's Crossing, and formed line of battle in the trenches about 500 yards to the right of the railroad.

Here the regiment remained until 3 o'clock the next morning (April 30), when we marched half a mile to the right, and again took position in the trenches.

The regiment remained at this place until 2.30 o'clock the next morning (May 1), when we commenced moving to the left. We crossed the railroad and marched 8 or 10 miles, when (about 1 p. m.) the regiment was halted, line of battle formed, and we advanced to engage the enemy. After maneuvering in the woods for some time, the regiment was placed on the first line of battle, where we were exposed to the enemy's shells. Here we remained until near sunset, when the regiment was ordered back to the Plank road, and took up a line of march farther to the left. After marching about 2 miles, we camped for the night.

Next morning (May 2), we again commenced the march to the left (toward the enemy's right flank). After marching about 10 miles, making a circuit, we reached our position to the enemy's right about 3.30 p. m. Line of battle was soon formed, and at 5.30 p. m. the advance was commenced through very thick woods. We had advanced about 400 yards when the enemy poured a heavy volley into our line. The command "Charge" was immediately given, when the regiment rushed forward with impetuosity, driving the enemy before them. The haste in which

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

the pursuit was commenced and kept up seemed to strike terror into the enemy, as they fled rapidly, doing us little injury. The enemy had been driven about 1½ miles, when the brigade commander (Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal) ordered a halt, to let the second line of battle go in advance. I succeeded in halting about 30 of my men; the others, not hearing the command, pressed on. Finding that most of my men had kept on, I left the few I had halted in charge of an officer, and endeavored to overtake the others, but they had gone half a mile before I came up with them. They had assisted in taking two formidable breastworks and in capturing three pieces of artillery. The colors of the Twelfth Alabama were among the first planted on the works where the artillery was taken. When I came up with my regiment, I also found portions of the other regiments in the brigade. Being the senior officer present, I formed them in line, and marched them back to where the brigade commander had first ordered the brigade to halt. My regiment was again soon formed, and put into camp for the night.

I carried into the fight on May 2 about 304 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 26 commissioned officers; total, 330.

Killed and wounded in fight of May 2:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	3	4	8
Non-commissioned officers and privates	5	29	34	68
Total	6	32	38	76

About 6.30 a. m. on May 3, the Twelfth Alabama Regiment was formed in line of battle and ordered forward (regiment formed a part of third line of battle). We advanced through the woods about a mile, under a heavy fire of shell and shot, when we came up with the second line of battle. This we passed, but in so doing some confusion occurred. The regiment passed over the wooden breastworks in the woods (on the extreme left) from which the enemy had been driven in the early part of the morning, and then we advanced near the first line of battle, which was then engaging the enemy. Just at this time our left was flanked, and the regiment was compelled to fall back to the breastworks. Here I again formed the regiment, and prepared to hold the works.

At this time, General Iverson coming up, I reported to him (Colonel O'Neal having been wounded) that the enemy were advancing on the works and endeavoring to flank them and turn our left. He ordered me to take position perpendicular to the breastworks, the right of our brigade (I was then commanding it) resting on the works. We had not been in this position long before General Iverson's brigade advanced from the works, leaving my regiment and others exposed. I moved by the right flank a short distance, throwing my regiment across the breastworks and in advance of them. I soon saw the enemy advancing in heavy force. I ordered the men to lie down and wait until the enemy came within musket-range; this they did. Soon the firing commenced, and the fight became general. The firing was terrific. I held the position for over an hour against great odds, the enemy having been re-enforced three times. Almost every round of ammunition was expended, when General Colquitt came to our relief. I then moved to the rear for ammunition. As soon as we were supplied, I moved my regiment (together with the portion of the brigade then under my command) down

the Plank road, and was placed in the trenches near large brick house, where my regiment remained until we were marched back to camp, on May 6.

I must say that our success in holding the enemy in check on our extreme left, and preventing them from flanking us, is in a great measure due to the skill General Iverson showed in placing in position the different portions of regiments and brigades that had become separated from their proper commands.

During the battles of the 2d and 3d, I was struck with the coolness and gallantry displayed by Colonel O'Neal, commanding brigade, and Capt. H. A. Whiting, assistant adjutant-general. They were up with the line of battle in the thickest of the fight, and their action inspired confidence in officers and men.

Killed and wounded in fight of May 3:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	8	9
Non-commissioned officers and privates	7	47	54
Total*	8	55	63

Killed, wou[illegible] and missing for both days (2d and 3d):

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	2	11	1	14
Non-commissioned officers and privates	12	76	10	98
Total*	14	87	11	112

S. B. PICKENS,
Colonel Twelfth Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. H. A. WHITING, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Rodes' Brigade.*

No. 376.

Report of Lieut. Col. John S. Garvin, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

DR. CHANDLER'S HOUSE, *May* 9, 1863.

SIR: I would respectfully submit [report of] the operations of my command (the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment) in the recent battles at and around Chancellorsville, beginning on Saturday, May 2.

The regiment advanced in good order, together with the other regiments of the brigade, and aided in driving the enemy from his position in a charge of over 2 miles. Not having the order to halt, we continued the pursuit of the fleeing enemy until dark. The portion of the brigade with which I was acting assisted in the capture of three parts of batteries. A part of a fourth battery was contested by another brigade.

On Sunday morning, we moved forward at sunrise as the rear line of battle, to attack the position of the enemy around Chancellorsville. We

* But see Guild's report, p. 807.

advanced under a heavy shelling, and lost many officers and men. Before arriving at the breastworks in our front, we were separated from the brigade—except the Fifth Alabama Regiment—by troops passing to our rear, and up to the time I was wounded acted in conjunction with the Fifth Alabama, under Colonel [J. M.] Hall. We moved steadily forward to within a short distance of the Plank road, where we were met by a heavy fire of musketry and of artillery from the batteries on the right of the road, under which the regiment faltered for a moment. Soon rallying, they advanced and drove the enemy's infantry from the road, my right wing resting in the road, which was subjected to an enfilading fire which nearly decimated it. The right wing was ordered to retire a few yards under cover of the hill to the rear. I moved with my colors to the left wing, to aid Colonel Hall in the charge on the batteries on the hill to the right of the road. At this point I was wounded, and retired from the field.

I learn from a reliable officer (First Lieutenant [E. S.] Stuckey) that the charge was made, and the colors planted on the hill to the right of the road, when the regiment was flanked on the left, and was compelled to abandon the position.

I left Miles J. Taylor, first lieutenant Company H, in command of the regiment, and would respectfully refer you to his report for the further operations of the command.

I cannot close the report without noticing the bravery and gallantry of Maj. D. F. Bryan, who aided me in the management of the command until he was wounded on Saturday evening; also the bravery of First Lieut. John Fowler and Second Lieut. Willis Keenum, who were released from arrest to take part in the engagement, and I would respectfully request that their noble conduct on the battle-field be taken in mitigation of their punishment, if convicted under the charges preferred against them.

Where all did their duty so well, I refrain from taking any further notice of the conduct of officers and men until I rejoin the regiment.

It is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the gallantry and good conduct of Mr. G. M. Reck, a guest of the regiment, who, with his rifle, entered the ranks as a private, and did good service in the engagement of Saturday evening. His kindness and attention to Lieutenant-Colonel [E. L.] Hobson and myself at Wilderness Hotel and Guiney's Station show that he has a heart as tender and sympathizing as his valor in the field proved him to be heroic.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. GARVIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-sixth Alabama Volunteers.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rodes' Brigade.

No. 377.

Report of Lieut. Miles J. Taylor, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

SANTEE, CAROLINE COUNTY, VA., *May* 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment on Sunday, May 3, in the engagement of Chancellorsville:

Lieutenant-Colonel [John S.] Garvin was wounded near the Plank

road about 9 a. m. Our right was then resting near the road, our left resting behind the skirt of a small eminence. The order was given to advance. All willingly obeyed the mandate, and moved forward until we came to the redoubts near Chancellor's house. Took possession of the same in connection with a portion of the Fifth Alabama Regiment. The colors of both regiments were planted on the works. At that moment I saw that we were flanked on our left, and were near being surrounded and cut off. Therefore, seeing that it was impossible to hold our position, I ordered my command to fall back, which they did. Our colors were captured at the works; but in falling back we met the Stonewall Brigade, and, returning with it, drove the enemy back, and retook our colors. After which we fell back where we lay the night previous, and formed.

The officers and men all acted nobly. In the midst where all are brave, it is hard to say who acted the most noble part. Some among the bravest fell at the redoubts.

It is likely the redoubts were afterward taken by some other command, but it is but simple justice to my command and the Fifth Alabama Regiment to say that they were the first to storm and capture those formidable redoubts.

Hoping that this may insure justice to the regiment while under my command, I am, captain, very respectfully,

M. J. TAYLOR,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. H. A. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 378.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Doles, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HDQRS. DOLES' BRIG., RODES' DIV., 2D ARMY CORPS,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of April 29, this brigade was ordered to march in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing. The command was in motion by 8 a. m. Arrived at the Crossing 10 a. m.; remained in position on the crest of the hill at the Hamilton house until 2 a. m., 30th; then moved in position, left of brigade resting on railroad, connecting with right of General Iverson's brigade, and connecting the right with left of General Colquitt's brigade; remained in this position during the day and night.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of May 1, marched toward Orange Court-House Plank road. About 1 p. m. formed line of battle on Plank road, about 2 miles from Todd's Tavern; threw out skirmishers, driving back those of the enemy, and took 6 prisoners. About 6 p. m. same day, moved up dirt road 1 mile beyond Todd's Tavern; bivouacked for the night.

About 6 a. m., May 2, moved up dirt road about half a mile; filed off to the left on the Furnace road, arriving at Germanna road about 3.30 p. m.; formed line of battle, left of brigade resting on said road. Brigade formed as follows: Fourth, Forty-fourth, Twenty-first, and Twelfth Georgia, the Fourth Georgia resting on road, skirmishers thrown forward about 400 yards in advance. At 5 p. m. the order was given to

advance against the enemy. The brigade moved as rapidly as possible through a very thick wood, and skirmishers were immediately engaged by those of the enemy. Our forces, marching rapidly forward, assisted in driving in the enemy's sharpshooters, when we were subjected to a very heavy musketry fire, with grape, canister, and shell. The command was ordered to attack the enemy in his intrenched position, drive him from it, and take his batteries. The order was promptly obeyed. The Fourth and Forty-fourth Georgia assaulted his position in front; the Twenty-first Georgia was ordered to move toward the left and flank him, so as to enfilade his intrenchments; the Twelfth Georgia was ordered forward and to the right, to attack a force of the enemy on the right. After a resistance of about ten minutes, we drove him from his positions on the left, and carried his battery of two guns, caissons, and horses. The movement of the Twelfth Georgia on the right was successful. The order to forward was given, when the command moved forward at the double-quick to assault the enemy, who had taken up a strong position on the crest of a hill in the open field. He was soon driven from this position, the command pursuing him. He made a stubborn resistance from behind a wattling fence, on a hill covered thickly with pine. The whole command moved gallantly against this position, Fourth and Forty-fourth Georgia in front, Twenty-first and Twelfth [Georgia] on his left flank and rear. Here we captured one gun (rifled piece). We pursued his retreating forces about 300 yards over an open field, receiving a very severe fire from musketry and a battery of four pieces on the crest of the hill that commanded the field below. His infantry was in large force, and well protected by rifle-pits and intrenchments. The command was ordered to take the intrenchments and the battery, which was done after a resistance of about twenty minutes. The enemy fled in utter confusion, leaving his battery of four pieces, his wounded, and many prisoners. The Twelfth Georgia and the larger portion of the other regiments were formed in good order, and pursued him through the pine forest, moving some 500 yards to the front, and holding that position until after dark. While in this advanced position, the enemy abandoned one gun. Fresh troops having been placed in that position, after dark I ordered the command to retire to the edge of the wood, for the purpose of replenishing ammunition, the men being entirely out, and it being impossible to get ammunition to them. After replenishing with ammunition, we were ordered to bivouac on the field for the night.

During this engagement, which lasted from about 5.30 to 9 p. m., the command captured eight pieces of artillery and many prisoners. The pieces of artillery were ordered to be carried to the rear and turned over to the first artillery or ordnance officer found.

In this engagement we lost many gallant men killed and wounded. Among the killed was Capt. R. M. Bisel, Company K, Fourth Georgia; Capt. G. G. Green (Company F), Capt. H. M. Credille, and Lieut. A. M. Burnside, acting adjutant of the Forty fourth Georgia, and Capt. U. Allen, Twenty-first Georgia, who fell while gallantly and nobly leading their commands; Col. Phil. Cook, Fourth Georgia, severely, and Capt. A. C. Watkins, Company A, Twenty-first Georgia, mortally, wounded while leading their commands in a charge against the enemy.

Sunday morning, May 3, at 6 o'clock, the command was ordered forward as follows: Forty-fourth, Twenty-first, Twelfth, Fourth [Georgia], the left of the Forty-fourth connecting with the right of General Ramseur's brigade. The march to the front was through a very dense pine wood and swamp. During the march the left of the brigade lost its con-

nection with the right of General Ramseur, and moved off by the right flank, passing in rear of the regiments to its right, while four companies of the Twenty-first Georgia and the Twelfth Georgia, with portions of the Forty-fourth and Fourth [Georgia], moved to the front. The right portion of the brigade was ordered by General [J. E. B.] Stuart to support a battery to its right, while the left moved forward, assaulting the enemy and assisting in driving him from his position from behind a strong work of logs. He was dislodged, after a very stubborn resistance, by a charge. This portion of the command kept up the pursuit, driving him through the woods back on his batteries on the heights near Chancellorsville. While moving to assault him in his position on the hill, I discovered the enemy in large force to my right. Colonel [Edward] Willis, commanding Twelfth Georgia, was ordered to wheel his regiment to the right and engage him, the other companies coming up promptly to Colonel Willis' support. The enemy, after the first fire, fled; a large number threw down their arms and surrendered; they were ordered to the rear. Being protected by a crest of a hill to the left of the enemy's batteries, we moved by the flank, getting in his rear, when he abandoned seven pieces of artillery on the hill and fled. We were attacked in our rear by his infantry force from the wood; we faced to the rear, charged the wood, and, after a few minutes' resistance, he withdrew. After he withdrew, his batteries at the Chancellor house opened a very destructive fire on us with grape, canister, and shrapnel. We were within about 400 yards of his batteries. We did not have force enough to carry his position, and seeing no support on the field, and the enemy moving a large infantry force to our right, we withdrew to the woods where we first engaged him. That portion of the brigade ordered to support our battery was under command of Col. J. T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia. They were afterward ordered forward, and to conform to the movements of General Archer's brigade. After advancing to the woods from which we were forced to retire, they were also forced to retire. The brigade was reformed, and, by order from General [R. E.] Lee, ordered to the spring to our right, to act as provost-guard over a large number of prisoners collected there. We remained there two or three hours; sent prisoners to the rear, under Lieut. R. V. Jones, brigade inspector. We then joined the division on the Germanna road at Chancellorsville; remained in position in the road that night.

On Monday, the 4th, we were ordered to move to the opposite side of the road, to connect our left with the right of General Pender.

On Tuesday, the 5th, the skirmishers were ordered to press forward and feel the enemy—ascertain his position and strength. They found him in strong numbers and well intrenched.

On Wednesday, the 6th, at daylight, skirmishers were again ordered to feel the enemy. They moved to the front, and found he had evacuated his position and withdrawn his forces across the river. About 2 p. m. we were ordered to march back to our old encampment.

In closing this report, I cannot speak in terms too high of Colonel Cook and Lieutenant-Colonel [David R. E.] Winn, of the Fourth Georgia; Colonel [Edward] Willis and Major [Isaac] Hardeman, of the Twelfth Georgia; Lieutenant-Colonel [Samuel P.] Lumpkin, Forty-fourth Georgia; Colonel [John T.] Mercer and Major [T. C.] Glover, Twenty-first Georgia. To their promptness and gallantry, and the able manner in which they were sustained by the officers and men of their commands, all of whom did their whole duty, I acknowledge my indebtedness.

Attention is respectfully called to their reports, which you will find inclosed.

To my staff—Captain [F. T.] Snead, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant [E. A.] Hawkins, aide-de-camp; Lieutenant [Richard V.] Jones, brigade inspector; Sergeant Furlow and Privates Cheeves and Ormsby, couriers—I am under many obligations for assistance given me. I respectfully commend them for gallantry and meritorious conduct.

This brigade went into action with 126 officers and 1,468 enlisted men.

Casualties in brigade.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
4th Georgia	1	28	12	103	.....	11	155
12th Georgia	1	11	4	54	.....	2	72
21st Georgia	.....	15	8	56	.....	10	89
44th Georgia	2	8	7	99	.....	5	121
Total*	4	62	31	312	.....	28	437

I am, captain, most respectfully, yours,

GEO. DOLES,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. G. PEYTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 379.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. R. E. Winn, Fourth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to order requiring a report of the operations of this command since leaving our camps on Wednesday, 29th ultimo, until ordered to return to our camps, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

We marched to the heights above Hamilton's Crossing, and remained during that day in line of battle, and at night bivouacked on the heights in the open field.

By daylight on April 30, we moved down and occupied the line defined by the hedge-row perpendicular to the railroad, our left resting about 50 yards from the railroad below the crossing.

After remaining in this position through the day and night, we marched out by daylight on May 1, on Military road to the Plank road. Proceeding up this road, we formed in line of battle, and advanced through the field on the right of the road to support our skirmishers, who were following the enemy. Without having encountered the enemy, we withdrew to the Plank road about 6 p. m., and, proceeding up said road, bivouacked near Todd's Tavern during the night.

Early on the morning of May 2, resuming our march, we proceeded by the Furnace road to its intersection with the Orange Court-House and Fredericksburg Plank road, up which we continued to its junction

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

with the Culpeper Plank road. We moved up this latter road until we regained the dirt road from which we had turned off to take the Plank roads. Proceeding up the dirt road about half a mile, we formed in line of battle on right of said road, our regiment being on the left of brigade, with its left resting on the road.

At 4.45 p. m., picket firing having begun in our front, we prepared to move forward. We advanced through woods for half a mile, then entering a field in which the enemy's artillery was posted, rushed rapidly forward, compelling them to abandon their horses, guns, and caissons, two in number. Without delay we moved forward 1½ miles, passing three intrenched positions, from which the enemy were driven with the loss of several pieces of artillery, &c. Here again we came to dense woods, and, receiving an order from Lieutenant [E. A.] Hawkins, aide-de-camp to General Doles, I ordered the battalion forward, and with the colors and left wing of it advanced through this thicket to a field, compelling the abandonment of one gun and two caissons, &c., *en route*. The right wing of the regiment, taking direction from other regiments of the brigade, was halted on reaching the woods last mentioned. When I reached the field (which was the field in which the attack on the enemy was begun May 3), I found two regiments of the enemy, with artillery, posted about 300 yards obliquely to the left of the entrance of the road into the field. Here I ascertained that, as senior officer present, I had with me about 200 men of various commands. I formed line behind a slight rail barricade, formed by throwing down the fence. Just as the line was formed, the officer commanding the Federal troops, which were standing in line, exhibiting no purpose to attack, rode toward me. Though I ordered the men not to fire, when he got within 100 yards of me two of the men excitedly fired at him, whereupon he rode rapidly back to his command, and immediately a terrible artillery and infantry fire was opened upon us. The men under my command gallantly returned the fire until their small supply of ammunition was exhausted. Shortly after the cessation of our firing, the enemy ceased fire, and my little force retired by right and left flank to rejoin their respective commands.

After passing the first abandoned artillery, and while advancing on the second hill, from which the enemy had opened fire from four pieces of artillery, our gallant colonel (Philip Cook) was shot, his leg being broken. He fell near the colors.

After rejoining our brigade, we bivouacked on the field until 7 a. m., May 3, when the regiment, taking position on the right of the brigade, formed into line, and advanced to attack the strong positions of the enemy captured during that day. In passing through very dense woods, the right of the brigade was separated from the left, which was carried into action before us by General Doles. The Fourth Georgia, Forty-fourth Georgia, and several companies of Twenty-first Georgia went in on the left of Archer's brigade, under command of Colonel [John T.] Mercer, of Twenty-first Georgia. We advanced through the open field to attack the enemy's battery and troops posted near the brick house. Here we were compelled to withdraw with heavy loss, after having reached the intrenchments. We withdrew to the field from which we had advanced in the morning.

On Sunday evening, we moved down on the Plank road and occupied various positions on and near it, without unusual or important incident, until May 6, when we were ordered to return to our camp.

In response to the order to mention cases of special merit, I can only say that every officer and man of my command has done his duty, and I cannot mention special cases and be just. However, I beg to call at-

tention to the distinguished devotion to duty exhibited by our color-guard, and attested by the death of 3 and wounding of 2 of its members.

Below I have appended a list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. E. WINN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Georgia Volunteers.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 380.

Report of Col. John T. Mercer, Twenty-first Georgia Infantry.

NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following report of the part taken by the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville is respectfully submitted:

At about noon on May 2, we crossed the Plank roads leading from Orange Court-House and Culpeper Court-House to Fredericksburg, a short distance to the westward of their intersection, and at 2 p. m. formed line of battle, facing to the eastward, on the north side of the Plank road, where we rested. The brigade was formed in the following order, viz: Twelfth Georgia, Twenty-first Georgia, Forty-fourth Georgia, and Fourth Georgia.

At 5 p. m. the brigade advanced in line of battle, with the Fourth the battalion of direction. Having marched in this order for half a mile through oak timber, we came upon an open field, when we were fired upon from a battery and with musketry posted on an eminence on our left and front. Owing to the position of the enemy, it became necessary for the brigade to change direction to the left, which was done at a run. The Twenty-first Georgia flanked the position on their left, while the Fourth and Forty-fourth Georgia advanced upon their front, and the enemy fled. Still advancing at the run, the colors of the Twenty-first Georgia, in advance of the line, were planted upon a captured piece of field artillery. Halting for a moment in a covered position to reform the line, we continued to advance at double-quick through a strip of pine bushes, over a cleared field, and up to an intrenched position. Finding ourselves nearly on the left flank of the enemy's position, by a slight change of direction we secured an enfilading fire and drove them from their works, while the Fourth and Forty-fourth [Georgia] were coming up on their front. After this position had been taken, the brigade was ordered to halt and form line in the edge of the field. This command not having been heard, the colors and a portion of the Twenty-first Georgia entered the thick pine woods in front and advanced to within 300 yards of a battery, which opened fire, and caused them to halt and protect themselves by lying down until a favorable opportunity was presented for retiring. The regiment lay on the field on the south side and near the Plank road.

Soon after sunrise on the morning of the 3d, the brigade was formed in the following order, viz, Twelfth, Fourth, Twenty-first, and Forty-fourth Georgia, and advanced through a strip of very thick pine bushes,

* Not found; but see Doles' report, p. 969.

in doing which it became entangled with another brigade, and, on emerging from the woods and forming line, it was found that the Twelfth and a part of the Twenty-first [Georgia] had become separated from the brigade. The brigade was then ordered to join and conform to the movements of General Archer's brigade, then supporting a battery in our front. Here we remained for nearly an hour, and then advanced in line through our battery and over some field-works from which the enemy had just been driven. After passing these works, we halted for a few minutes, and then advanced over an open field, exposed to a severe enfilading fire from the left, and a murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, and canister from the front. Finding it impossible to hold our position in the open field, we obliqued to the right into the woods, and fell back slowly into a ravine near one of our batteries which had just been advanced. Here we remained until we received orders to repair to the point at which we had joined Archer's brigade, and act as provost-guard.

Many acts of individual gallantry were observed even where every officer and man of the regiment did his whole duty. The behavior of Color-bearer Francis P. Parker was conspicuous. In moving to the front, he bore his colors in advance of every one, till he was shot down and disabled on the morning of the 3d. Capt. M. Lynch deserves honorable mention, not only for his uniform gallantry, but for his firmness and the good service rendered in maintaining his ground when the flank of the regiment next to him faltered and fell back, thus preventing the propagation of that which would have been disastrous.

The following is a list of casualties:*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. MERCER,
Colonel Twenty-first Georgia Regiment.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Doles' Brigade, D. H. Hill's Division.

No. 381.

Report of Col. John B. Estes, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of April 29 ultimo, we received orders to move at once in the direction of Fredericksburg, it being reported that the enemy were crossing in force at the same place at which they had crossed in December last, 1862. Arrived near Hamilton's house about 11 a. m.; went into line of battle, the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment on the right of the brigade, the Twenty-first Georgia on our immediate left.

About retreat we received notice that during the night the brigade would move out by the right flank, to take position on the front line. Accordingly, a short time before daylight, the brigade, Forty-fourth Georgia in front, moved out across the railroad, and was formed into line of battle in a level plain, the Forty-fourth Georgia on the right. The day was spent in fortifying the line. The night following we lay in readiness for attack.

Just before day we moved out in the direction of Chancellorsville. Some 5 or 6 miles this side of Chancellorsville, and on the Plank road,

* Embodied in Doles' report, p. 969.

the brigade was halted, thrown into line of battle by the rear rank, the Forty-fourth Georgia being on the right. Considerable firing of musketry and artillery was going on in our front. Very soon we moved by the left flank a short distance (still on the Plank road), and formed line as before. The line soon moved forward a short distance under cover of a hill; halted, and lay down.

At this point Capt. J. C. Key, commanding Company B, was slightly wounded in the breast by a stray ball from the enemy.

We next moved off by the left flank, still under cover of hills, for about one-fourth of a mile. Here we lay a short time in line, then moved to the front (by the rear rank) a considerable distance, over rough timbered lands, into an open field in view of the enemy's skirmishers; changed by the left flank and again by the left flank, bringing us to a concealed position on the branch, some half a mile from the Plank road. We next moved out toward the road, and halted and prepared for a march. We soon marched out on the Plank road, and advanced toward Chancellorsville a distance of some 2 miles. Here we remained for the rest of the night.

On the morning of May 2, we set out toward Chancellorsville. After going about 1 mile, we left the Plank road by the Furnace road, and after several marches, a few rests, and taking country roads, &c., we arrived about 4 miles from Chancellorsville, in the enemy's rear and on his right flank. Line of battle was formed, the left of the brigade resting on the Plank road, the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment being between the Fourth Georgia on the left and the Twenty-first Georgia on the right. About 5 p. m. an advance was ordered. The whole brigade moved forward, the Fourth Georgia being the battalion of direction. Very soon the skirmishers of the two armies became engaged. The brigade moved rapidly forward to the support of the skirmishers, when the action became general. We drove the enemy without check in utter confusion for a distance of some 2½ miles, he leaving behind him three intrenched positions, several pieces of artillery, a large lot of small-arms, knapsacks, clothing, &c., beside a large number of prisoners, both officers and men. The pursuit was cut off by extreme fatigue and by the intervention of night.

It is impossible to report with any degree of accuracy what was the part performed by each separate regiment in this running fight. It is also impossible to say what was the exact loss of the regiment in this engagement. A list of casualties, hereto appended,* shows the loss on this and the succeeding day.

Having lain on the field that night, the next morning early the brigade was ordered forward, the Forty-fourth Georgia on the left, and, being the battalion of direction, was ordered to conform its movements to General Ramseur's brigade, which was immediately on the left of Doles'. The line moved forward in quick time through a thick pine woods, under shelling from the enemy's guns, for a distance of some half mile. The Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment, with a large portion of the brigade, were detached from General Ramseur's right, and moved by the right flank to the rear and in support of a battery of artillery. The brigade soon moved forward, the right being attached to General Archer's left, and ordered to conform to the movements of his brigade. The advance was upon a stronghold of the enemy in the direction of Chancellorsville. This advance was made through an open field, a distance of half a mile, under a most terrific storm of shell, grape, and

* Not found: but see Doles' report, p. 969.

canister. Arriving near the enemy's batteries, the regiment broke by the right flank into a piece of woods, in order to come upon the enemy's flank. Here the regiment was ordered to fall back with the rest of the brigade, when the enemy's works were stormed and carried by re-enforcements coming in upon their right flank. The brigade then rested and received rations. Late in the afternoon we moved out and halted near the Plank road. Night here came on.

As in the fight of the 2d, so in this of May 3, it is impossible to say what were the separate results.

Soon after nightfall we advanced in the direction of Chancellorsville, on the Plank road, and were formed into line of battle on the left of D. H. Hill's division, the Forty-fourth Georgia being on the left of the brigade. The night was spent in fortifying the position, which was the road itself, and which already would have afforded considerable protection. Here we remained until the afternoon, when the brigade was moved out, countermarched, and thrown into line on the right of General Pender's brigade (A. P. Hill's division), some few hundred yards immediately in front of our former position on the road, but in an oblique direction to it. Here we fortified again, consuming the evening and the greater portion of the night. Here we remained until Wednesday morning, with nothing but occasional skirmishing and some unnecessary alarms.

On the morning of Wednesday [Thursday] (7th), we received notice that the enemy had evacuated his position in our front, and had re-crossed the river. In the afternoon we set out over horrible roads and through a terrible rain-storm, which had already been drenching us for twenty-four hours, to return to our old camps, whence we started eight days before. This terrible march was performed by but few that night, and those few in no order. The men were coming in all next day (the 8th).

We have again to mourn the loss of many comrades, both officers and men. Our casualties consist chiefly in wounded, but I regret to say that many of the wounded have since died, and many more no doubt will yet die from their effects.

Where both officers and men acted as did all on this fatiguing campaign, it would be injustice to make personations. The only regret we have is that our companions were cut off from the privilege of seeing the end of the work which they so gallantly begun. But their names will live in the hearts of their comrades and in the affections of a grateful country.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. B. ESTES,
Colonel Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. F. T. SNEAD *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 382.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 15, 1863.

SIR: Herewith I submit a report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville and the affairs connected with it.

On the morning of April 29, intelligence being received that a portion of the Federal Army had succeeded in crossing the river near Fredericksburg, my brigade was put under arms and marched to Hamilton's

Crossing. Under cover of a hill, protected from the enemy's artillery, we lay during the day, and at 3 o'clock next morning took position upon a line of temporary intrenchments in front of the enemy. At intervals during the day a fire of artillery was opened upon us, but without effect.

At dawn on the morning of May 1, we took up the line of march, and, after proceeding 6 or 7 miles above Fredericksburg, came upon a portion of our forces who had been engaging the enemy. Discharges of artillery and musketry were still heard. The division being formed in line of battle, my position was upon the right. In this order we advanced a few hundred yards, when my command was thrown into some confusion by coming in contact with the troops of General McLaws' command, formed perpendicular to my own line. The line being rectified, we began again to advance, when instructions were received that we should halt and await future orders. The skirmishers, moving in advance, picked up 15 or 20 prisoners. At sundown we were withdrawn to the Plank road, and continued the march for 2 or 3 miles, when we bivouacked for the night.

Early the next morning we were again put in motion, my brigade in front, and, turning to the left from the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, it was obvious that we were aiming for the flank and rear of the enemy. On reaching the furnace, 1 mile distant from the point of divergence, I detached, by order of General Jackson, a regiment (the Twenty-third Georgia, Colonel [E. F.] Best), with instructions to guard the flank of the column in motion against a surprise, and to call, if necessary, upon any officer whose command was passing for re-enforcements. For the subsequent action and fate of this regiment, I refer to the accompanying report of Colonel Best.

After a circuitous march of 6 miles, we again reached the Plank road, which we had left. My brigade was placed in ambush along the line of the road, with the expectation that some demonstration would be made by the enemy's cavalry. In the meantime the division filed past, and I closed in upon the rear.

At 4 o'clock we reached the road running through Chancellorsville to ———. Here we formed line of battle, my brigade upon the right, and uniting with Doles upon the left. In this order we advanced for a few hundred yards, when intelligence was communicated to me by the skirmishers that a body of the enemy was upon my right flank. I ordered a halt, and called back the Sixth Georgia, which had continued to advance. The regiment upon the right (the Nineteenth Georgia) was quickly thrown into position to meet any demonstration upon the flank, and ordered to advance about 100 yards to the summit of a hill. The enemy's force proved to be a small body of cavalry, which galloped away as soon as the regiment advancing toward them was discovered, and a picket of infantry, which was captured by my skirmishers. All apprehension in this quarter being allayed, we advanced again to the front, to renew connection with the line that had preceded us. As we emerged from the woods into an open field, I discovered Doles' brigade hotly engaged with the enemy at his first works. With a shout, and at a double-quick, we moved to his support, but before we reached musket-range the enemy broke in confusion and fled. I halted in the open field, and brought up two of my regiments which had been delayed in crossing a creek and in climbing its steep banks. It was now nearly dark, and too late for further action.

At 10 o'clock I relieved the brigade of General McGowan, watching a road leading to one of the enemy's main positions, and detailed the Sixth Georgia Regiment to support a battery in front. During the night, the

alarm being given, my whole command was moved to the support of the battery, and was subjected at intervals to a fierce artillery fire from the enemy.

Early the ensuing morning, I took my position in line of battle on the extreme right, and, in pursuance of orders, was advancing upon the enemy's position, when I received orders to move to the support of General Archer, a guide being furnished to direct me to him. I had proceeded but a short distance when I was ordered to repair in haste to the extreme left of our line, where the enemy threatened to turn our flank. I had scarcely reached the new position when I was again ordered to the right, and thence again to the left.

While our forces were occupied in the assault on Chancellorsville, the enemy sought to assail them in flank, and made desperate efforts to regain possession of the turnpike. It was to defeat this object that my brigade was thrown to the left. Forming line of battle parallel to the road, I advanced in face of a severe fire to a line of breastworks from which the enemy had been driven. Here I found the Third Alabama, of Rodes' brigade, and some Louisiana and South Carolina regiments stubbornly resisting his advance. They had well-nigh exhausted their ammunition. Upon my arrival they withdrew, producing some confusion in rushing through my ranks; it was momentary, however. Advancing beyond the breastworks, we opened a furious and well-directed fire upon the enemy. The contest was sharp and fierce for a few moments. I ordered a charge, which was responded to with a shout and at a double-quick. The enemy broke and fled in confusion, throwing away arms, accouterments, and every incumbrance. We continued the pursuit for half a mile, killing and capturing many, and driving the fugitives into their fortifications in rear of Chancellorsville. Coming to a halt, we lay under cover of woods within 400 yards of their works for four or five hours. Some demonstrations being made upon my left, the brigade of General Lane was sent to my support. Previously the Fiftieth Virginia [?], Captain Mathews,* and a detachment of a South Carolina [Alabama] regiment, under Major [A. M.] Gordon, had joined me as re-enforcements. The enemy did not show himself again outside of his works.

At 4 p. m. I was relieved by the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, under the command of General Pender. We took position soon after in the trenches about Chancellorsville, where we lay until ordered back to our camp near Grace Church.

Colonels [Charles T.] Zachry, [John T.] Lofton, [Tully] Graybill, and [A. J.] Hutchins led their regiments with spirit and energy.

Captain [G. G.] Grattan, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [James] Randle, aide-de-camp, were indefatigable in their efforts and conspicuously bold in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. H. H. Colquitt, acting upon my staff, bore himself with spirit and coolness.

Especial credit is due Capt. William M. Arnold, Sixth Georgia Regiment, who commanded the battalion of skirmishers. His energy, zeal, and gallantry won my admiration.

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

Captain [G.] PEYTON.

[P. S.]—The names of the following officers and men are mentioned by their regimental commanders as deserving especial notice for meritori-

* No officer named Mathews appears on roster of Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.

ous conduct: Corpls. R. W. Clarke and William Chappell, and Private W. J. Howell, Company A, Sixth Georgia Regiment. Lieuts. George W. Lathem, commanding Company D, and W. P. Edwards, commanding Company F, Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment. Sergt. W. A. Webb, Corpls. L. C. Fentrell and C. M. Newberry, Privates H. Newberry, M. Merritt, J. Murchison, J. Hoskins, J. Worsham, W. G. Clary, and Simon Johnson, of Company C; Privates A. L. Dodd, John J. Buffington, G. M. Dodd, James Laster, Thomas J. Horton, and A. J. Whitaker, of Company E; Privates J. T. Reeves and J. C. Curtice, of Company G; Sergts. J. B. Bryans and T. J. Dukes, Corpl. B. P. Pryor, Privates B. F. Norris, G. W. Rape, J. M. Lindsey, and John H. Lewis, of Company H; Sergt. James Shirah, of Company F; Private William Connel, of Company K, Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

ADDENDA.

Casualties in Colquitt's brigade.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
6th Georgia	2	36	.....	38
19th Georgia	3	40	.....	43
23d Georgia	.....	.....	.....	*276
27th Georgia	3	28	.....	31
28th Georgia	2	30	2	34
Total†	10	134	2	422

No. 383.

Report of Col. John T. Lofton, Sixth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders just received, the following is a report of the operations of the Sixth Georgia Regiment since the division moved on April 29:

We left camp on Wednesday morning, and camped near Hamilton's Crossing that night. The next (Thursday) morning we took position near the Crossing, with General Colquitt's brigade, at the breastworks, where we remained until 3 o'clock Friday morning, when the regiment moved with the brigade toward Chancellorsville, opposite the slate house. At this point we remained until nearly dark, under severe shelling, but without loss. The regiment then marched a mile or two up the Plank road and camped for the night.

On the next (Saturday) morning the regiment moved beyond Chancellorsville 3 or 4 miles, and then to the right toward the river, and then moved forward to attack the right flank of the enemy. As we advanced, the order was for the Sixth Georgia Regiment to connect with the right of General Doles' brigade, on our left, which order was implicitly obeyed.

The Sixth Georgia Regiment, however, went in advance of the right of General Colquitt's brigade, as the right had to pass through a very thick undergrowth and marsh. The brigade halting, the Sixth Georgia Regiment, by order of General Colquitt, fell back to connect with it,

* Killed, wounded, and missing not distinguished.
† But see Guild's report, p. 808.

when it again advanced with the brigade. The regiment was under considerable shelling and musketry, but was not engaged, as the enemy fled before we had reached our line of battle.

The following is a list of casualties up to Saturday night.*

On Sunday morning the Sixth Georgia Regiment moved with the brigade toward Chancellorsville, and formed a line of battle in the woods immediately on the left of the road leading by Chancellorsville, and about a mile from that place. From this position the regiment advanced, and had gone but a short distance when it came upon the enemy. We drove them rapidly before us into their works, when, by order of General Colquitt, the regiment was halted and held its position until late in the afternoon, when the brigade was relieved and marched to the works immediately around Chancellorsville, which position we held until Wednesday evening, May 6, when we returned to camp.

The following is a list of casualties in the Sixth Georgia Regiment on Sunday.†

Wounded at the works at Chancellorsville on Monday morning, May 4.‡

Names of those whose conduct was meritorious: Company A, Corpl. R. W. Clarke, Corpl. William Chappell, Private W. J. Howell. Names of those whose conduct was censurable: Company A, Private S. S. Culver.

All the above last-named men were on skirmish.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. T. LOFTON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. G. G. GRATTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 384.

Report of Col. Andrew J. Hutchins, Nineteenth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with orders, I respectfully submit the following as a report of the operations of this regiment in the recent engagement:

The morning of April 29, we marched to the right of Hamilton's Crossing, and remained there until early the morning of the 30th, when we moved forward and took a position in the ditches, in front.

Here we remained until early the morning of the 1st, when we began the march up the river. About 2 o'clock we arrived in the Wilderness, on the Plank road, some 8 or 10 miles from Fredericksburg, and heard the picket fighting which was going on with the enemy. At this point we formed line of battle, and moved forward some 2 miles without encountering any of the enemy. We came to a halt on the edge of a field, and remained until near sundown, when we moved back to the Plank road and up it a short distance, and rested for the night.

Early on the morning of the 2d, we began the march and made the circuit of the enemy, and came in on their right about 3 o'clock in the evening. We were formed here in line of battle, my regiment forming the right of General Colquitt's brigade. After remaining quiet here for

*List, omitted, reports 2 men killed and 1 officer and 7 men wounded.
† List, omitted, reports 3 officers and 22 men wounded.
‡ List, omitted, reports 3 men wounded.

some time, we moved forward, and after going some distance it was reported to General Colquitt that we were being flanked on our right. I was ordered by him to detach my command and look after the flanking party. I made a change of front obliquely to the right, and moved forward a few hundred yards, but did not meet the enemy, but could see them fleeing before me, out of range of my guns. I deemed it useless to proceed any farther in that direction, so I turned to my left and followed the brigade. While making to the left, the enemy threw a few shell at my regiment and wounded 2 of my men. Just before dark we rejoined the brigade, and were placed an hour or two afterward on the front line, near the batteries on our line, close to the Plank road.

Here we lay upon our arms during that night, and early on the morning of the 3d we were marched out and carried some 3 miles toward our extreme right. We were formed in line of battle; moved forward over a mile; then brought to a left flank and marched back to the extreme left again; then brought to the about; carried back toward the right again; formed in line again; moved forward some distance; then to a left flank; carried to the extreme left and across the Plank road about 1½ or 2 miles from Chancellorsville, and finally moved forward here, and met the enemy and drove them nearly a mile, under their guns.

What few men I had left after the fatiguing and long march acquitted themselves very creditably, and I did not notice any acts of skill or valor worthy of especial mention during the engagement.

My loss was 3 killed on the field and 40 wounded; among the latter, one of my best officers. A list of the casualties will be found below.*

After the fighting was over on the 3d, we were marched in front of Chancellorsville, and took up position and intrenched ourselves, and remained until we were ordered back to camp, without meeting with any other incident of note.

My utter ignorance of the locality and the names of places renders it impossible for me to make the localities referred to above intelligible. I cannot say that my regiment captured any arms. Those that were in the hands of the enemy that we wounded we left lying upon the field.

I am, very respectfully,

A. J. HUTCHINS,
Colonel Nineteenth Georgia.

[Capt. G. G. GRATTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

No. 385.

Report of Col. Emory F. Best, Twenty-third Georgia Infantry.

MAY 8, 1863.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders received from Brigadier-General Rodes, commanding division, Saturday, May 2, I remained with my regiment at the furnace, near Chancellorsville, for the protection of troops, and to give notice of any advance of the enemy at that point, with authority from General Jackson to order any troops to my support if attacked. While the troops were passing, no demonstration was made by the enemy, except the shelling of the woods through which the troops passed from a hill about 200 yards from my vedettes, and about 600 or 700 yards distant from the furnace. On account of the exposure of my flanks, it became necessary to deploy three companies as skirmishers besides the company covering the front of my main body, to give notice

* Embodied in Addenda to Colquitt's report, p. 977.

of any movement on my right and to fill a vacant space between my left and what was named to me as the Block road. My main body was thus reduced to five companies.

About 1 p. m. my vedettes were driven in, closely followed by the enemy's skirmishers. At the same time I discovered that the enemy were moving to my right, and would attack me with a front of at least one brigade. Before I could make any preparation to place a force in his front at that point, my skirmishers became warmly engaged. I had engaged the enemy but a short time when my vedettes on the right reported that the enemy were about to pass my right flank. I immediately ordered the regiment to fall back, and moved to the right, to place myself in his front near the road. At the same time I ordered two pieces of artillery, which were then passing, to move in position on the hill above the furnace, without caissons, and placed about 40 men in the road to check the advance upon the train. As soon as the artillery moved off, I ordered the regiment to retire, and formed them in the railroad cut to the left of the road, having previously established a line of skirmishers to protect their retreat from that point. The regiment was brought from that line with a very slight loss of prisoners. By this time the train was virtually saved, as far as I have been able to learn. No part of the train was lost except a caisson, where the horses were wounded and the tongue broken. The time between the first fire of the skirmishers and when the regiment left the furnace was about forty-five minutes.

After forming in the railroad cut, I received orders from General Archer, who had arrived and taken command, to hold my position until he ordered me to leave. I sent word to General Archer that I could hold my position if my flanks were protected, especially my left. About thirty minutes afterward, during which time there was a spirited duel between a battery of Colonel [J. T.] Brown's regiment and the enemy's battery on Furnace Hill, General Archer withdrew his skirmishers from my left. He then sent me orders to move out quickly, but I did not receive the order to leave until the enemy had taken the railroad on my left and nearly surrounded me. I ordered the regiment to fall back, but it was too late to bring out the regiment, except those that escaped after the enemy closed upon us.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, my loss in prisoners was 26 officers and 250 enlisted men. This includes my killed and wounded; how many of either I am not able to state. I only know of my own knowledge that Lieutenant [T. P.] Forrester and Lieutenant [R. E.] Lawhorn were badly wounded, and 1 man killed and several wounded. Most of my officers having been taken, I am unable to give a correct list of the casualties during the time I engaged the enemy at the furnace. I neglected to state that my colors were saved, which I desire to mention in connection with this.

While I regret that the regiment was not saved to participate in the engagement of Sunday, yet I feel satisfied that every effort was made to save the train and extricate the command, knowing that I was attacked by a division (Kearny's) of the enemy, which was afterward confirmed by the Yankee prisoners.

Hoping that I may shortly be able to meet a command in which I have so much confidence,

I am, major, with great respect, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEST,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Georgia Regiment.

Maj. HEROS VON BORCKE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 386.

Report of Col. C. T. Zachry, Twenty-seventh Georgia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR GUINEY'S STATION, VA.,
May 8, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from April 29 to May 6, inclusive:

Shortly after 8 a. m. on the 29th, I received orders to march to the field beyond Mr. Dickinson's. In ten minutes I proceeded, in heavy marching order, to the indicated point. Half an hour later, the other regiments of the brigade having arrived, I proceeded with the brigade to the open field to the right of Hamilton's Crossing, where we remained in line of battle throughout the day and bivouacked at night. Before day I moved to the front, occupying with the Twenty-eighth Georgia a rifle-pit in front of two batteries, my right reaching the road leading from Guiney's to Hamilton's Crossing. Here I remained till before day on the 1st instant (Friday).

From 5 till 7 p. m. on the 30th, we were under a heavy shelling, which injured no one, but convinced many that they had exaggerated ideas of the danger of shells.

Before day Friday morning (30th*), we marched about 6 miles in a westerly direction till we struck the Plank road leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, resting twice. We took the left end of the Plank road. Artillery and musketry could now be distinctly heard about 1 mile in front. Proceeding about that distance, we halted, loaded, unslung knapsacks, faced to the right, and advanced in the order of battle about 1 mile, passing two lines of General McLaws' troops. The brigade during this move wheeled to the left.

About 7 p. m. we returned to the Plank road; marched up it to where the road leading to Spotsylvania Court-House diverges, and bivouacked.

Early on the 1st†(Saturday), we were on the march again. Proceeding half a mile, we turned to the left off the Plank road, and marched around to the west of Chancellorsville; formed line of battle, facing eastward. This march was a trying one to the men, the day was very warm; many fell out of ranks exhausted, some fainting and having spasms; only a few had eaten anything since the morning before.

About 6 o'clock in the evening, the order for an advance was given. We moved forward through thick woods, a portion of the ground swampy and boggy. In the worst of this ground, being crowded by the regiment on my left changing direction several degrees to the right, I had to halt and rectify my alignment. The enemy's skirmishers were being driven in by ours, advancing rapidly; a loud shout ran along the whole line. The enemy gave us a well-directed fire of shell, grape, and shrapnel. On our left and in front the battle roared fiercely. Emerging from the woods, we hastened at double-quick diagonally across the Plank road to where Doles was driving the enemy. We reached the opposite woods just at dark. My loss was 10 wounded and 1 killed.

About an hour after dark we were moved down the Plank road 7 or 8 rods into the woods. About 10 o'clock in the night a furious fire of musketry and artillery was opened in our front. The enemy had the range of our position; the shelling was terrific; 2 of my men were wounded. A few moments afterward all was quiet again, and I was moved across the road under the crest of a small hill; had been there but a short while when the firing was renewed for a few minutes.

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* *Sic.* Should be 1st. † *Sic.* Should be 2d.

Early Sunday (3d) morning, the enemy renewed his furious cannonade. We moved back to the open field and to the extreme right; advanced in the order of battle through dense woods the distance of half a mile; then by a left-flank and file-left movement we came out and moved to the extreme left of the field, a distance of about 1½ miles. After a halt of about ten minutes, we moved back toward the right, till we came upon the road diverging from the Plank road nearly at right angles; moved on this road in the direction of the Plank road about the length of the brigade by the left flank; then by the right flank till I came to an abandoned breastwork of the enemy; then by the left flank till I came to the Plank road; broke by files to the right on the Plank road; faced to the left in the order of battle, my line parallel with the road; changed front, forwarded obliquely, facing the river, and advanced several hundred yards, when I came upon a regiment of Thomas' brigade, A. P. Hill's division, lying down, receiving and returning a hot fire. Passing over them, I fired two rounds, and calling on Captain [W. M.] Arnold, commanding skirmishing battalion, who was on my right, to support me, I ordered a charge. With a shout my men dashed forward, putting the enemy to flight, pursuing him to the edge of the field, near his fortifications, when I was ordered back.

My loss in this action was 18 wounded and 2 killed.

About 4 p. m. we were relieved by General A. P. Hill, and moved to the rifle-pits on the right of the burned house at Chancellorsvile. Next morning we took position at the works on the road leading to the United States Ford. While here (Monday and Tuesday) we were twice shelled vigorously for a short time by the enemy. Wednesday we marched back to camp, arriving about 10 p. m.

Lieut. George W. Lathem, commanding Company D, and Lieut. William P. Edwards, commanding Company F, attracted my attention by their coolness and the prompt discharge of their duties upon the field.

I inclose a list of names of enlisted men who are reported to me by company commanders for coolness and gallantry. I append a list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. ZACHRY,
Colonel.

Capt. G. G. GRATTAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Names of enlisted men who distinguished themselves in the Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment in the late battles: Company E, Privates A. L. Dodd, John J. Buffington, G. M. Dodd, A. J. Whitaker, James Laster, Thomas J. Horton. Company G, Privates James T. Reeves, J. C. Curtice. Company H, Sergts. J. B. Bryans, T. J. Dukes; Corpl. B. P. Pryor; Privates B. F. Norris, G. W. Rape, J. M. Lindsey, John H. Lewis. Company F, Sergt. James Shirah. Company C, Sergts. J. Murchison, W. A. Webb; Corpls. L. C. Fentrell, C. M. Newberry; Privates H. Newberry, M. Merritt, J. Hoskins, J. Worsham, W. G. Clary, Simon Johnson. Company K, Private William Connel.

C. T. ZACHRY,
Colonel Twenty-seventh Georgia Regiment.

* Not found; but see Colquitt's report, p. 977.

No. 387.

Report of Col. Tully Graybill, Twenty-eighth Georgia Infantry.

MAY 9, 1863.

Moved from camp Wednesday, April 29; formed line of battle near Hamilton's Crossing; remained there until dawn of day, Thursday morning; moved forward and took position on the front line of defenses; remained there until Friday morning, 2 a. m. Took up line of march and moved forward up the river; formed line of battle, advanced through the woods, and felt the enemy's lines, and then returned to the Plank road. Continued the march up the road, and camped in an apple orchard for the night.

Early next morning took up line of march; continued the march, throwing out skirmishers to the right. About 4 a. m. formed a line of battle; 5.30 o'clock moved forward. Afterward, a short time, the enemy opened fire upon us with artillery. We continued to advance, the enemy falling back, until 7 o'clock; then we halted, and remained there until 9 o'clock; then moved on the Plank road, and formed a line of battle. At 10 o'clock the enemy opened upon us. Then were ordered to move forward to support a battery on the Plank road; did so, and remained under arms all night.

Sunday, May 3, moved to the right of our position; formed a line of battle and advanced half a mile; left-faced and filed left; moved to the extreme left of our position, and there about-faced and came back about half a mile; then filed left, and moved up into the battle-field; filed left and formed a line; then advanced to support the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment; opened fire upon the enemy. After a few rounds, advanced and drove the enemy from his position, and there ended the operations of the regiment for the day.

Below you will find a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment.*

By order of T. Graybill, colonel commanding regiment.

JAS. D. FRANKLIN,
Acting Adjutant.

No. 388.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS IVERSON'S BRIGADE,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: [Inclosed find] report of operations of Iverson's brigade from the morning of April 29 to the conclusion of the battle of the Wilderness, May 2.

I have the honor to report that my brigade, pursuant to order from Brigadier-General Rodes, commanding division, moved from its camp near Grace Church about 8 a. m. on the morning of April 29, and occupied the line of the railroad to the left of Hamilton's Crossing, connecting with the right of General Early's division. It remained in this position (the enemy being in our front on this side of the river) until

* Embodied in Addenda to Colquitt's report, p. 977.

before day on the morning of May 1, when it was ordered to move on the Military road, following the brigade of General Ramseur, in the direction of Chancellorsville. Arrived at intrenchments constructed by Major-General Anderson above Fredericksburg, in the neighborhood of Banks' Ford, it rested till evening, and then moved forward on the Plank road toward Chancellorsville, still following the brigade of General Ramseur. Heavy firing was heard on the right of the road in the direction of the old turnpike, and, by order of General Rodes, skirmishers were thrown out to the right to protect the flank. About 3 miles from Chancellorsville, the brigade of General Ramseur having formed line of battle to the front on the left of the road, my brigade was moved forward by the right flank in line of battle parallel to the road. While in this position, several men were killed and wounded by the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. Receiving an order to advance, we found the enemy retiring his line of skirmishers, and General Rodes then ordered me to hold a position in the woods, with skirmishers advanced as near the enemy as possible. This was done, my skirmishers driving in those in their front until they found the enemy contesting a position on the old turnpike road. In the engagement between the skirmishers, about a dozen prisoners were taken by us. I was ordered at sundown to withdraw from my position and march in the direction of Chancellorsville, and bivouacked on the road about 1 mile from that place.

Immediately after daylight on the morning of May 2, I was directed by General Rodes to relieve the brigade of General Ramseur, then posted in the front and to the right of the Plank road leading into Chancellorsville. I passed the point occupied by General Ramseur without perceiving it, owing to his being posted in dense woods and the courier who had been directed to show me the position not being on the spot where I expected to find him, and came in sight of the enemy about 400 yards distant, whom I mistook for General Ramseur's troops till they saluted me with a shower of Minie balls, followed by canister, wounding 4 or 5 men of the Twenty-third North Carolina troops. The brigade was moved by the right flank into the woods, and then by the rear of the column back to the position of General Ramseur, where I remained until 10 o'clock, when an order was received from General Rodes to follow his division, which had moved several hours before, around toward the rear of the enemy by the Catharpin road. I informed General Archer, who was on the line in my rear, that I was about to uncover his front, but would leave my skirmishers there hotly engaged till he could relieve them. By so doing I deprived myself of the invaluable services of that trained and practiced corps, as they could not overtake me till after the fight of that day. I followed the division of General Trimble, and came up with General Rodes about 4 p. m., and was posted on the extreme left, in the front line.

Immediately after getting into position, the line moved forward to the battle of the Wilderness. Advancing through the dense and tangled undergrowth in the following order—Fifth North Carolina on the right, connecting with Rodes' brigade; Twelfth North Carolina next, then the Twentieth North Carolina, and on the left the Twenty-third North Carolina, moving by the flank—the skirmishers soon engaged, and the whole pressed hotly and quickly to the attack. The enemy seemed to be completely taken by surprise, and made no organized resistance. At several points regiments appeared, but were quickly dispersed. Their line of intrenchments were taken by my brigade completely in rear, and the enemy broke and streamed over the hills toward Chancellorsville. The second line, commanded by Brigadier-General Colston, closed

in with us at this point, and caused great confusion, the two lines rushing forward pell-mell upon the enemy, and becoming mingled in almost inextricable confusion, no officer being able to tell what men he commanded. A battery played upon us until we approached very close, and then retired, leaving one gun on the ground passed over by the Fifth North Carolina.

The gallant and lamented Maj. D. P. Rowe, commanding the Twelfth North Carolina, fell, mortally wounded, in the first of the fight, a noble sacrifice to his country's cause.

The whole affair from the moment of attack was a wild scene of triumph on our part. Hungry men seized provisions as they passed the camps of the enemy, and rushed forward, eating, shouting, and firing. A force of the enemy's cavalry advanced to charge, but were sent fleeing to the rear, the Yankee officers leading their men in retreat. The enemy were driven over a mile before a halt was ordered, and night was falling upon us.

After much labor the brigade—divided in many portions by the celerity of the movement and the confusion caused by the second line closing up with us—was collected together and moved to the rear, to take post in the third line of battle for the following morning.

I regret to say that Col. T. M. Garrett, Fifth North Carolina, was severely wounded by a shot from some of our own troops at the close of the engagement. I observed him during the evening in front of his regiment, impetuously leading it to the fight and stimulating his men by his example. Col. D. H. Christie led his splendid regiment with calm and confident courage, and Col. T. F. Toon earned well-deserved distinction for his courage and conduct in this the first fight of his regiment since his promotion to the colonelcy. I refer you to the reports of these officers for mention of distinguished acts of gallantry in their respective commands. The Twelfth North Carolina, though deprived early of their gallant leader (Major Rowe), made themselves a name which they have since well sustained in the bloody fight of Chancellorsville. I can proudly say of the whole brigade there is no fault to find.

I find it impossible to divide the casualties of the series of skirmishes and battles, and will therefore inclose the total, ending with day of our withdrawal from Chancellorsville.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS IVERSON'S BRIGADE,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: [Inclosed find] report of part taken by Iverson's brigade in battle of Chancellorsville.

Having rested on our arms on the extreme left of the third line of battle, composed of the troops of Rodes' division, during the night of May 2, about 6 a. m. of May 3 we advanced with the whole line, one brigade of which (Rodes') intervened between mine and the Plank road.

* Inclosure not found; but see Guild's report, p. 808.

My command was formed in the following order, from right to left: Twenty-third North Carolina, Twentieth North Carolina, Twelfth North Carolina, and Fifth North Carolina. The direction was Chancellorsville, moving to the left of and parallel to Germanna road. Advancing through the almost impenetrable undergrowth, subjected to the incessant artillery fire of the enemy, it was impossible to see any portion of the brigade over 50 yards. In consequence of the difficulty of proceeding, I soon received information from Lieutenant-Colonel [John W.] Lea, commanding the Fifth North Carolina, that his regiment was disconnected from the brigade. Fearing that he might get lost, and fall into the hands of the enemy, I sent him word to move by the right flank and then close up. This maneuver threw him in rear of the line, leaving the Twelfth North Carolina on the left flank. Upon reaching the first barricades of the enemy, which had been carried by the first line of our troops, a heavy fire of artillery opened on my left, raking the whole line, and the skirmishers of the enemy fired on my left flank. I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Johnston, commanding Twelfth North Carolina, to deploy skirmishers to protect his flank, and to press on. At the barricades I met General Rodes, and informed him that the enemy were threatening my flank. My brigade pressed on, and found the troops of the first lines retiring before the heavy force of the enemy, and we became the first line, engaging the enemy in front, who gradually retired before us; but at this time they were advancing in heavy force on my left flank. I dispatched a messenger to General Stuart with this information, and asked him for re-enforcements. Before any could have arrived, they closed up with us, forcing the Twelfth and Twentieth North Carolina to retire to the barricades. Col. D. H. Christie, with five companies of his regiment, had charged that part of the enemy's battery resting on the Plank road, captured it, and by an enfilading fire caused the abandonment of their guns, when, finding that he was outflanked from the left, was forced to retire, after a desperate fight, losing many men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is supposed that Major [C. C.] Blacknall, of the Twenty-third North Carolina, was captured here. Lieutenant-Colonel Lea, with the Fifth North Carolina, had come up in the meantime, but had not been engaged. He reported his regiment to me in the center of my brigade, and was ordered to sustain two regiments of Rodes' brigade in an advanced position, but, finding the whole falling back, he also retired to the breastworks. Finding the danger from the forcing of our left flank imminent, and the enemy still pressing on, I was forced to give my whole attention to that point, and, in conjunction with General Thomas, formed a portion of a Louisiana brigade with two regiments of Rodes' brigade (I think the Sixth and Twelfth Alabama), to meet the attack of the enemy from the left. At the same time, having learned that the troops with General Lee had driven the enemy and effected a junction with the right of our corps, I announced the fact to my brigade, and again advanced them to the front. They had gone but a short distance when the troops I had formed on the left became engaged with the advancing line of the enemy. I then communicated with Col. S. B. Pickens, commanding Twelfth Alabama, whose gallantry on this occasion I cannot too highly commend, so completely and courageously did he lend himself to aid me in preparing the line to resist an attack, and ordered him to hold the enemy in check till I could procure re-enforcements. The incessant stream of balls showed that the enemy were in force, and I found that the advance of my brigade was continually checked by the enemy on the left enfilading the line. Leaving the troops I had placed in position, I went out to the

Plank road for assistance, and, observing troops in line on the right of the road, I sent Capt. D. P. Halsey to them for aid. He communicated with General Colston, who promptly moved a portion of his command in the required direction. I saw General Stuart, and informed him of the situation, and he immediately forwarded the brigade of General Colquitt to support the left. Returning to watch the effect of the re-enforcements, I received a contusion in the groin from a spent ball, which made walking very painful, and, as the battle ceased shortly after, I requested Colonel Christie to take the command of the brigade till I could procure my horse. Upon joining the brigade in front, I received orders from General Rodes to move up the Plank road and take position, with my right resting on the brick house at Chancellorsville, where we fortified our position by the use of bayonets and fingers, and remained, subjected on several occasions to the shells and canister of the enemy, until Wednesday evening, May 6, when ordered to return to camp.

On Wednesday morning, the enemy having retired, skirmishers were pressed forward to the river, capturing many prisoners.

Where a whole command behaved so well as mine did, I shall be obliged to confine myself, with one exception, to the commendation of officers commanding regiments, leaving it to them to name individuals distinguished for conduct. The exception is Lieutenant [M. J.] Malone, of the Fifth North Carolina, upon whom I depended for correct information from the line of skirmishers. He was nearly always in front, and on Wednesday morning, when informed of my wish to find out the position of the enemy, crept forward alone into their intrenchments, and brought me news of the evacuation.

Col. D. H. Christie, for the gallant manner in which he fought his regiment at the breastworks of the enemy, deserves promotion, and I here take occasion to recommend him for the same.

Col. T. F. Toon, Twentieth North Carolina, was wounded while fighting his regiment gallantly in the front line.

Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnston, of the Twenty-third North Carolina, to whom I had given command of the Twelfth North Carolina, cannot be too highly praised for the distinguished courage with which he commanded under trying circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lea up to the time of his wound bore himself and commanded his regiment with determined bravery.

My thanks are due Capt. D. P. Halsey, assistant adjutant-general, for his promptness and readiness in carrying my orders to any part of the field; and the thanks of the country are due the whole command, officers and men, for their unexceptional conduct.

Lists of casualties are inclosed with regimental reports.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
May 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding:

GENERAL: General Rodes directs that you forward the receipt given by Major-General Stuart to Twelfth North Carolina Regiment for a cap-

tured standard, in order that it may be sent to headquarters with the banners.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
May 16, 1863.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Johnston, commanding Twelfth North Carolina troops, who will furnish at once the receipt called for to be forwarded.

By order, &c.,

D. P. HALSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 17, 1863.

I have the honor to state that the flag of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was turned over to General Stuart on Monday, in the presence of the whole command, and he was in such a hurry that he did not have time to give me a receipt; but if I can find out his whereabouts, I can get it now or at any time.

R. D. JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IVERSON'S BRIGADE,
May 17, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. Attention called to indorsement of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston.

ALFRED IVERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 389.

Report of Capt. S. B. West, Fifth North Carolina Infantry.

MAY 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, after 5 p. m., May 3, when I assumed command:

Night closed in without an incident worthy of note. I received orders to detail from my command a suitable number of men to relieve the sharpshooters then on duty. For this purpose, I ordered Capt. J. M. Taylor to take his command to the front, and the sharpshooters retired. When it had grown dark, I ordered the men to use every means in their power to protect themselves against the artillery fire of the enemy; and, by diligent use of the bayonet and a few axes, a tolerable breastwork was constructed, which proved invaluable in protecting them from a very severe artillery fire.

The following day some skirmishing occurred between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy, and about 10 a. m. the 4th instant the

enemy opened a furious cannonade upon our position, throwing shot and shell with remarkable precision; but our men being quite well protected by the work they had thrown up during the night, no casualties occurred in my command from it. The firing from the batteries on both sides having ceased, our sharpshooters advanced to their former position, after which time everything was quiet until 5 p. m., when the enemy's batteries again opened on us, but without effect. Ours did not reply.

Nothing of consequence occurred until 8 p. m., when heavy skirmishing in front indicated that the enemy were advancing. The original sharpshooters were now ordered to support the skirmishers, who had fallen back near our line of battle. Soon all appeared quiet, and our skirmishers reoccupied their old stand. I then received orders to allow my command to sleep, except an alarm post, to give notice of any unusual occurrence. Our weary soldiers now sought repose in their scanty trenches, and only dreamed of celebrating the morning of May 5, in memory of our lamented comrades who fell at Williamsburg.

The morning of the 5th instant found our defenses much stronger than the day previous, and passed off without an incident worthy of note until, 6 p. m., a heavy fall of rain set in, after which all seemed quiet along our lines.

The morning of the 6th dawned, and the incessant fall of rain filled our trenches to overflowing with water. At 9 a. m. our skirmishers moved forward, but no enemy appeared in our front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had retired beyond the Rappahannock River. Soon I received orders to send five companies from my command to report to Major-General Rodes, then in our front. For the execution of this order, I dispatched the right wing of the regiment, under command of Capt. Benj. Robinson. By permission from General Iverson, I now moved my command to the rear, to a more elevated position.

At 12 m. Captain Robinson returned with his command, and at 1 p. m. I received orders to join the brigade on the Plank road. This being done, the brigade moved off, and only halted when at our old camp, a distance of 15 miles.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. WEST,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 390.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Johnston, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry, commanding Twelfth North Carolina Regiment.

MAY 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twelfth North Carolina in the late battle of Chancellorsville, the gallant Major [D. P.] Rowe having fallen, mortally wounded, while fearlessly leading his regiment in the fight of Saturday evening, May 2:

Late on the night of the 2d instant, I was ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to assume command of this regiment. I found the effective strength of the command to be about 200 guns and 25 officers.

Early on the morning of the 3d, Iverson's brigade was formed in

line of battle, with the Fifth North Carolina on the left and the Twelfth next. We were ordered forward immediately, and advanced for a mile through an almost impenetrable thicket of pines and over marshes until we came upon the barricade constructed by the enemy, where I discovered that the Fifth North Carolina had become separated from the brigade in the tangled wilderness through which we had passed. It being utterly impossible to hear any commands, I had advanced but a few hundred yards beyond the barricade when a battery of the enemy opened upon me with canister, enfilading my whole command, and a force of infantry also appeared upon my left flank. I immediately dispatched Adjt. J. T. Gregory with this information to General Iverson, and moved my regiment by the right flank until I closed up on the brigade, and, having deployed a company as skirmishers upon my left, I moved forward but a short distance when I came upon the enemy in heavy force in my front.. A severe fight ensued of half hour or more duration, and the enemy were gradually falling back before us, closely followed, when the skirmishers upon my left flank were driven in, and volley after volley was poured into my flank ere I could give the command to fall back. And it is with pride and gratification that I can say, though the whole command was under a withering cross-fire for a few moments, yet not a man gave way until I had given the order.

Our loss was severe at this place, and the enemy were so close that some few were captured in the retreat.

The line was again reformed, irrespective of regiments, at the barricade, and General Iverson having placed some troops in position to protect our left, the whole line advanced a second time, and came [upon] the right flank of a heavy line of infantry moving toward the Plank road. When within easy range, we delivered a scathing fire into their flank—with greater effect, from the number of their dead, than upon any other part of the field that came under my observation. The enemy retreated in great confusion, and I ordered the whole line forward. We had advanced but a short distance when the troops protecting our left flank became hotly engaged, and were retiring stubbornly before an immensely superior force. This compelled our line to fall back a few hundred yards, where the line was again reformed, and halted until ordered by (I think) both Generals Pender and Thomas to fall back to the Plank road. After two or three hours' rest, we were moved down the Plank road, and took position near the brick house, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. I can but regret that our line was not extended a few hundred yards to the left, and I feel assured that a still more complete victory would have crowned our arms.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men of this regiment. All acted so well that it would be invidious to particularize.

I am indebted to Adjt. J. T. Gregory for the invaluable assistance he gave me upon the field, executing all my orders with great coolness and courage under a galling fire.

We captured a large number of prisoners. Private William Savage, Company C, alone captured 1 colonel, a captain, 2 lieutenants, and 11 enlisted men.

Private J. S. Webber, Company E, captured 3 stand of colors—a United States flag (Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers), which I turned over to General Stuart on the field, a cavalry and an artillery flag, which were sent to the wagons.

I cannot close without calling the attention of the general commanding to the efficiency and gallantry of the corps of sharpshooters from this regiment, under the leadership of the brave [Nathan S.] Moseley.

They never faltered. Though the loss in the corps was heavy, yet there is still one-twelfth of the effective total of my command on duty with the corps.

I have the honor, captain, to be, your obedient servant,

ROBT. D. JOHNSTON,

Lieut. Col. 23d North Carolina, Comdg. Twelfth North Carolina.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 391.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nelson Slough, Twentieth North Carolina Infantry.

MAY 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the conduct and behavior of my regiment in the battles of the 2d and 3d instant, at the Wilderness Church and Chancellorsville.

On Saturday evening, the 2d, about 5 o'clock, we arrived at a point on the north side of the Plank road, where we formed our line of battle, and were ordered forward to attack the enemy, which we did, being in the front line.

After marching nearly 1 mile through a thick wood, we arrived in an old field. Here we received a heavy volley from the enemy, posted in an open field behind a hill. We soon advanced at a charge. The enemy fled; we pursued, driving them before us with little opposition for about 3 miles. Night coming on, we were ordered to halt by General Rodes, the commander of our division, and soon thereafter were ordered to the rear.

The next morning we were again drawn up in line of battle on the north side of the Plank road, along a line of the enemy's breastworks, which had been abandoned by them on the day previous. After being properly formed, we were ordered forward, we being the third line; but no command being given to halt, and my regiment being governed by the right battalion, we marched over the second line to nearly equal distance between the front and second line, when we halted. The front line, being hotly engaged with the enemy, soon gave way in confusion, passing through our line. My regiment stood firm, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy in front. The Fifth Regiment North Carolina troops, from some cause or other, failed to come up, it being, or should have been, on the left of our line; but it not coming up, the enemy outflanked us on our left, and poured destructive volleys into our left flank, which compelled us to fall back to the breastworks heretofore named. My regiment rallied very readily. After the line of battle was reformed and disposition made to protect our left flank, we were again ordered forward. My regiment moved forward in good order, and soon we became engaged with the enemy in our front, defeating them; and soon thereafter the firing ceased, the enemy being defeated at all points, and our victorious army in possession of the field of battle.

I cannot find words to express my admiration of the daring and heroism displayed by both officers and men during the entire engagement. The officers were all at their proper places, discharging their duties with zeal and fidelity, regardless of the shot and shell of the enemy, which flew thick around them.

So large a number of both non-commissioned officers and privates

distinguished themselves by their cool and daring conduct that I will name but one, for fear of doing injustice. That one is Sergt. J. M. W. Parks, of Company B; a braver and better soldier is not in my regiment. The company officers, without any exception, behaved most gallantly.

The annexed report will show the number of killed, wounded, and missing in my regiment, together with their rank.*

I am, sir, most respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

N. SLOUGH,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Regt. North Carolina Troops.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 392.

Reports of Col. Daniel H. Christie, Twenty-third North Carolina Infantry.

MAY 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my command on Saturday, May 2:

We were under arms and on the road to relieve, as I understood, Ramseur's brigade, a little after dawn. Moving up the Plank road, my regiment in front, I passed the officer on picket, who informed me that he was on outpost and the enemy immediately in front. I reported the fact in person to General Iverson, but as a courier had been sent up the road as guide, for whom he was looking, we were moved forward until a fire from musketry and artillery at 300 yards opened upon us, mortally wounding 1 and maiming 3 of my men. The command was extricated in good order, and moved back to the position originally intended for us to take. We occupied this position until about 9 a. m., our skirmishers sharply engaged, when we were moved forward by a circuitous road, and gained the enemy's rear, where we were posted on the left of the division and brigade, to move by the flank, with skirmishers in the same order, to protect the flank. The march was a trying one, the day being very hot, but the men bore it with great fortitude. We had barely completed the formation, when the line advanced to the attack. It was unfortunate that the supporting line was so close, or not better managed. When we first engaged the enemy, this line rushed forward and mingled with the first before there was the least necessity for their assistance. The consequence was, that no officer could handle a distinct command without halting and reforming.

We captured a large number of prisoners, including a brigadier, or brigade commander, by Private Alburtus Gabriel, Company K, and 1 regimental flag.

My command was halted by order. About 9 o'clock we were relieved and moved a few hundred yards to the rear, where we received rations, supplied ammunition, and obtained several hours' sleep.

Officers and men (except a few skulkers, whose names will be hereafter reported and published as a roll of infamy) acted with the courage and gallantry which has distinguished them on other battle-fields.

Our loss was comparatively small, and it will be impossible to separate it from the casualties of the next day.

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* List, omitted, reports 2 officers and 13 men killed; 5 officers and 62 men wounded, and 1 officer and 17 men missing. Total, 100. But see Guild's report, p. 808.

It is meet that I should gratefully acknowledge the protecting hand of Almighty God which shielded so many amid great dangers.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL H. CHRISTIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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MAY 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of Chancellorsville on the 3d instant:

I was ordered about sunrise to form my regiment on the left of Rodes' brigade. Having for the night occupied a line nearly perpendicular to it, I immediately swung round by a wheel to the right, and formed forward on the prolongation of its line of battle, and before the other regiments of our brigade had executed the change of front, I commenced to advance with the movement from the right, and sent Acting Adjutant [J. B.] French to notify Brigadier-General Iverson. We had advanced perhaps a mile under a heavy artillery fire, receiving some injury from the enemy's infantry, when we found our advance lines giving way, and a strong line of the enemy confronting us. I dispatched Sergeant-Major [T. F.] Powell to ascertain if the rest of the brigade was up. He found the Twentieth and Twelfth North Carolina on our left.

Meanwhile I opened upon the enemy, and, finding him stubborn, ordered a charge, which was splendidly obeyed, and succeeded in breaking his line and driving him several hundred yards to a heavy supporting line occupying a position well protected. With them we had a hard tug for about a half hour. I examined the situation as well as I could. My right was now within 60 yards of the Plank road, and nearly opposite the flank of their heavy battery, which had proved so formidable to the advance of the troops on the right of the road. My left and the other two regiments had advanced too far, but I quickly decided that others had charge of and would attend to any threatening movement from that quarter, and that I was free to act only with reference to what was in my front. I concentrated the fire of my right companies on the battery, which very soon silenced them. As soon as I perceived them making an effort to move these guns, I gave the order to charge. But, alas, our left had not been taken care of. The regiments on my left came doubling back upon my line, pressed with overwhelming numbers, whose line had been formed to the left and perpendicular to ours.

Here I can but note the pride I feel in the gallant officers and men of my command. Amid a terrific front and flank fire, the right companies crossed the road, rushed forward, and gained the enemy's guns. The left companies, contesting every inch of ground, stubbornly fought and fell in the very presence of the enemy.

A number were captured; among them the gallant Major [C. C.] Blacknall, Lieutenants [John T.] Bullock and [John A.] Caldwell.

Some other troops (I think of Rodes' and Pender's brigades) reached the batteries nearly simultaneously with us, but altogether not in sufficient force to hold them against the concentrated flank fire of the enemy in large force; and most unfortunately, for it saved the enemy many gun and prisoners. Falling back, I found the Fifth North Carolina posted along the barricade held by the enemy in the morning. Not having been in action with them and other troops, I assisted in driving back this force on the left of the road.

Firing having ceased, I exerted myself in collecting and reforming my command, and about 4 o'clock took position on the left of the brigade at Chancellorsville, and with bayonets dug trenches for the protection of my men from shell.

I feel that I cannot speak too strongly in praise of (with a very few exceptions among the enlisted men) the fortitude and heroism of the officers and men whom I have the honor to command. Every officer did his duty nobly. There were a number of instances of rare gallantry that came under my own observation. It is, however, very difficult to make distinctions without injustice. I may, in a supplemental report, endeavor to do justice to special acts of valor.

I am indebted to Acting Adjt. J. B. French for the prompt transmission of orders, and to Sergeant-Major Powell, who, by his cool bearing and enthusiastic bravery, greatly assisted me at trying moments in maintaining the formation and *morale* of the command. Through the faithful energy of Capt. J. F. Johnston, acting commissary of subsistence, we were amply supplied with rations.

In killed, mortally wounded, and disabled, I will lose, in the opinion of the surgeon, 75 or 80 men. I deeply deplore the loss of so many noble spirits. Their bereaved relatives, friends, and companions in arms have my heartfelt sympathy. May God, in His infinite compassion, administer consolation unto them.

Accompanying this report I forward a list of casualties,* excepting those who are so slightly injured that they are now or will be fit for duty in a few days.

The regiment went into the engagement on Sunday with 396 guns and 34 officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL H. CHRISTIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. P. HALSEY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

OMISSIONS.

I take pleasure in according to Lieutenant [James] Crowder and his corps of sharpshooters the highest praise for their indefatigable and gallant conduct.

On the morning of the 2d, James A. Hampstead, of Missouri, and John M. Long, of Kentucky, privates in Company E, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, volunteered for the fight in Company C, of my regiment. Captain [Elijah H.] Lyon, from his bed of suffering, sent me a request that they be especially mentioned in this report, having acted with distinguished gallantry. Private Long is missing, supposed to be captured.

Respectfully, &c.,

DANIEL H. CHRISTIE,
Colonel.

No. 393.

Report of Brig. Gen. S. D. Ramseur, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

CAMP NEAR HAMILTON'S CROSSING,
May 23, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. —, dated May 7, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my

* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 808.

brigade in the series of skirmishes and battles opening at Massaponax Creek and ending in the splendid victory at Chancellorsville:

Wednesday a. m., April 29, the brigade was placed below Massaponax Creek, to dispute the enemy's crossing, and remained in that position, occasionally annoyed by their artillery (by which I lost a few men) and kept on the alert by picket firing, until Thursday evening, when we were withdrawn to a point near Hamilton's Crossing.

Friday, May 1, at 3 a. m., we were aroused for the march, and led the advance of Major-General Rodes' division in the direction of Chancellorsville. At a distance of 7 miles from Fredericksburg we were detached from our own division and ordered to report to Major-General Anderson, when we advanced upon the enemy, who fell back in confusion before our sharpshooters for several miles, strewing the way with their arms and baggage, this brigade, with General Posey on our right and General Wright on our left, for upward, perhaps, of 2 miles, being in advance.

About 6 p. m. we found the foe in force upon our front, and supported by batteries that poured grape unsparingly into the woods through which we were still advancing. Night approaching, a halt was ordered, and we slept on our arms, with a strong picket line on the outposts.

Saturday, May 2, we were relieved about sunrise, and shortly thereafter marched by a series of circuitous routes, and with surpassing strategy, to a position in the rear of the enemy, whom, at about 5 p. m., we were ordered to attack.

This brigade was directed to support Brigadier-General Colquitt, with orders to overlap his right by one regiment, and was placed accordingly. At the command, we advanced with the division, preserving a distance of about 100 yards in rear of General Colquitt. Brisk firing was soon heard upon our front and left, indicating that General Doles had encountered the foe. At this point General Colquitt moved by the right flank, sending me word by an officer of his staff that the enemy was attempting to turn his right. I immediately moved by the right flank, but heard no firing in that quarter. Again he sent his staff officer to inform me that the enemy was passing by his right flank, when I directed him to say to General Colquitt (in effect) that the firing indicated a sharp fight with General Doles, and that my impression was that his support was needed there, and that I would take care of his right flank. General Colquitt moved to the front, with the exception of one regiment, which continued to the right. I then pressed on by the right flank to meet the enemy that General Colquitt's staff officer twice reported to me to be in that direction, and prosecuted the search for half a mile, perhaps, but not a solitary Yankee was to be seen. I then came up to the division line, and moved by the left flank to the support of General Colquitt, whose men were resting in line of battle on the field General Doles had won.

Saturday night our division occupied the last line of battle within the intrenchments from which the routed corps of Sigel had fled in terror. My brigade was placed perpendicular to the Plank road, the left resting on the road, General Doles on my right and Colonel [E. A.] O'Neal, commanding Rodes' brigade, on my left. I placed Colonel [F. M.] Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina, on the right of my brigade; Colonel [R. T.] Bennett, Fourteenth North Carolina, on right center; Colonel [W. R.] Cox, Second North Carolina, left center, and Colonel [Bryan] Grimes, Fourth North Carolina, on left.

Sunday, May 3, the division being, as stated, in the third line of battle, advanced about 9 o'clock to the support of the second line.

After proceeding about one-fourth of a mile, I was applied to by Major [W. J.] Pegram for a support to his battery, when I detached Colonel Parker, Thirtieth North Carolina, for this purpose, with orders to advance obliquely to his front and left, and rejoin me after his support should be no longer needed, or to fight his regiment as circumstances might require. I continued to advance to the first line of breastworks, from which the enemy had been driven, and behind which I found a small portion of Paxton's brigade and Jones' brigade, of Trimble's division. Knowing that a general advance had been ordered, I told these troops to move forward. Not a man moved. I then reported this state of things to Major-General Stuart, who directed me to assume command of these troops and compel them to advance. This I essayed to do; and, after fruitless efforts, ascertaining that General Jones was not on the field, and that Colonel [T. S.] Garnett had been killed, I reported again to General Stuart, who was near, and requested permission to run over the troops in my front, which was cheerfully granted. At the command "Forward," my brigade, with a shout, cleared the breastworks, and charged the enemy. The Fourth North Carolina (Colonel Grimes) and seven companies of the Second North Carolina (Colonel Cox) drove the enemy before them until they had taken the last line of his works, which they held under a severe, direct, and enfilading fire, repulsing several assaults on this portion of our front. The Fourteenth North Carolina (Colonel Bennett) and three companies of the Second were compelled to halt some 150 or 200 yards in rear of the troops just mentioned, for the reason that the troops on my right had failed to come up, and the enemy was in heavy force on my right flank. Had Colonel Bennett advanced, the enemy could easily have turned my right. As it was, my line was subjected to a horrible enfilade fire, by which I lost severely. I saw the danger threatening my right, and sent several times to Jones' brigade to come to my assistance; and I also went back twice myself and exhorted and ordered it (officers and men) to fill up the gap (some 500 or 600 yards) on my right, but all in vain. I then reported to General Rodes that unless support was sent to drive the enemy from my right, I would have to fall back.

In the meantime Colonel Parker, of the Thirtieth [North Carolina], approaching my position from the battery on the right, suddenly fell upon the flank and handsomely repulsed a heavy column of the enemy who were moving to get in my rear by my right flank, some 300 or 400 of them surrendering to him as prisoners of war. The enemy still held his strong position in the ravine on my right, so that the Fourteenth [North Corolina] and the three companies of the Second [North Carolina] could not advance. The enemy discovered this situation of affairs, and pushed a brigade to the right and rear of Colonel Grimes, and seven companies of Colonel Cox's (Second [North Carolina]), with the intention of capturing their commands. This advance was made under a terrible direct fire of musketry and artillery. The move necessitated a retrograde movement on the part of Colonels Grimes and Cox, which was executed in order, but with the loss of some prisoners, who did not hear the command to retire. Colonel Bennett held his position until ordered to fall back, and, in common with all the others, to replenish his empty cartridge-boxes. The enemy did not halt at this position, but retired to his battery, from which he was quickly driven, Colonel Parker, of the Thirtieth [North Carolina], sweeping over it with the troops on my right.

After replenishing cartridge-boxes, I received an order from Major-General Rodes to throw my brigade on the left of the road, to meet an

apprehended attack of the enemy in that quarter. This was done, and afterward I was moved to a position on the Plank road, which was intrenched, and which we occupied until the division was ordered back to camp near Hamilton's Crossing.

The charge of the brigade, made at a critical moment, when the enemy had broken and was hotly pressing the center of the line in our front with apparently overwhelming numbers, not only checked his advance, but threw him back in disorder, and pushed him with heavy loss from his last line of works.

Too high praise cannot be accredited to officers and men for their gallantry, fortitude, and manly courage during this brief but arduous campaign. Exposed as they had been for five days immediately preceding the fights on the picket line, they were, of course, somewhat wearied, but the order to move forward and confront the enemy brightened every eye and quickened every step. Under fire all through Wednesday, Wednesday night, and Thursday, without being able effectually to return this fire, they bore all bravely, and led the march toward Chancellorsville on Friday morning in splendid order. The advance of the brigade on Friday afternoon was made under the very eyes of our departed hero (Jackson), and of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, whose words of praise and commendation bestowed upon the field we fondly cherish. And on Sunday the magnificent charge of the brigade upon the enemy's last and most terrible stronghold was made in view of Major General Stuart and our division commander, Maj. Gen. R. E. Rodes, whose testimony that it was the most glorious charge of that most glorious day we are proud to remember and to report to our kindred and friends.

To enumerate all the officers and men who deserve special mention for their gallantry would be to return a list of all who were on the field. All met the enemy with unflinching courage; and for the privations, hardships, and splendid marches, all of which were cheerfully borne, they richly deserve the thanks of our beautiful and glorious Confederacy.

I cannot close without mentioning the conspicuous gallantry and great efficiency of my regimental commanders. Colonel Parker, of the Thirtieth [North Carolina], who was detached during the fight of Sunday to support a battery, and having accomplished that object moved forward on his own responsibility, and greatly contributed to wrest the enemy's stronghold at Chancellorsville from their grasp, as well as prevent their threatened demonstrations upon the right of my brigade; the gallant Grimes, of the Fourth [North Carolina], whose conduct on other fields gave promise of what was fully realized on this; Colonel Bennett, of the Fourteenth [North Carolina], conspicuous for his coolness under the hottest fire, and last, though not least, the manly and chivalrous Cox, of the Second [North Carolina], the accomplished gentleman, splendid soldier, and warm friend, who, though wounded five times, remained with his regiment until exhausted. In common with the entire command, I regret his temporary absence from the field, where he loved to be.

Major [Daniel W.] Hurtt, Second North Carolina State troops, commanded the skirmishers faithfully and well.

To the field and company officers, one and all, my thanks are due for the zeal and bravery displayed under the most trying circumstances.

To the gentlemen of my staff, I owe especial thanks for services rendered on the march and upon the field. Capt. Seaton Gales, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant [Caleb] Richmond, aide-de-camp, were with me all the time, promptly carrying orders under the very hottest

fire. I take pleasure, too, in speaking of the bearing of Private James Stinson, courier, a youth of twenty, who displayed qualities a veteran might boast of, and of the conduct of Private J. F. Beggarly, also a courier to headquarters.

To Dr. [G. W.] Briggs, senior surgeon of the brigade, my thanks are due for his skill, zeal, and care of the wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. G. PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 394.

Report of Capt. Seaton Gales, Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE,
May 13, 1863.

SIR: I regret to have to report, under directions from Colonel [F. M.] Parker, commanding brigade, the loss of the standards of the Second and Fourth North Carolina troops in the battle of May 3.

In the Second [North Carolina] the color-bearer was killed; the corporal who next took the colors was also killed, and all the color-guard (four corporals) present were wounded. The regiment was forced back by the enemy, and most of the officers and men near the colors were captured or disabled. No one witnessed the capture of the standard, but there can be no doubt that the enemy gained possession of it with the captured prisoners.

In the Fourth [North Carolina] the color-bearer and guard were wounded and a portion taken prisoners. The colors were taken with the guard, the enemy having flanked the regiment on the right.

Very respectfully,

SEATON GALES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain [G.] PEYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 395.

Report of Lieut. Col. T. H. Carter, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

MARCH 12, 1864.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders contained in circular of the 23d ultimo, I respectfully submit a report of the operations of my battalion in the battle of Chancellorsville.

On the evening of May 2—after having made the detour with Jackson's corps by which we reached the Fredericksburg and Orange [Court-House] turnpike in rear of the enemy's right—my battalion took position in an open field on the right of the road, 1½ miles west of Melzi Chancellor's house, and remained there until the lines for attack were formed. They were formed in a dense woods, which afforded no ground for artillery. In a short time I was ordered to withdraw the guns from this position, and to head the column of pieces on the turnpike, and, as

soon as the attack should be made, to send forward two Napoleons, which would keep slightly behind the advance line of infantry until open ground beyond the body of woods should be reached. Colonel [S.] Crutchfield went forward with his section, at the same time ordering me to bring on the remainder of my battalion at a distance of half a mile.

The infantry attacked about 5.30 p. m., and, after a sharp engagement with the enemy's skirmishers, drove their lines back over the open ground around Wilderness Church and Melzi Chancellor's house. My artillery followed rapidly down the turnpike, having no occasion to take position. After reaching Melzi Chancellor's, several pieces were put in position on both sides of the road, in the intrenchments there found, to repel an attack of the enemy should our lines be driven back at the woods just ahead. About this time I received an order from Colonel Crutchfield to close up on the leading section. This section was now unlimbered, and fired on the enemy's lines retreating through the woods. The artillery was advanced a half mile farther, and again two Napoleons unlimbered, with the addition of a Parrott of [Capt. William P.] Carter's battery.

We were now within 1,000 yards of the Chancellorsville field, where the enemy had massed on open ground some twenty or more guns. On our side it was impossible to bring more guns to bear, on account of the heavy forest on both sides of the turnpike. The fire from our three guns was promptly responded to from the enemy's whole line. At this juncture, General Hill ordered the firing to cease. We remained in this position until the front line (Rodes' division) was relieved by Hill's division, which, it was understood, would resume the attack.

Between 8 and 9 p. m. General Jackson passed along the turnpike to the front, with a large attendance of horsemen, and, as he returned in a trot, the infantry, probably mistaking the party for the enemy's cavalry, fired upon it. The whole line of infantry took up the fire, and this drew on us again a heavy fire of artillery, in which Colonel Crutchfield was wounded and considerable damage done to my battalion, still in column of pieces on the turnpike, behind (with exception of the three pieces in position).

After General Jackson was wounded, it was determined to make no further movement that night. I then withdrew my battalion to the intrenchments near M. Chancellor's house, where the guns were placed in position and broken poles replaced and preparation made for the battle of next day. During the night, A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's artillery arrived. Next morning early the fresh artillery was pushed forward. In a short time I received orders to send my Napoleon battery to the field on the right, to report to Major [W. J.] Pegram. Shortly after, I moved forward to the frame house in the woods and on the right of the turnpike. At this point I sent the smooth-bores to Major Pegram and opened fire with ten rifled pieces—some from my own battalion and some from others—on the enemy's works upon which Pegram was firing. The enemy's guns were in this manner placed under a heavy cross-fire, and in a short time they retired.

With the approval of General Lee, I collected such guns as could be found at hand, and moved forward to the crest of the hill on which the enemy's works were located, and which they had just abandoned. The guns were from [Col. E. P.] Alexander's, Lieutenant-Colonel [William T.] Poague's, and my own battalion. I sent an order to Major [Carter M.] Braxton to move down the turnpike as soon as I opened from the hill, and to take position on the left, at the works. He, with Colonel [H. P.] Jones, had been engaged with the enemy near the turn-

pike, and had advanced from point to point until he had nearly reached the open ground. He pressed forward, and came to my assistance after the guns under my command had been engaged about half an hour. Major [R. A.] Hardaway was also with Major Braxton at these works with several rifled pieces. The fire from this line of some twenty-five guns was heavy and effective, forcing the enemy's batteries near Chancellor's house to retire in three-fourths of an hour. The guns were then advanced to the line taken on the turnpike, and temporary works were constructed. Occasional firing was done on this line.

About 2 p. m. Colston's division was ordered to advance through the woods and attack the enemy. Captain [R. C. M.] Page's battery of Napoleons went forward on the United States Ford road to assist this division. It was engaged from time to time for about three-fourths of an hour, when, the attack of the infantry having failed, General Stuart ordered it to return.

By order of General Lee, Major Hardaway took charge of twelve rifled pieces, and moved to the vicinity of Banks' Ford, and opened fire upon their wagon train and the ford. He took with him four guns from my battalion—two under command of Captain [C. W.] Fry and two under command of Captain Carter. He will doubtless give a detailed account of his operations on this occasion.

I desire to mention the admirable conduct of Captain Page's company and of two detachments under Captain Carrington, Jones' battalion; of two under Lieutenant [W. A.] Massie, Fry's battery, and one under Lieutenant [L. D.] Robinson, Carter's battery. [Capt. William J.] Reese's battery served mostly with Colonel Jones.

Major Braxton speaks in terms of praise of Captains Carter's and Fry's companies, which served more especially under him than myself.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. CARTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery Battalion.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

P. S.—Loss in this battle, 9 killed and 37 wounded.

No. 396.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
May 7, 1863.

MAJOR: About daylight on the 29th ultimo, the enemy crossed at the mouth of Deep [Run], and later near Pratt's house, below. On receiving information of the first movement, I immediately moved my division into line on the railroad, the right resting at Hamilton's Crossing and the left at Deep Run. I occupied the River road in front with three regiments, and thus kept the enemy from advancing to that road.

The residue of the troops having in the meantime been brought up, on the afternoon of the 30th, I received instructions from Lieutenant-General Jackson to remain behind with my division and one of McLaws' brigades (Barksdale's), to observe the enemy, while the residue of the troops were removed to the left. General Pendleton, with a portion of his Reserve Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Andrews, with his

battalion of artillery, was also left behind. My division and Andrews' artillery occupied the lines on the right, and Barksdale's brigade and Pendleton's artillery occupied Fredericksburg and the heights in rear.

About 11 o'clock on the 2d instant, instructions were received from General Lee, through General Chilton, to leave a brigade behind as a guard, and move with the residue up to Chancellorsville, and as soon as I could get ready I commenced the movement, leaving behind Hays' brigade and one of Barksdale's regiments. A portion of General Pendleton's artillery, under like instructions, was sent to the rear. After I had commenced the movements, and had reached the Plank road, and moved the head of the column up it about a mile, information was received from the rear of such a character as to cause me to turn back and occupy the former line as before.

About light on next morning (Sunday, the 3d), I received information from General Barksdale that the enemy had thrown a bridge across at Fredericksburg, and I immediately sent Hays' brigade from the right to his support. In a short time the enemy commenced making demonstrations from the mouth of Deep Run and Fredericksburg. All his efforts to attack the left of my right line were thwarted, and one attack on Marye's Hill was repulsed. The enemy, however, sent a flag of truce to Colonel [Thomas M.] Griffin, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, who occupied the works at the foot of Marye's Hill with his own and the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, which was received by him improperly, and it had barely returned before heavy columns were advanced against the positions, and the trenches were carried and the hill taken, a large portion of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment and a part of the Twenty-first being taken prisoners, and a company of the Washington Artillery, with its guns, were captured. After this the artillery on Lee's Hill and the rest of Barksdale's infantry, with one of Hays' regiments, fell back on the Telegraph road, Hays, with the remainder, being compelled to fall back up the Plank road, as he was on the left. Having received information, I hastened up, and succeeded in halting the artillery and infantry and checking the advance of the enemy, and had the brigades on the right thrown back into the second line; and upon the arrival of Hays' brigade, which came round from the Plank road, and three regiments of Gordon's, which had been sent for as soon as I heard of the disaster, a line was formed across the Telegraph road at Cox's house, about 2 miles back of Lee's Hill.

Having received information late in the day that McLaws was moving down, and that the enemy, who had passed heavy columns up the Plank road through Fredericksburg, was to be attacked by his forces and mine in connection, I concentrated all my force at Cox's house, which was not accomplished until after night.

Having previously informed General McLaws of my intention to attack Marye's Hill next morning on the right, and advance, extending my left so as to close in on him, early next morning I threw Hoke's and Hays' brigades across Hazel Run to move down toward the right, and advanced Gordon's brigade toward Lee's and Marye's Hills, followed by Smith's and Barksdale's brigades. Gordon succeeded in capturing Marye's Hill with ease, aided by Colonel [R. S.] Andrews' artillery, and Barksdale's brigade was thrown into the trenches in front of the hill, and Smith's brigade moved across Hazel Run, and a line formed facing up the Plank road, on the plain between Marye's Hill and the heights on the Plank road, and at Taylor's house. I then waited to hear from McLaws, but, hearing no sound of an engagement in that direction, I felt the enemy with Smith's brigade, and, finding that he had artillery

on the heights in front of my right, I ordered the brigade to retire, and sent to General McLaws, requesting him to move. In return, I received information that Anderson's division was moving down, and that an attack was to be made at a given signal. Subsequently I was sent for by General Lee, and, having received his instructions, at the signal agreed on, Hays', Hoke's, and Gordon's brigades, which had been placed in position, were advanced against the enemy; Hays advancing in the center from the foot of the hill, opposite the mill on Hazel Run; Hoke, on the left, advancing across the hill on which Downman's house is situated and below it; and Gordon, on the right, up the hills on the north of the Plank road—all driving the enemy before them. This movement was commenced very late, and Hays' and Hoke's brigades were thrown into some confusion by coming in contact after they crossed the Plank road below Guest's house, and it becoming difficult to distinguish our troops from those of the enemy, on account of the growing darkness, they had, therefore, to fall back to reform, which was done on the plain below Guest's house. Gordon's brigade got in rear of the enemy's right flank near Taylor's house, and took its position there. Barksdale's brigade had been left at Marye's Hill, and Smith's in position on the left of it to strengthen Barksdale or re-enforce the others, as occasion might require, and two regiments were ordered up while Hays' and Hoke's were being reformed. After seeing General Lee, at night Hoke's brigade was placed in line on the left of Gordon, and Hays was ordered to take position in the intrenchments on the right of Marye's Hill, and Smith's regiments sent back to join the residue of the brigade on the left of that hill.

The loss in my division during all the time from the crossing was 136 killed, 838 wounded, and some 500 are reported missing, the greater part of whom are, in all probability, stragglers. This does not include the loss in Barksdale's brigade and the artillery.

Very respectfully

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S DIVISION,
May 16, 1863.

MAJOR: No flags were captured by the troops of this division in the recent battles around Fredericksburg.

The colors of the Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment were lost. In regard to the circumstances under which they were lost, Col. F. H. Board, commanding the regiment, says:

In accordance with orders from corps headquarters to account for the loss of the battle-flag of my regiment on the 4th of the present month, I will state that Smith's brigade was in line of battle parallel to the Plank road, on the heights to the left of Marye's, and on the side of the road next to the river. My regiment was on the right, occupying the pinnacle of the hill. The enemy's skirmishers were upon the heights opposite us, a distance of 800 or 1,000 yards. One regiment of the brigade (Thirteenth Virginia) was sent forward, and attacked the enemy in front of my regiment. After considerable skirmishing between it and the enemy, the remainder of the brigade was ordered forward, the other two regiments obliquing to the left until there was a distance of several hundred yards intervening between the left of my regiment and the right of that regiment on my left. I was ordered directly forward, as I supposed, to support the Thirteenth Virginia, which was skirmishing in my front, passing over the distance already spoken of under a heavy fire of skirmishers and shelling,

arriving directly upon the rear of said regiment, which had almost possession of the heights. I received an order from General Smith to halt, which I did. As my men could not fire for fear of injuring our own men in front, and having already suffered considerably in getting to that position, I ordered my regiment to lie down. Just at that moment the regiment in front fell back to my rear. I immediately ordered my men to fire. My attention was soon called to the fact that the whole brigade was rapidly retiring, already several hundred yards in rear, and, being under the hill, and not knowing what force the enemy might have brought forward, and the aforesaid regiment having fallen back to my rear, and still retiring, I gave the order (in absence of an order by the brigade commander, or its failure to reach me) to retire. Upon retiring, it was necessary for my regiment to pass a number of houses, barns, and cattle-sheds. The fire being hot, the weather quite warm, the distance back to the original position of the regiment being considerable, my men to some extent exhausted, many of them wounded, a number of them stopped to take shelter from the fire of the enemy in and behind the houses spoken of above. During this confusion, the color-bearer (as gallant a soldier as ever marched to battle) was wounded (as I am informed by those who saw him), dropping the standard, and the color-guard failing to bring it off, the color-bearer fell into the hands of the enemy; so did the colors. Even if the color-bearer was not wounded, he has acted so gallantly upon so many hard-fought fields that I could not attach any blame to him. This standard has been carried into fifteen engagements previous to the one in which it was captured, and has always come out victorious.

The loss in my regiment in this advance and retreat was 102 killed, wounded, and missing, among them 1 lieutenant, captured.

The affair mentioned by Colonel Board occurred early in the day on the 4th instant, when the brigade was sent forward by my orders to feel the enemy on the heights on the Plank road, above Fredericksburg, when, finding the enemy in force with artillery on the right of the position upon which the demonstration was made, the brigade was ordered to retire, the arrangements not having then been made for a general attack.

J. A. EARLY,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. It is a matter of much regret that this regiment lost its colors, and I cannot believe, from Colonel Board's own statement, that the circumstances were such as to hold the regiment blameless. I am constrained to recommend to the general commanding that this regiment be not allowed to carry a color until it has redeemed its own by capturing one in battle.

A. P. HILL,
Major-General.

No. 397.

Report of Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, C. S. Army, commanding Trimble's division.

HEADQUARTERS COLSTON'S BRIGADE,
May 25, 1863.

SIR: As commander of Trimble's division during the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d and 3d instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of that division. This report would have been forwarded before but for the fact that, being separated from the rest of the division, and being no longer in command of it, I did not receive all the brigade returns until yesterday.

On April 29, the division received orders to march from their camp at Moss' and Skinker's Necks, to Hamilton's Crossing. They reached this point in the evening, and remained there until May 1. Orders were then received to march in a direction leading toward Chancellorsville. The march was continued until night, and resumed early the next morning upon the Plank road leading to Orange Court-House. Arriving at the point where Generals Anderson's and McLaws' divisions were in position, we turned to the left by a road leading by Catharine Furnace to the Brock road, and thence to the Orange [Court-House] and Fredericksburg Plank road, which we followed to the Germanna Junction. Here the First Brigade, under General Paxton, was detached from the division and ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, of the cavalry. This brigade was not engaged during the evening of the 2d, and did not rejoin the division until next morning. The rest of the division moved on, together with the corps, until they had reached a point west of Wilderness Church and in the rear of the enemy's right flank.

About 5 p. m. on May 2, I received orders to form line of battle near the Luckett house, perpendicular to a road which passes on by Wilderness Church and merges into the Plank road leading to Chancellorsville. After receiving several orders and counter-orders, which caused some delay, my line was finally formed—my three brigades being nearly all on the left of the road, Colston's brigade being on the right, under Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren; Jones' brigade next, and Nicholls' on the extreme left. My line was about 200 yards in the rear of General Rodes, who was in the first line, and orders were received that when any portion of the first line needed re-enforcements, the officer commanding this position would call for and receive aid from the portion of the line in his rear without referring the order to division commanders.

Orders to advance were received at 6 o'clock precisely, and the troops moved on with enthusiasm against the enemy. In a few moments the action opened with a tremendous fire of musketry, two pieces of Stuart's Horse Artillery in the road supporting our infantry with their fire. Notwithstanding the tangled and very difficult character of the woods and the resistance of the enemy, our troops advanced with great rapidity, driving the enemy like chaff before them, but not without loss to themselves. The division had advanced but a short time (not more than ten or fifteen minutes), and the battle had hardly more than commenced, when General Rodes called upon Colonel Warren to support him. The troops of my division had pressed on so ardently that they were already within a few steps of the first line, and in some places mixed up with them. The second and third brigades, commanded by General J. R. Jones and Colonel Warren, pushed on with and through the first line, and they were the first to charge upon and capture the first line of intrenchments of the enemy, which were in an open field beyond the Wilderness Church. This they did under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. A large number of prisoners and two pieces of artillery were taken here by the Second Brigade, Capt. W. S. Hannah, of the Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, being the first to lay his hands upon these pieces, and Color Sergeant [Joseph H.] Pickle, of the same regiment, planted his colors over them. At the same time three pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners were taken by the Third Brigade, whose gallant commander (Colonel Warren) had fallen, severely wounded, a few minutes before, and which was now under the command of Col. T. V. Williams, Thirty-seventh Virginia. We continued to drive the enemy before us until darkness prevented our farther advance. The firing had now ceased. Owing to the very difficult and tangled nature of the

ground over which the troops had advanced, and the mingling of the first and second lines of battle, the formation of the troops had become very much confused, and different regiments, brigades, and divisions were mixed up together. In order to be ready to renew the conflict at daylight, it was necessary to reform them in proper order, and a portion of General A. P. Hill's troops having moved to the front, I ordered the different brigades of my division to form near the log hospital, which was occupied by the enemy's wounded, and to draw a fresh supply of ammunition. The Fourth Brigade was formed on the left of the Plank road, the others on the right. The First, which had been detached in the evening, not having yet rejoined, was some distance in the rear.

The troops were hardly reformed and placed in position, when the enemy opened about 10 o'clock a furious fire of shot, shell, and canister, sweeping down the Plank road and the woods on each side. A number of artillery horses, some of them without drivers, and a great many infantry soldiers belonging to other commands, rushed down the road in wild disorder; but, although many casualties occurred at this time in my division, the troops occupied their positions with the utmost steadiness.

It was at this time that General Nicholls, of the Louisiana Brigade (Fourth), a gallant and accomplished officer, had his left leg torn off by a shell, and was carried off the field. The command of his brigade devolved upon Col. J. M. Williams, who, during the following day, discharged with zeal and gallantry the duties of brigade commander.

It was also about the same time that our great and good and ever-to-be-lamented corps commander fell, under the fire of some of the men of General Lane's brigade.

A desultory firing continued at irregular intervals during the night, and the wearied troops had but small opportunity to obtain the repose which was so needful for the task of the next day.

General J. R. Jones, owing to the ulcerated condition of one of his legs, was compelled to leave the field about 11 o'clock, and Col. T. S. Garnett assumed command of his brigade.

Early on Sunday morning, orders were given to the division to form at right angles to the Plank road, near the log house occupied as a hospital by the enemy, Colston's and Jones' brigades on the right of the road and Paxton's and Nicholls' on the left, in second line. As soon as it was broad daylight, the battle commenced with fury. Our troops advanced from the breastworks running perpendicular to the Plank road, and charged the enemy up the hill, but were driven back by the enemy, who were strongly re-enforced. Colston's brigade, under Col. T. V. Williams, immediately advanced to the support of the first line and became hotly engaged. Col. T. V. Williams being wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel [S. T.] Walker, who succeeded him in the command of the brigade, being killed, the command devolved first upon Lieutenant-Colonel [S. D.] Thruston, Third North Carolina Regiment, and he being wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel [H. A.] Brown, First North Carolina, assumed command.

Here Colonel [John A.] McDowell, First North Carolina Regiment, was wounded, and Major [Joshua] Stover, Tenth Virginia Regiment, was killed.

By this time the enemy were advancing in very strong force toward the right of our line and of the breastworks, and were about outflanking us on the right. Seeing this danger, I sent Mr. Grogan, of General Trimble's staff, to order Paxton's brigade to move by the right flank across

the road, and Lieutenant [Oscar] Hinrichs, of the Engineers, was sent with an order to Jones' brigade, under Colonel Garnett, to advance toward the right from their position, a little in the rear, in reserve. This was a most critical moment. The troops in the breastworks, belonging mainly (I believe) to General Pender's and General McGowan's brigades, were almost without ammunition, and had become mixed with each other and with fragments of other commands. They were huddled up close to the breastworks 6 and 8 deep.

In the meantime the enemy's line was steadily advancing on our front and right, almost without opposition, until I ordered the troops in the breastworks to open fire upon them. At this moment Paxton's brigade, having moved by the right flank across the road, and then by the left flank in line of battle, advanced toward the breastworks. Before reaching them, the gallant and lamented General Paxton fell. The command devolved upon Colonel [J. H. S.] Funk, Fifth Virginia Regiment. The brigade advanced steadily, and the Second Brigade moved up at the same time. They opened fire upon the enemy and drove them back in confusion.

It was at and beyond these breastworks that the division sustained the most severe loss, the nature of the ground being such that the enemy had a plunging fire on us, and sent destruction upon all that occupied the slope of the hill on which we were. Here fell the gallant Colonel Garnett, commanding Jones' brigade, leaving Colonel [A. S.] Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia, in command. Here Major [W. D.] McKim, of division staff, was killed while most gallantly cheering on the men. Major [Alfred] Hoffman and Mr. [Charles] Grogan, of the same staff, were wounded; all these officers having remained mounted with and near the division commander and the other members of the staff, and having their horses killed under them. For a time the tide of battle fluctuated, the three brigades of this division making several distinct charges, and being driven back by superior numbers, until at last the enemy were compelled to abandon their works near the Chancellor house. About twenty pieces of artillery coming into battery helped finally to drive back the enemy, and the conflict was virtually over at this point and the firing ceased.

In the meanwhile a very sharp fire on the left of the road announced that the Louisiana Brigade was hotly engaged. I ordered part of the troops in the breastworks to march by the left flank to their support, and General Colquitt's brigade, coming up at the same time, was ordered by General Stuart to proceed in the same direction. These forces arrived on the left just in time. The Louisiana troops, who had been fighting gallantly for a long time without support, and whose ammunition was almost entirely exhausted, were falling back under a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. The arrival of the re-enforcements enabled them to stop their retrograde movement, and the whole line advanced together, and, delivering a few well-directed volleys, the enemy was forced to retreat.

It was now about 12 o'clock. The enemy was driven beyond Chancellorsville. The troops of my division were almost entirely without ammunition, having expended all their own, besides a large quantity of Yankee ammunition. They were accordingly withdrawn to the rear, and supplied with fresh ammunition and with rations, of which they stood in great need, and their shattered ranks were reformed.

No further movements took place until about 3 o'clock. At this time I received an order to report in person to General Lee. Upon my doing so, the general ordered me to form my division perpendicular to the road

leading from the Chancellor house toward the United States Ford, to throw forward skirmishers, and to advance for the purpose of feeling and ascertaining the enemy's position, not of taking his batteries. To this he added that the road turned to the right at about a fourth of a mile distance, but that I would probably meet opposition before I got there. I accordingly formed my troops on both sides of the road, Nicholls' and Colston's brigades being on the left and Jones' and Paxton's on the right. I ordered Lieutenant Hinrichs, of the Engineers, to advance with the skirmishers and reconnoiter the enemy's position. The command was then given for the division to move forward. Hardly had they advanced a few paces when a terrific fire of shell and canister was opened by the enemy from a battery of twelve pieces of artillery. I ordered a section of Napoleon guns to advance up the road and reply to the enemy's fire. There was no other spot than the road in which they could be placed, and that was too narrow to allow a larger number of pieces to be put in battery. Finding that they would be speedily silenced (and probably with useless loss of life and material) by the enemy's superior artillery, I ordered them back after a few rounds.

In the meantime, perceiving some confusion on the left of the road, I proceeded there, and found the Tenth Louisiana Regiment exposed to a perfect storm of grape and shell, and rapidly giving way. Seconded by my aide (Lieutenant [James T.] Tosh), and by the gallant exertions of the officers of this regiment, whose conduct deserves the highest praise, I succeeded in arresting this retrograde movement in spite of the enemy's continued fire, but the carnage in this small regiment was great. In less than two minutes, 50 officers and men fell, killed and wounded, by my side, including Lieutenant-Colonel [John M.] Legett, who was instantly killed by a shell. The remainder of the brigade suffered in a less degree, some portions having advanced inside of the point where the enemy's shot were falling.

By this time it was ascertained that the enemy occupied a formidable position. Twelve pieces of artillery were planted in barbette at the top of the first hill; a line of intrenchments, occupied by infantry, stretched out on each side of the artillery, occupying a front much wider than that of my division. Another line of infantry, preceded by skirmishers, was drawn up outside of the works. To advance in the face of such a force with a division so much reduced as mine was, would have been only to insure its destruction, and would have been contrary to the instructions I had received from the general commanding. I accordingly reported to General Stuart, who was for the time my immediate commander, that my division was not able to attack with any prospect of success the position of the enemy. I was then ordered by him to place my division in some intrenchments which had been abandoned by the enemy. The division was moved at night to a position in prolongation of General Rodes' line, and the position was fortified during the next day and night.

On Monday and Tuesday, occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy.

In reconnoitering his position and ascertaining his movements, important service was rendered by Lieut. Col. R. T. Colston, of the Second Virginia, Capt. William Randolph, and Lieutenant Hinrichs, of the Engineers.

The enemy having withdrawn their forces across the river, two brigades of this division (Colston's and Jones') remained, the first at United States Ford and the latter near Chancellorsville, and collected upon the battle field vast quantities of arms, ordnance, &c., which were sent on to Guiney's Station and Hamilton's Crossing.

Communication was opened with the enemy by flag of truce, and, in accordance with instructions from General Lee, they were allowed to remove all their wounded, and also the bodies of several of their officers who had fallen in the battle.

These duties being completed, the two brigades above mentioned returned to the neighborhood of Hamilton's Crossing, and I returned to the command of my own brigade on the 20th instant.

Where all did their duty so well and so completely, it becomes impossible to mention all those who exhibited great gallantry. That the troops of this division did perform their duty well and completely is evidenced by the bloody roll of the killed and wounded. Two hundred and sixty-seven killed and 1,592 wounded—making 1,859 casualties, not counting the very slightly wounded—in a division which went into action with little more than 6,000 men, is a larger percentage than that of any other division in the late battle.

Although placed in second line at the commencement of the action, it is an indubitable fact that before it had progressed many minutes, both on Saturday and Sunday, the troops of this division had passed into and repeatedly through and beyond the first line. And, without any desire to detract from the just fame of other commands, I feel confident that much of the credit due to the prowess of Trimble's division has been attributed to others. The unusual proportion of officers who fell; the fact that the four brigades lost 8 brigade commanders, 3 of them killed and the rest disabled, and that out of 6 members of the division staff 1 was killed and 2 were wounded—all this shows that all, of every rank, bore their part well in this great battle. I cannot, however, close this report without mentioning more particularly, first, the names of some of the most prominent of the gallant dead: Paxton, Garnett, and Walker died heroically at the head of their brigades. The chivalrous [W.] Duncan McKim, of General Trimble's staff, fell while conducting re-enforcements to repel the enemy. Major Stover, of the Tenth Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Legett, Tenth Louisiana, and many others, fell to rise no more. Colonel Warren, Tenth Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams, Thirty-seventh Virginia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thruston, Third North Carolina, wounded while commanding the Third Brigade, deserve special mention for their gallantry. Also Colonel Funk, Fifth Virginia; Colonel Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia; Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, First North Carolina, and Col. J. M. Williams, Tenth Louisiana, on whom the command of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades devolved, respectively. Lieutenant-Colonel [R. W.] Withers, Forty-second Virginia; Major [Oscar] White, Forty-eighth Virginia; Captain [T. R.] Buckner, Forty-fourth Virginia; Captain [J. B.] Moseley, Twenty-first Virginia; Major [L. J.] Perkins and Captain [F. W.] Kelly, commanding Fiftieth Virginia, and Capt. Samuel J. C. Moore, assistant adjutant-general to Jones' brigade, are mentioned for gallant conduct by their brigade commanders. Also Lieut. C. S. Arnall, acting assistant adjutant-general of Paxton's brigade, and Capt. Henry Kyd Douglas, inspector of this brigade, to whose gallantry and good conduct I am also an eye-witness. Col. J. K. Edmondson, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, severely wounded at the head of his regiment, also deserves special mention.

Of the conduct of the division staff I cannot speak too highly. Maj. Alfred Hoffman and Mr. Charles Grogan were both severely wounded while nobly discharging their duties. Capt. W. Carvel Hall, assistant adjutant-general, was not only conspicuous for his gallantry, but discharged the arduous duties of his position both during and after the

battle with a zeal and ability worthy of all praise, as did also Lieutenant Hinrichs, of the Engineers, who acted during the battle as aide-de-camp. Lieut. James T. Tosh, my own aide-de-camp, behaved with a daring and bravery which cannot be surpassed, and aided me materially more than once in rallying and pushing forward some portions of the line momentarily wavering under the superior numbers and withering fire of the enemy.

I also wish to express my high appreciation of the skillful, zealous, and able manner in which Dr. R. T. Coleman, division surgeon, discharged the duties of his office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. COLSTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 398.

Report of Lieut. Oscar Hinrichs, C. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS TRIMBLE'S DIVISION,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: As requested by you, I have the honor to make the following report of what I have seen of the engagements of May 2 and 3:

Our line was formed first near and in rear of the Luckett house, on the dirt road, about 5 miles from Chancellorsville, in the following order: Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren, commanding Third Brigade, with his left resting on the dirt road and stretching across a small piece of open and cleared land, his right resting in a piece of thick, scrubby woods; General Nicholls, commanding Fourth Brigade, was posted on Colonel Warren's right, in the woods just mentioned; General Jones, commanding Second Brigade, was posted on the left side of the dirt road, his right resting on Colonel Warren's left and stretching into the woods on the left. Soon after the formation was completed, a change was ordered to the following effect: Colonel Warren was to form on the left of General Ramseur's brigade, then occupying a portion of the second line; General Jones on the left of Colonel Warren; General Nicholls on the left of General Jones. This formation threw nearly the whole command on the left of the road, leaving only a fraction of a regiment on the right. Before this movement could be executed, owing to the difficulty of moving the troops through the woods, another formation was ordered, which threw the entire command on the left of the road. General Nicholls on coming up formed on the left of General Pender's brigade, by mistake, which threw him in the rear of our line.

In the meantime the advance was ordered at 6 p. m. precisely. Two pieces of Stuart's Horse Artillery occupied a position in the road, and opened simultaneously with our first line on the enemy. The first discharge was very heavy—so much so that General Rodes' men, who occupied the first line on our division front, apparently faltered and were overrun by our division, owing, first, to the eagerness of the men, and, secondly, to the probable fact of General Jackson's having ordered the attack to be vigorous. The men, now mixed up with those of General Rodes, pushed forward at a double-quick, which was only checked into a quick-step by the enemy and the natural difficulties of the ground,

In this manner several miles of ground were passed over, the enemy being speedily dispossessed of their intrenched positions.

The general and staff turned off the dirt road about 1½ miles from the point of starting, to the right, into and across a cleared field, when, on seeing Colonel Warren being carried out, wounded, I was directed by the general to carry the order to take command of the brigade to the first ranking field officer of that brigade that could be found. Lieutenant-Colonel [S. D.] Thruston, commanding Third North Carolina troops, was the first officer found, and to him was the order communicated. Finding him on the point of falling from exhaustion, I gave my horse to him, and followed the regiment, up to that time nearly entire and well kept together, for about an hour, when I took my horse again and rejoined the general. I found him about 4 miles from our point of starting, on the Plank road near a small Yankee hospital, endeavoring to reform the division into regiments and brigades.

It was now nearly 9 o'clock, quite dark, and all firing ceased, except an occasional musket and gun. The position of this point was very near the front—probably not more than 400 to 500 yards. Upon joining him, I assisted in the work of reforming the division and gathering up the scattered men of the division. I subsequently brought down to him about 1,000 men belonging to the Second and Third Brigades, collected by Captain [W. C.] Hall and myself, but principally by him. Much of the Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades had been rallied by the general by his own personal efforts and those of the staff around him. The time of my joining him with the above-mentioned men was probably between 10 and 11 p. m.

Soon after joining him with the above men, I went down the road to the front to where two pieces of artillery were on picket, for the purpose of looking after some of my pioneers, who had been ordered to follow and stay with the two leading pieces which opened the engagement. While here, I heard on the right (distance 800 to 900 yards) the rumbling of artillery, the commands "Guide right," "Guide left, forward," &c., and a great hum of human voices generally. I presumed them to be Anderson's and McLaws' divisions, whom I knew to be posted in that direction. The thought hardly came and went before a few scattering shots fell, and then a heavy volley of musketry. This proved the above sounds to be coming from the enemy, who soon opened with artillery, firing shot, shell, canister, grape, and shrapnel. General Pender, who occupied a part of the front, became actively engaged. General Lane got scared, fired into our own men, and achieved the unenviable reputation of wounding severely Lieutenant-General Jackson and wounding slightly Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill. Our own brigades, such as they were, were formed into line at once by General Colston, and ordered to support General Heth, who was expecting soon to be actively engaged. The firing from our infantry lasted about fifteen minutes, which was heavily replied to by the enemy. That from the enemy's artillery lasted probably half an hour. During their fire, the road being filled with our artillery, horses and drivers became panic-struck at the tremendous fire they were under, which panic communicated itself to some troops of another command, and would have resulted in a perfect stampede but for the personal efforts of General Jackson, General Colston, his staff, and others, who soon congregated around him. General Nicholls was severely wounded in the foot by a shot or shell, necessitating probable amputation. The cannonade and musketry were probably caused by a large force of artillery and infantry endeavoring to pass farther from left to right, for fear of getting outflanked again and possibly cut off, a

movement in which they completely succeeded. The balance of the night passed in comparative quiet. The time of firing was probably between 11 and 12 p. m.

Sunday morning, May 3, opened with an order to form the division (now again organized into a compact command) on the right and left of the Plank road, Paxton's and Nicholls' brigades on the left, Warren and Jones on the right. Jones, owing to Pender occupying a portion of the breastworks captured from the enemy during the preceding evening, was held in reserve. The formation then stood: Pender and Warren in the breastworks, or near the same, on the right, with Jones in reserve; Paxton and Nicholls on the left. The attack commenced soon after broad daylight, by our driving the enemy from their line of intrenchments up and beyond the hill in our advance. Being heavily re-enforced, they reoccupied their line, driving Rodes like chaff, and forced our line until rallied by General Colston and staff. At this critical moment, Major [W. D.] McKim was sent for Paxton's brigade, and, finding the process of rallying the men succeeding, I started for the Second Brigade, which two brigades came just in time to preserve our line and drive the enemy before them. Assistance was now also rendered by about twenty pieces of artillery, posted in a cleared field on our right, and which assistance gave us complete command.

Major McKim was killed, Captain [Alfred] Hoffman and Lieutenant [Charles] Grogan, of the staff, severely wounded.

The fight had now changed from right to left, pressing Lane and Nicholls severely. Colquitt's brigade, which had been ordered by General Colston to assist in holding the breastworks on the right (but came too late), was transferred to the left, with such portions of our command as remained to us. Here, again, the day was saved by the timely arrival of re-enforcements and the attention of General Colston. The Yankee lines were forced at all points, and firing had generally ceased. The position of the enemy near Chancellorsville was an exceedingly strong one, crowned by much artillery, intrenched, and supported unstintedly by infantry, and log works in rear, sometimes a double and triple line, with an abatis of trees cut down and interlocked in front.

Great credit is due to both officers and men for the great gallantry displayed in dispossessing the enemy of his position, for it virtually ended the battle of Chancellorsville.

The command was now withdrawn from its position, and directed to follow a certain division toward Chancellor's house, where it was again formed in line of battle across the road leading to United States and Ely's Fords, and parallel to the Plank road, the Third and Fourth Brigades on the left, First and Second on the right, supported on the extreme left (a large gap intervening) by Rodes. Upon the line being formed, I was ordered to go forward and reconnoiter the position held by the enemy. Proceeding down the road as far as I deemed advisable, I thought the position, intrenched as it was, might possibly be forced on the left. I desired two pieces of artillery, as much as could conveniently be used, to proceed down the road on line with our infantry, and, taking advantage of a hollow or sink in the ground which ran across the road, to unlimber while under cover, let the men push the pieces up the plain in front, and, by their fire of canister (there being no grape), to drive the enemy's cannoneers from their guns, and let the infantry advance on the left, withdrawing the two brigades on the right to support the left. After the first two discharges, made with considerable effect, I found it useless to continue there. The pieces were left in position, ready to open again.

From here I proceeded some 300 or 400 yards outside of our extreme left, to within about 100 yards of the enemy's skirmishers, and about 100 yards from the edge of the woods. The position enabled me to see that an attack on our present front (which had not yet been changed) was wholly impracticable, involving a large loss of life in a division already decimated, and without any certainty of gaining possession of their works, which looked extensive and certainly very formidable. I found their skirmishers, as above stated, about 100 yards distant, drawn across the open field in front of their works, except on the extreme left, where none appeared. They had a triple line of works, however, which faced at right angles to our front. From this triple line two heavy lines of infantry were drawn, with artillery in front, about 50 to 75 yards in rear of their skirmishers, on a line parallel to our advance, and reaching to the woods on their right, or our left. By this arrangement the enemy overlapped our division by from 400 to 500 yards. Having gained all the information I deemed necessary, I returned to General Colston. In going to him, however, and in passing in rear of the Fourth Brigade, I found them breaking badly, and assisted in rallying them; then reported to General Colston, and found he had withdrawn the division from its position and was returning to the Plank road. Thence it was transferred into a line of trenches made by the enemy, but abandoned by them, running at about right angles to the Plank road. The division remained here until next morning. Thus ended May 3.

From what I have subsequently seen of the position last held or occupied by the enemy, I am only confirmed in my previous impression that our division was entirely inadequate for the purpose of attacking in reality the enemy in a position selected by him, and strengthened immensely by the erection of works for both infantry and artillery. That no other division made the attempt proves that it was so thought by the general commanding. The attack, if any at all, should have been made from a position more to the right of us, ranging from half to three-fourths of a mile, from whence the enemy's works might perhaps have been taken in flank, and thus compelled their evacuation.

There may be some inaccuracies in the narrative now submitted, but I believe it to be correct in the main points. It is drawn entirely from memory, and hence liable to mistake. I have confined myself strictly to what I have seen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OSCAR HINRICHS,

First Lieut., Corps Engrs., P. A. C. S., and Chief Engr. Trimble's Div.

Brig. Gen. R. E. COLSTON,

Commanding Division.

No. 399.

Report of Col. J. H. S. Funk, Fifth Virginia Infantry, commanding Paxton's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PAXTON'S BRIGADE,

May 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of Paxton's brigade in the late operations around Chancellorsville:

The brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. E. Frank Paxton, composed of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-

third Virginia Infantry Regiments, left Camp Moss Neck on the morning of April 28, marching to Hamilton's Crossing, where we bivouacked.

We remained at this place until daylight on May 1, when we took up the line of march in the direction of Chancellorsville, in Spotsylvania County, and reaching the Plank road leading from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg, about 6 miles from the latter point, we halted until near sunset.

At this time the firing on our front became quite heavy and rapid, and the brigade was ordered forward. We pushed forward some distance, to within a mile of our advance line, where we bivouacked for the night. As night approached, everything became once more quiet in the front.

On the following day, at dawn, we continued the march down the Plank road, and, arriving at the point at which Generals Anderson's and McLaws' divisions were in position awaiting the approach of the enemy, we turned abruptly to the left by a road but apparently little used, leading by Catharine Furnace to the Brock road, and from thence to the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road. We marched down this road to the Germanna Junction, where General Paxton was detached from the division and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Lee, of the cavalry, who placed the brigade in position at this point, extending across the road. I have not been able to learn the nature of the instructions received by General Paxton. We remained here until unmasked by the troops in our front, when we moved forward in line of battle through the woods, perhaps a quarter of a mile, and then by the flank on the Orange road until within 1½ miles of Chancellorsville, where we again formed in line of battle along the enemy's breastworks, our right resting on and the line at right angles with said road.

At 11 p. m. the brigade was ordered to take position on the right of the road and about 200 yards in advance of our former position. We remained here two hours, when we were directed to take another position on the left of the Plank road a half mile in advance, our left resting on said road and in second line of battle. As soon as the lines were connected, the men, worried and worn out by the rapid detour made that day and by a want of rations, were permitted to rest for a few brief hours.

On the morning of May 3 (Sunday), we were aroused at daylight by the firing of our skirmishers, who had thus early engaged the enemy. At sunrise the engagement had become general, and though not engaged, and occupying the second line, the brigade suffered some loss from the terrific shelling to which it was exposed.

At 6 a. m. we were ordered to move across the Plank road by the right flank about 300 yards, and then by the left flank until we reached a hastily constructed breastwork thrown up by the enemy. At this point we found a large number of men of whom fear had taken the most absolute possession. We endeavored to persuade them to go forward, but all we could say was of but little avail. As soon as the line was formed once more, having been somewhat deranged by the interminable mass of undergrowth in the woods through which we passed, we moved forward. Here General Paxton fell, while gallantly leading his troops to victory and glory.

Being informed of the death of the general, I moved forward with my regiment, conforming my movements to those of the regiment on my right, as previously instructed. We advanced to high ground about the center of the woods, where we were hotly engaged about three-fourths of an hour.

In the meantime the enemy received heavy re-enforcements, which were

bearing down against us without support and exposed to a heavy enfilading fire, the Second Virginia Regiment having been separated from the brigade on the right. The brigade, unable longer to sustain a conflict so unequal, or to maintain the position without support, fell back in admirable order to the breastworks, where the shattered line was reformed.

At this point I first learned of the fall of our gallant general. Four of the regiments had advanced without a command or a commander. The Second Virginia had been directed to the right by Major [W. D.] McKim. The remainder of the brigade, not having received the order, was thus separated from it. (See Colonel Nadenbousch's report, accompanying this.) While reforming the line, Colonel [J. Q. A.] Nadenbousch informed me of the general's death, and also of the fact that his regiment (Second Virginia) had been separated from the brigade. Having no assistance, I requested him to help form the troops on the left. His coolness and judgment proved valuable.

At this juncture of affairs, Major [A. S.] Pendleton, assistant adjutant-general, told me it was General Stuart's order for the brigade to be put in motion to relieve, as I understood, General Ramseur's brigade, whose ammunition had been exhausted. We again advanced over the fortifications, behind which the demoralized troops formerly mentioned were still crouched, and relieved the troops in our front, who were nobly maintaining their ground with thinned ranks and empty cartridge-boxes. The Twelfth Georgia Regiment formed on my right. Seeing some confusion among the enemy who occupied the embrasures on the crest of the hill, I ordered the brigade to charge, which order they obeyed with the utmost enthusiasm, driving the enemy from his works and before them for three-quarters of a mile. We took their works. The enemy were driven pell-mell around the Chancellor house, when I discovered a column of the enemy moving down in the rear of the Chancellor house in order to gain our flank. I thereupon sent an officer to urge up all the support within reach. Several small regiments came up on our left, and, strange to say, they retired before some had fired a volley. I instituted proper inquiries, but could not learn what troops these were.

Our ranks having been greatly reduced by the severe conflict of the day, one-third of their number having fallen, entirely out of ammunition and unsupported, the brigade was of necessity forced to retire, which they did like veterans. The enemy dared not follow. Once more we formed behind the breastworks. The men were supplied with rations and ammunition. While here, the Second Virginia rejoined us, taking position on the right of the brigade.

At 3 p. m. the brigade was put in motion on the road leading to the United States Ford. We had advanced but a short distance when the enemy opened upon the head of the column a terrible fire of grape and shell. General Colston ordered the brigade to form on the right of the road, covering my front with skirmishers. We then advanced to within 200 yards of the enemy's fortifications, under a severe fire of artillery. Owing to some confusion among the troops on our left, we were ordered to form behind some fortification, where we remained until midnight. We were then formed parallel with the road. We here remained until the morning of the 4th, when, after several changes, we took position three-quarters of a mile east of the road leading to the United States Ford, in front of the enemy's works, where we remained uninterruptedly until the morning of May 6.

The brigade on this occasion has maintained unimpaired its reputation. Too much cannot be said of the gallantry and bravery of both

officers and men during these brilliant operations. All alike seemed to be impelled by honor and duty, and sought the front and not the rear. We greatly deplore the loss of many gallant spirits, and sympathize with the wounded.

I would mention the names of Capt. Henry K. Douglas, assistant inspector of the brigade, and Lieut. Charles S. Arnall, acting assistant adjutant-general, for their gallant behavior and valuable assistance on this occasion. The former by his daring example caused the greatest enthusiasm among the men.

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
2d Virginia	8	58	.....	66
4th Virginia	18	148	3	169
5th Virginia	9	111	5	125
27th Virginia	9	63	1	73
33d Virginia	10	50	.....	60
Total*	54	430	9	493

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. S. FUNK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Captain [W. CARVEL HALL,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
March 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Army Northern Virginia:

DEAR GENERAL: I have noticed several communications in North Carolina papers from men in Ramseur's brigade charging the "Stonewall" with misbehavior at Chancellorsville on the 3d of May. As I was in command of the brigade during most of the day, General Paxton having fallen before we were actually engaged, I feel it my duty to notice the charge. General Ramseur asserted on the field, as I have heard, "that his brigade had run over this one," but has since addressed me a communication in which he says he was mistaken. Being aware that the action of the brigade was under your eye during a greater part of the engagement, I am desirous, should it meet with your approval, of having your opinion as to its action, and, with your permission, to publish it in conjunction with General Ramseur's letter.

Early on the morning of the 3d, General Paxton advanced toward the works on the right of the Plank roads, but fell before reaching them; a fact of which I was not aware. The brigade moved on over the works, behind which lay a line of troops, became hotly engaged upon reaching the brow of the hill about 100 yards in front of them, the enemy occupying the works near the frame house, and extending into the woods on our right, which enabled them to enfilade our whole line. As we had no support on our right, we were forced to retire to the works, when, while reforming my regiment, I was informed of General Paxton's death,

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

and placed in command of the brigade, with orders to move forward. This order was delivered by Colonel [A. S.] Pendleton. I at once put the brigade in motion, the Twelfth Georgia on my right, and carried the works near the frame house. The troops on our left gave way, when we were subjected again to an enfilade fire, and forced to retire. This is but a brief statement of facts. I know the brigade performed its part well, and regret that its conduct has been brought into question.

I hope you will pardon this trespass upon your time, and will favor me with an answer. I make this request at the suggestion of the officers of the brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. S. FUNK,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Infantry.

No. 400.

Report of Col. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Second Virginia Infantry.

MAY 12, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Regiment Virginia Infantry from April 28 to May 5:

The Second [Virginia], with the other regiments of Paxton's brigade, left camp at Moss Neck on the morning of April 28, and bivouacked near Hamilton's Crossing until 5 a. m., May 1, when it marched in the direction of Chancellorsville, halting for the night in an open field about a mile in rear of our front line.

On the morning of the 2d instant, the regiment, leaving the Plank road, moved to the left, and accompanied the column which marched by the Furnace road to the rear of the enemy's position at Chancellorsville. As the day was very hot and the movement rapid, it is worthy of mention that not a man of the regiment straggled or fell to the rear.

On regaining the Plank road, Paxton's brigade was detached from the column and posted at the intersection of the Plank road and a dirt road leading from Germanna Mills, being the extreme right of our position. We remained here until 6 p. m., when we moved forward to effect a junction with the forces on our left, who had succeeded in driving the enemy before them in confusión.

The early part of the night was spent in changing position, first to the right, then along the Plank road, and afterward taking position on the left of the road, depriving the men of the rest so necessary to restore their strength after the wearisome march of the morning.

From sunrise until 8 o'clock the enemy kept up a terrific shelling upon our lines, by which some few of the regiment were wounded. The brigade was then marched by the right flank some 200 yards to the right of the Plank road, and advanced in line of battle through a swamp to within a short distance of the breastworks. The line occupied by the enemy ran perpendicular to ours, the left resting near the breastworks and about 100 yards to the right of the position occupied by my regiment.

At this point the regiment encountered a destructive musketry fire, by which upward of 60 officers and men fell, killed and wounded. Here, too, our gallant Brigadier-General Paxton fell, mortally wounded, near the head of the regiment. The enemy's fire was returned briskly

and with good effect. The regiment continued its advance toward the breastworks. Before gaining them, Maj. W. D. McKim, of General Trimble's staff, ordered the brigade to form line in rear of and parallel to the breastworks, as a support to the two lines which already occupied them.

At this juncture, Lieutenant [R. J.] Barton, acting assistant adjutant-general, turned over the command of the brigade to me, which I assumed for the purpose of executing Major McKim's order and until I could communicate with Colonel [J. H. S.] Funk, of the Fifth [Virginia] Regiment, who was the senior colonel present. I at once gave the order, and moved by the right flank to the high ground fronting the enemy's column above referred to, and directed a heavy fire upon it, the effect of which was clearly seen in the confusion caused in his ranks. The other regiments of the brigade failed to conform to the movement of the Second [Virginia], being hotly engaged with the enemy at the time, and probably not observing it. Thus a gap was caused of some 80 to 100 yards between the left of the Second [Virginia] and the right of the Fourth [Virginia]. Before the other regiments could be moved up, heavy reenforcements came up at a double-quick to the enemy's support, and it became obvious they intended to charge and endeavor to retake the breastworks. Leaving the regiment in command of Lieutenant-Colonel [R. T.] Colston, with orders to maintain an incessant fire upon the head of their column, I hurried toward the other regiments of the brigade, and prepared them for the expected charge. I had not gotten far down the line when the charge was made. The line on our right, which occupied the breastworks, gave way. But from the incessant direct fire from the Second [Virginia] Regiment in front and the oblique fire from the other regiments of the brigade the enemy was soon driven back in confusion, after which I passed down the line to the Fifth [Virginia] Regiment, where I found Colonel Funk, informed him of the fall of General Paxton, and handed over the command of the brigade to him. Having no staff, he requested me to assist him in the management of the brigade, which I cheerfully did, having full confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Colston's ability to manage the regiment.

Shortly afterward, Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding Jackson's corps, rode forward in his usual happy manner, and ordered a charge, which was executed by the brigade with its accustomed gallantry and enthusiasm. Detailed account may be found in the brigade report of the action.

Later in the day the regiment was marched from the Chancellor house in the direction of the United States Ford, when we soon came in view of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire of shell and grape upon our lines. We at once formed line of battle some few hundred yards to the right of and at right angles with said road, and advanced on the enemy's lines under a terrific fire of grape and shell.

Owing to heavy loss and some confusion in the line on our left, after several changes, we took position for the night in a line of the enemy's breastworks.

During the early part of the night we were called to attention, and took position on the road a short distance in our rear, where we remained until the morning of the 4th instant, when, after various changes, we took position about three-fourths of a mile east of the road leading to United States Ford, and in the front line and in front of the enemy's breastworks, where we remained skirmishing until the morning of the 6th instant.

It gives me great pleasure to state that during the entire time of

these trials and exposure, both officers and men of my regiment behaved most gallantly.

Annexed please find list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. NADENBOUSCH,
Colonel Second Regiment Virginia Infantry.

[Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Paxton's Brigade.]

No. 401.

Report of Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.

CAMP, PAXTON'S BRIGADE,
May 9, 1863.

SIR: As the brigade commander is familiar with the movements of Paxton's brigade from May 1, when we left Hamilton's Crossing, to the morning of May 3 (during this interval nothing of special interest transpiring), I deem it unnecessary to speak in detail.

On the morning of May 3, about 4 o'clock, my regiment, as a part of the brigade, was put in position on the left of the Plank road, about three-fourths of a mile from Chancellorsville, between the Second and Fifth [Virginia] Regiments. Here we remained in line of battle until about 8 a. m., in the meantime exposed to a severe cannonading, when we were moved by the right flank across the road nearly a fourth of a mile, and then by the left flank in line of battle toward the firing then taking place in our front. After advancing some distance, crossing a small swamp, we arrived behind some defenses of logs, &c., which had been constructed by the enemy, and behind which we found some troops under cover. After crossing this swamp, the Second [Virginia] Regiment, which I had been directed to follow, moved by the right flank down the drain, and, after going a short distance, the command to move by the left flank was given on the left of the Second [Virginia] Regiment. I immediately gave this command to my regiment, moved forward in line of battle, passed the troops in my front, crossed the breastworks, and moved promptly toward the enemy in front, and soon became warmly engaged, contrary to my expectation, for I supposed that there had been a general order for an advance. The Second [Virginia] Regiment did not come up on my right. This exposed me to a very heavy and destructive fire of the enemy's musketry, from which my men suffered very much. After holding this position for some time, and finding I could not dislodge the enemy with my regiment in its exhausted condition, and no fresh troops coming to my support, I deemed it my duty to order my regiment to fall back, and accordingly resumed my position in rear of the breastworks, and reformed the regiment.

In this advance I had sustained a loss of not less than 140 killed and wounded, in an aggregate of 355.

After the lapse of a short time, the brigade was ordered forward by Major-General Stuart, and we again advanced in line of battle, the Fifth [Virginia] Regiment on my left and the Twelfth Georgia on my right. We drove the enemy before us for nearly three-fourths of a mile from some earthworks crowning the crest of a hill. We reached and occupied these defenses.

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* Not found; but see Guild's report, p. 808.

It is proper to state here that at these breastworks we recaptured from the enemy the battle-flag of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, and afterward restored it to the color sergeant and a lieutenant of said regiment, who recognized it as theirs. A member of my regiment captured also a small artillery flag, which he tore from a piece of artillery captured near the house on said hill. The flag-staff being shot nearly in two, nothing but the flag was brought off, and is now in possession of the captor.

Being again without the necessary supports, the men much worn out and exhausted, and the enemy flanking on our right and left, we were again compelled to fall back to the breastworks, the enemy, however, not daring to follow us.

We remained here until about 3 p. m., when, as a part of the brigade, my regiment was moved forward and filed into the woods north of Chancellorsville, advanced in line of battle, again exposed to the enemy's artillery. Finally retired, and slept on our arms by the main road east of Chancellorsville.

As the remaining movements of the regiment as a part of the brigade are known to the brigade commander, details are omitted.

During Monday and Tuesday details from the Fourth [Virginia] Regiment were frequently engaged, and some loss was sustained, but chiefly, I regret to say, from the fire of our own artillery.

Accompanying this will be found a statement of the killed and wounded and missing in the battle of Chancellorsville and the skirmishing incident thereto.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the gallantry and courage of the men and officers of the Fourth [Virginia] Regiment. I would find it difficult to distinguish between the different officers for good conduct. Individual reference is, therefore, omitted, for fear of injustice. The conduct of Adjutant [William] Wade and Sergeant-Major [Joseph] McMurran meets my warmest indorsement.

Among the casualties I have to regret the death of two brave and worthy officers, who fell at the post of duty: Capt. Milton Harmon, Company G, and Lieut. M. G. W. Peterman, Company E; and among the wounded, Captain [John H.] Fulton, Company A; Lieutenant [James F.] Cecil, Company C; Lieutenant [William B.] Carder, Company D; Lieutenant [P.] Hogan, Company H, and Lieutenant [S. H.] Lyle, Company I.

Casualties: Killed, 18; wounded, 148; missing, 3. Total, 169.* Since the above report was made out, 4 have died from their wounds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. TERRY,
Major, Commanding Fourth Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 402.

Report of Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams, Fifth Virginia Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Fifth Virginia Regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

The regiment left camp near Moss Neck, Caroline County, Va., on

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

April 29 (Wednesday), and marched to Hamilton's Cross-Roads, about 4 miles south of Fredericksburg, where we lay in sight of the enemy, who had crossed the Rappahannock at the mouth of Deep Run.

Here we remained until Friday morning, when we took up the line of march in the direction of Orange Court-House, and marched within 1½ miles of Chancellorsville on the Plank road. Here we rested for the night.

Early Saturday morning (May 2), we again took up the line of march, and proceeded on the Plank road about 1 mile, when we left it, taking a road leading to the left by a furnace in the direction of Spotsylvania Court-House. Following this road some 5 or 6 miles, we came to another leading direct to the Plank road, intersecting the same about 4 miles from Chancellorsville, at the junction of the Culpeper road, which point we reached about 4 o'clock in the evening. We were then thrown in line of battle, the left of our regiment resting on the Plank road. After the engagement became general on our left, we were ordered to advance in line of battle. We marched in line of battle about half a mile, when we were ordered to march by the flank into the road, and following the same in the direction of Chancellorsville to the top of a hill at the junction of a road leading from Culpeper road, from which position the enemy had been driven. We were not engaged at any time, but were under shelling from the enemy's guns several times during the early part of the night.

Early in the morning (Sunday, May 3), we were drawn up in line of battle on the left of the Plank road, our right resting thereon, where we were under severe shelling from the enemy's guns for about half an hour. We were then ordered by the flank across the Plank road some distance to the right, then in line of battle until we reached the breastworks from which the enemy had been driven. Here we found a line of troops lying behind the works. Here we were halted for a few moments. The line which was in front of us did not advance. We were then ordered to advance, which we did, passing over the line which was in front of us. We advanced some 200 yards, and opened a heavy fire upon the enemy, which we continued for some minutes. The Fourth Virginia Infantry, being immediately on our right, and it having no support on its right, was compelled to fall back. Our regiment, conforming with the line on our right, as previously instructed, did the same in good order, during which time we lost many brave men, among them our gallant Paxton, who commanded our brigade. The command then devolved upon Col. John H. S. Funk, of our regiment.

In a few moments we were ordered forward, thus passing over the same breastworks and the same line of troops a second time. As soon as we reached the top of the hill, we opened a deadly fire upon the enemy, causing them to fall back. At this time we were ordered by Colonel Funk to charge them, which was done with a loud yell from every man, which made the woods ring. The breastworks were charged and taken, and the enemy driven back without much resistance on their part, capturing many prisoners. We then charged over the breastworks and up the next hill. We held the hill for some time, and a brigade of South Carolinians came to our support, but this was after having fired about one volley, thus leaving our brigade alone and our left flank exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's flanking party at the Plank road, which compelled us to fall back to our former position, which was accomplished without the slightest confusion and in good order. Our men being nearly out of ammunition, were supplied from the ordnance wagons, and, after resting for some little time, we were moved in pur-

suit of the enemy on the road leading to the United States Ford, and were then thrown in line of battle at right angles with and on the right of the railroad, almost half a mile from the Chancellor house.

Having thrown forward our skirmishers, our line was ordered to advance.

Reaching the top of a hill, our skirmishers here became engaged with the enemy, whose batteries quickly opened a terrific fire of grape, canister, and shell upon our line, without doing much damage to our line. We were compelled to fall back behind the top of the hill and were placed in line behind a line of breastworks. There we remained until after dark. We were then marched by the right flank back to the old dirt road leading in the direction of Fredericksburg, where we were placed in line of battle parallel with the road, where we remained until morning. We were then advanced about 200 yards to the front and about 600 yards to the right, halted, and ordered to throw up breastworks, which was done. This was on Monday, the 4th.

We remained in that position until Wednesday morning, the 6th, without anything of importance transpiring. We were then ordered to move to the left, to a position near the Chancellor house, on the Plank road.

About 10 o'clock it was discovered that the enemy had disappeared from our front. We were then ordered to camp in the wood and send the men back on the Plank road about 3 miles for their knapsacks. We remained here all night.

On the morning of the 7th, we took up the line of march on the Fredericksburg road toward that place, and arrived in our present encampment about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It only remains for me to state that the conduct of the men and officers of the regiment was such as would excite the admiration of the bravest and most gallant men of this or any other age. Never did our brave men behave with more gallantry, coolness, and deliberation than on this occasion.

The casualties in this regiment were as follows: 9 killed, 111 wounded, and 5 missing.*

Very respectfully,

H. J. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
A. A. A. G., Paxton's Brigade.

No. 403.

Report of Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Shriver, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to make the following] report of the part taken by the Twenty-seventh Regiment Virginia Infantry, Paxton's brigade, in the action near Chancellorsville, Va., May 2 and 3, and subsequently:

This regiment was with the brigade during the march from Moss Neck, Caroline County, April 29 and 30, and May 1. On May 2 (Saturday), it was in position with the brigade at the forks of the Orange

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

and Fredericksburg and the Culpeper and Fredericksburg roads. We left this position with the brigade, accompanying it in line of battle. Advanced some distance, and moved by the left flank along the Orange and Fredericksburg road, and took position soon after dark in the woods from which the enemy had been driven that evening. We changed position frequently that night, and finally, toward morning, occupied position in the woods to the left of the Plank road.

Very soon after daylight the shelling commenced, to which we were exposed. About 6.30 a. m. we moved by the right flank at a double-quick across the Plank road, and took position in the rear of the works the enemy had occupied the day before, and from which they had been driven. We remained here long enough to form properly, and then moved forward in line of battle across these works to about the center of the woods, in which the enemy's intrenchments were placed, and commenced firing. We occupied this position without advancing for nearly an hour, during the whole of which time we were hotly engaging the enemy.

About half an hour after we advanced to this position, Colonel [James K.] Edmondson was severely wounded in the left arm while gallantly encouraging his men by his words and example.

Finding that the regiments on our right had fallen back, and having been previously ordered to be governed in our movements by the right or left of the brigade, we also fell back to the barricades. Soon forming, we the second time moved forward (finding that a brigade behind the intrenchments, to whose support we had been ordered, did not advance), passing over the barricade and the heads of hundreds of men who were crouching behind it, advancing through the woods, and driving the enemy from the hill and finally from their intrenchments. Being exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries, not having any support, and not being strong enough to advance, we retired to the barricades thrown up by the enemy.

Reforming, we marched out to the Plank road, passing Chancellorsville, and, turning to the left into a road, marched a short distance on it, and again formed line of battle in the woods, being subjected in the meantime to a tremendous shelling from the enemy's batteries. We remained in this position until night, our skirmishers being closely engaged during this period with those of the enemy.

After dark, we moved out on the Plank road, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 4th, and during the whole of the day, we were employed in throwing up breastworks.

We remained in line of battle behind these breastworks until the morning of the 7th, when the brigade received orders to return to Hamilton's Crossing.

Of the conduct of the officers and men too much cannot be spoken in praise. Each and all behaved with great gallantry and that coolness which is so essential to the accomplishment of decisive results. Conspicuous for gallant conduct, I would mention Capt. Phil. F. Frazer, Color Corporal Howard Fisher, and Private William K. Kahle, Company H.

We deplore the loss of many brave soldiers. We deeply feel the loss of Lieutenant [George W.] Hall, Company D, and William Scanlan, first sergeant, Company C.

Color Sergeant Hutchison having been wounded, the colors were taken in turn by Corporal Boyd and Corporal Baker, who were successively wounded, the staff being shot in two in their hands.

Statement of the killed and wounded:

Officers and men.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	1	3	.....	4
Non-commissioned officers	1	10	.....	11
Privates	7	50	1	58
Total*	9	63	1	73

Number engaged, 185.

DANL. M. SHRIVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 27th Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Paxton's Brigade.

No. 404.

Report of Lieut. Col. Abraham Spengler, Thirty-third Virginia Infantry.

CAMP PAXTON,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the pleasure, through you, of furnishing the colonel commanding the First Virginia Brigade a brief statement respecting the part which the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, under my command, took in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville.

On May 2, we moved from bivouac on the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville, and when we arrived at a point on said road about 2 miles distant from Chancellorsville, we turned abruptly to the left, following a circuitous road, which brought us, after a rapid and fatiguing march, to the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road, near where said road is intersected by the Plank road running to Culpeper Court-House, about 2 p. m. Below the point of intersection of said roads, and to the right of the Orange and Fredericksburg, going toward Chancellorsville, we filed to the right, and, after the troops divested themselves of knapsacks, were formed in line of battle. In this position we remained for an hour or longer, and, when ordered, moved in line of battle for a quarter or a half mile directly to the front, and then, after a halt of some minutes, by the left flank to the Plank road, down which, toward Chancellorsville, we moved with considerable rapidity, and about nightfall reached the heights 1 or 1½ miles from Chancellorsville. In pursuance to orders, I caused my command to conform strictly to the movements of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, which was immediately upon my right flank.

During the night of May 2, the position of my command was changed with that of the brigade from the left of the road last adverted to, to the right of the same, and thence again to the left of the same, and then several changes of position brought the command in close proximity to the lines of the enemy.

In the last position occupied we remained the residue of the night

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

and until about 9 or 10 a. m., May 3, and were subjected for an hour or two to a pretty heavy shelling, resulting in the wounding of several of my command. From this position by a flank movement we crossed the Plank road, and immediately filed to the left, and, when we halted, were confronting the enemy. In this position we remained about a quarter or a half hour, and then advanced directly to the front and engaged the enemy. I am proud to have it to say that in advancing upon the enemy under the fire of artillery and musketry, the officers and men of my command manifested no disposition whatever to shirk danger, but, on the contrary, a determination to do or die in the deadly conflict. In this position, engaged all the time, my command continued from a half hour to an hour, longer by ten or fifteen minutes than the three right regiments of the brigade, my instructions being to conform to the movements of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, still immediately on my right, which failed to retire with the regiments on its right, in consequence of the wounding of Colonel [James K.] Edmondson, and Lieutenant-Colonel [D. M.] Shriver (who assumed the command) not having been made acquainted with the instructions previously imparted to Colonel Edmondson. As soon as I discovered that the right of the brigade, in pursuance of orders, had retired, I saw Lieutenant-Colonel Shriver, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, and then our regiments retired.

My regiment suffered considerably in this first engagement with the enemy. After a rest of some half hour or more, which was improved by replenishing the ammunition of the troops, in obedience to orders, I moved forward again with brigade, and, when the hill in our front was gained, charged the enemy in his earthworks and fortifications in concert with the brigade. The enemy offered at first some resistance, but finally quit his fortifications, running pell-mell in every direction. A brisk fire was kept up on him from his own fortifications as he disorderly retired, and with considerable effect. Here a number of prisoners were taken, and started without guard to the rear. In this position remained from a quarter to a half hour, and the troops to the left giving way, and discovering from the firing as well as the appearance of the enemy that he had succeeded in turning our left flank with a heavy column, I ordered the troops under my command to fall back at once. If our flanks had been protected, the position would have been held. However, he was so promptly met on the left, that he never succeeded in regaining and occupying his fortifications.

In this charge upon the enemy, and particularly in retiring from their fortifications under a heavy fire, my regiment suffered more than in the first engagement with him. It was here that First Lieut. James M. Hottel, Company C, and Second Lieut. N. L. Powell, Company A, fell, mortally wounded—officers who for coolness and gallantry had distinguished themselves on many a hard-fought field; and here, too, Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Engle, Company F, was severely wounded, besides many non-commissioned officers and privates which neither space nor time will permit me to enumerate. Remaining in the woods whither we retired for some time, we moved by the Plank road directly to Chancellorsville, near which, in getting a position, we were subjected to a heavy fire of grape and canister from the enemy. During the residue of the day, position after position was time and again taken, which I regard it unnecessary to notice particularly. Maj. George Huston, of this regiment, received a painful, though not serious, wound, dislocating his right wrist, shortly after the first engagement commenced.

A list of the casualties of this regiment has already been furnished

you—4 officers wounded, and 10 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 46 wounded in the regiment.*

I am, yours, most respectfully,

A. SPENGLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 33d Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 405.

Report of Col. A. S. Vandeventer, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry, commanding Jones' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
May 12, 1863.

SIR: In submitting this report, I have to regret that the gallant commanders who preceded me were not spared to give more fully a detailed report of many interesting facts that I am compelled to omit. It was not until the gallant Colonel [Thomas S.] Garnett fell that I was ordered to take command of the brigade.

During the Saturday fight the brigade was commanded by General Jones, and, as I have not had an opportunity to confer with him, I cannot give a correct statement of the occurrences of that day. The brigade was formed on the left of the Plank road, to support the left of General Rodes' division, who occupied the advance. Orders to advance were received about 4 p. m., and, after making our way through a dense wilderness, we came in contact with the enemy. The brigade having marched by the left flank until it was unmasked by General Rodes' division, now occupied the advance. As we emerged from the woods into an open field, the enemy opened upon us with a heavy fire of musketry and artillery about 400 yards from our lines, being protected from our fire by earthworks which could only be carried by desperate valor. Orders were given to charge, which were responded to with a will by both officers and men. The enemy's works were carried at the first attempt, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The result of this brilliant triumph seemed to inspire the troops with fresh hopes of victory. At this point the enemy's loss was heavy. A number of prisoners and two pieces of artillery fell into our hands.

During the engagement, the troops on our right had failed to dislodge the enemy in their front. Here the right wing of the brigade poured in a heavy fire upon the enemy's flank upon the right of the Plank road, which soon drove them in confusion to the woods. Our whole line again advanced in pursuit of the enemy, frequently coming in contact with him, but at each successive engagement he was routed with heavy loss. We continued [to drive] the enemy before us until within ——— of Chancellorsville, when dark prevented further operations. The brigade was then withdrawn from the front, to reform and take position on the right of the Plank road. During the time the brigade was getting in position, the enemy kept up a heavy fire from his batteries on the Chancellorsville hills, which caused some confusion, as the shells occasionally raked our lines, killing and wounding several men.

After getting in position, we were exposed at intervals during the

* But see Guild's report, p. 808.

night to a heavy fire of artillery, but we held our position until about dawn, Sunday morning, when we were ordered to the front to support the troops who were engaging the enemy on the Chancellorsville hills. We advanced, when about 400 yards of the enemy, on the right of the Plank road. Here we were halted, and, after engaging the enemy a short time until the troops on our right and left had given back, we were compelled to retire. The enemy's position gave him greatly the advantage, having possession of the Chancellorsville heights, and being strongly fortified.

Our loss in the engagement was very heavy; many brave officers and men were killed and wounded. It was here that the gallant Colonel Garnett, while commanding the brigade, fell, mortally wounded. I was then ordered to take command of the brigade, being the senior officer.

Our lines had then fallen back some few hundred yards, and after being formed were again ordered to the front, and, after engaging the enemy at long range a short time, orders were received to charge. Here the gallant conduct of officers and men of this brigade deserves the attention of the commanding general. The strong position of the enemy on the Chancellorsville hill was carried, but having no support on our left we were soon flanked by a heavy force of the enemy, and were thus forced to give up the works. The brigade sustained a heavy loss in these engagements. Our line fell back about 300 yards, and was again ordered to advance. This was the third time the brigade had been called upon to assist in driving the enemy from his strong position. The third attempt was a desperate struggle, but the works were again carried and held, and the enemy driven from Chancellorsville. The brigade having participated in those several severe engagements, and having sustained a heavy loss in both officers and men, was then ordered to the rear, having been without rations for two days.

No other engagement was brought on during the day, except late on Sunday evening the brigade was ordered to Chancellorsville, and was there turned immediately to the left, and formed in line of battle on the left of the Plank road, and ordered to advance. After advancing a short distance, the brigade was halted, and remained under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries until nearly night, when we were ordered to the right a short distance, where we were partially protected by the enemy's works that we had taken. Thus ended the bloody fight of Sunday.

I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general to the regimental reports, in which will be found the names of those who were conspicuous for gallantry.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the officers commanding regiments during the time I had command of the brigade, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel [R. W.] Withers, Forty-second Virginia; Major [Oscar] White, Forty-eighth Virginia; Captain [Thomas R.] Buckner, Forty-fourth Virginia; Captain [John B.] Moseley, Twenty-first [Virginia], and Major [L. J.] Perkins and Captain [F. W.] Kelly, commanding Fiftieth Virginia. All of these officers deserve to be mentioned for gallant conduct.

Capt. Samuel J. C. Moore, assistant adjutant-general, should be mentioned as a gallant and fearless officer in both Saturday and Sunday fights. He distinguished himself in the presence of the brigade by rushing to the most dangerous points and urging the men to go forward.

Sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. S. VANDEVENTER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. W. CARVEL HALL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 406.

Report of Lieut. Edmund E. England, Acting Adjutant, Twenty-first Virginia Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to submit the following] report of position [part] borne by the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment during the recent engagements near Chancellorsville, from 10 a. m., Saturday, the 2d, to Sunday evening, the 3d instant:

The Twenty-first Virginia Regiment marched on Saturday morning from the camp it occupied the night previous in the center of Jones' brigade until near the Wilderness, where, with its brigade, it engaged the enemy, and continued in the action until about 7.30 p. m. The men slept on the battle ground Saturday night.

Sunday morning, with its brigade, it again engaged the enemy on the right of the Plank road near Chancellorsville until about 10 a. m., at about which time the action ceased.

EDMUND E. ENGLAND,
Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 407.

Report of Capt. Thomas R. Buckner, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to submit the following] report of the part taken in the recent action at Chancellorsville by the Forty-fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Maj. N. Cobb commanding:

FIRST DAY, MAY 2.

Ten a. m. May 2, found us on the march up the road leading by the old furnace, and the rapidity with which we were hurried along made it evident to all that we were on some important mission. Frequently we were compelled to double-quick, to close the intervals occasioned by passing numerous obstacles, making the march a fatiguing one, indeed, but the men with but few exceptions kept their places in ranks, all seeming desirous to participate in the important work before them.

About 4 p. m., after marching about 12 miles, we found ourselves in rear of the enemy's forces. Forming our line on the left of the road, we were advanced rapidly to the front, reaching the same about 5.30 p. m. Pressing on the enemy, firing rapidly as we advanced, we drove him from his intrenchments, and pursued his retreating columns until dark. In the advance we captured two pieces of artillery, one caisson, and 16 splendid horses attached, together with numerous prisoners.

On reaching the Plank road in the pursuit, the regiment by some means became separated, Major Cobb being on the right and Capt. T. R. Buckner, commanding the left wing. The portion of the regiment commanded by Captain Buckner pursued the enemy on the right of the road to their fortification, and, passing over them, came somewhat unexpectedly upon about 300 or 400 of the enemy, and demanded their surrender, which they complied with somewhat reluctantly. The regiment

was then withdrawn to the small cabin on the right of the Plank road to reform, after which we were exposed to a most terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, but the regiment remained firm, not a man leaving the ranks. We occupied the second line of battle during the night, and were several times exposed to severe fire of artillery and musketry.

During the entire engagement of the first day our loss was comparatively insignificant.

SECOND DAY, MAY 3.

The line of battle the regiment occupied Saturday night was changed early Sunday morning. While occupying this line our regiment was much exposed, and Captain [John F.] Lacy, a very gallant officer, lost his leg from a shell, and one or two others were killed or wounded.

About 6 o'clock we advanced with the brigade to the breastworks which the enemy had thrown up a day or two before, and from which we had driven them the previous evening. Soon an order was given to advance upon the enemy, which was obeyed in as good order as the nature of the ground would admit of. After getting within 70 or 80 yards of the enemy's first line of infantry, posted behind breastworks, the brigade was brought to a halt, when we were exposed to the most terrific fire from both artillery and infantry, which we returned with a hearty will. It was here Lieutenant [N. D.] Walker (one of the most gallant and noble officers in the Confederate States Army) fell, carrying the colors some distance in front of the regiment, and Lieutenant [W. T.] Bailey, acting adjutant (brave even to rashness), was also killed.

Captain [William P.] Walker, Company G, a most efficient and gallant officer, was killed while advancing, and many other brave men and officers fell, either killed or wounded.

The brigade finally retired, being without support, using this line of the enemy's intrenchments, already mentioned, as a rallying point. In a short time we advanced again, and carried the enemy's stronghold by storm, the flag of the Forty-fourth [Virginia], tattered and torn, being the first to wave over the redoubts. Unfortunately, a regiment on our left being flanked, gave way, which compelled an abandonment of the position, which was soon afterward retaken with but little effort. After this the brigade acted as support to the batteries until the enemy had been shelled from Chancellorsville.

Where all, with very few exceptions, acted with such gallantry, it would be invidious to discriminate. Those who remained throughout the whole fight are each and every one heroes, and may be trusted in any position.

Respectfully,

T. R. BUCKNER,
Captain, Commanding Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 408.

Report of Maj. Oscar White, Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: Below is respectfully submitted a report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent battle of [Chancellorsville], beginning on

Saturday, the 2d instant, and ending in the evening of the 3d, with a revised and corrected list of casualties:

Upon Saturday, the 2d instant, we, together with the rest of our brigade (J. R. Jones'), approached Chancellorsville from Hamilton's Crossing. When within about 2 miles of said place, we changed the direction of march to our left, passing to the southward and around the right flank of the enemy. After crossing both the Plank roads—one leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, the other to Culpeper Court-House—we arrived upon a pike road, unknown to me, and marched down it toward Chancellorsville a distance of about a mile, when we were deployed into a line of battle, our entire brigade being upon the left of said road, and my regiment being on the left of the brigade. Here our knapsacks were left under charge of a small detail, and we began the advance. There was another line in front of us, but of what troops composed I know not. We advanced a distance of about 3½ miles through very thick woods, which made it exceedingly toilsome upon officers and men, but I am pleased to say they bore up and pushed forward cheerfully. At last we came out upon an open field, where we first saw the enemy engaged by our advanced line. We soon overtook them, and joined in pursuit of the now retreating foe, marching, or rather running, a farther distance of about 2 miles, when, night coming on, we were obliged to desist, and attend to the collection and reorganization of our regiment, which had become quite scattered in their impetuous pursuit.

While lying in this position, we were subjected to a most terrific fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries. Lieut. Col. R. H. Dungan was struck in the breast by a solid shot, but, fortunately, so far spent that it broke no bones.

Early next morning we were formed in a new direction, and advanced to within about 200 yards of the enemy, intrenched behind a breastwork, and halted, by whose order and for what reason I cannot imagine, for I think that had we continued to charge we could have dislodged the enemy. Here we stood for about twenty minutes, receiving a most deadly fire, both from the intrenched infantry, and, I judge, several batteries. The trees bear evidence of the tremendous rain of shell and bullets. Here fell our gallant and universally esteemed colonel, Thomas S. Garnett, and almost our whole loss was sustained at this point. Indeed, it was a most trying and exposed position. We were compelled to retire some 150 yards to a line of breastworks, where we waited about half an hour, and again advanced with a brigade, I believe, of General Rodes' division. This time we charged over the first breastwork of the enemy, and ascended a hill upon which the enemy's batteries had been planted, but from which they had now fled. I was upon the left of our brigade, and, while upon this hill, perceived that we were flanked by a considerable body of the enemy on my left. Just at this time there was a brigade arrived behind us, and I ran to the colonel commanding it, and asked him to throw his brigade into line to the left. He said he would, and gave some orders, but his men becoming confused, retreated, and ours, in spite of all efforts, followed. We fell back to our breastworks, where we rallied, and immediately advanced again to the top of the hill, and held it the rest of the day.

Our brigade being very much cut up and scattered, we were ordered a short distance to the rear to reorganize and draw our provisions. As soon as this was done, we marched forward and took our proper position in the line already formed. This line was in very thick woods, and being informed by Capt. S. J. C. Moore, adjutant-general, that it was

impossible to ride through those woods, I, rendered unable to proceed on foot by a hit upon the leg, turned over the command to Capt. John M. Vermillion, and retired to the hospital, where I slept, and rejoined my regiment and resumed command the next morning.

I cannot close this report without making particular mention of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. John M. Preston, adjutant of the regiment, and expressing my entire satisfaction with the conduct of every officer, and, with the few disgraceful exceptions below given, of every man in the regiment.

The number of my regiment engaged was 28 commissioned officers and 317 enlisted men.

My loss was.*

Recapitulation.—Killed—officers, 2;† enlisted men, 17. Wounded—officers, 10; enlisted men, 74. Missing—enlisted men, 9. Aggregate, 112. Shirks, 8.

I have the honor to be, sir, with greatest respect, your obedient servant,

OSCAR WHITE,
Major, Comdg. Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 409.

Report of Maj. L. J. Perkins, Fiftieth Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the report of the part taken by this regiment in the several battles commencing on Saturday, May 2.

About 10 a. m., Saturday, this regiment, under the command of Col. Alexander S. Vandeventer, moved from the United States Furnace [?] with the balance of Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson's command, and moved in rear of the enemy, about 5 miles from Chancellorsville, Va., about 4 p. m., when we formed in line of battle. The Fiftieth Virginia Regiment formed on the right of Brig. Gen. J. R. Jones' brigade, and were ordered to move upon the enemy, and soon came in contact with him, after marching through a dense wood, and opened fire upon him. Marching steadily forward, we drove him to his breastworks, where he made a stubborn resistance, but we continued forward, and he was soon put to flight, and at this point we captured a number of prisoners.

At this juncture I wish to commend particularly Capt. William S. Hannah, Company G, and Color Sergeant Joseph H. Pickle, Company D, for their gallantry—and all, officers and men, moved forward in their country's defense. At this point Captain Hannah first laid his hands on the enemy's battery, and Sergeant Pickle planted his colors over it.

Still moving forward about 1 mile, and driving the enemy before us, darkness coming upon us, we were compelled to abandon our pursuit, and, while forming our men, were exposed to a severe shelling. We remained in line of battle during the night, but no demonstration was made upon our line by the enemy.

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* Nominal list omitted; but see Guild's report, p. 809.
† Col. Thomas S. Garnett and Capt. A. L. Bolen.

Early next morning our lines were again subjected to a heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell from the enemy's batteries planted on the hill at Chancellorsville, causing some casualties. Our men stood their ground unflinchingly for nearly two hours, when we were again ordered to the front, and were participants in the gallant charges made upon the almost impregnable works of the enemy on the Chancellor heights, each time driving him from his selected position, and the second time entirely dislodging him and driving him from his works.

In charging the heights, the brave Captain Hannah (mentioned before for his gallant conduct in the fight the evening previous) was no less conspicuous in the fight of to-day. While leading the regiment on the hill, he received three severe and dangerous wounds, and near the same time the brave Pickle received a wound, and was compelled to retire.

Frank W. Kelly, senior captain of the regiment, deserves a high compliment for his untiring energy and bravery in assisting in commanding the regiment in the terrible strife, and the officers and men deserve the highest praise for their coolness and undaunted courage.

L. J. PERKINS,
Major, Commanding Fiftieth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. SAMUEL J. C. MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jones' brigade.

No. 410.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hamilton A. Brown, First North Carolina Infantry, commanding Colston's brigade.

UNITED STATES FORD,
May 12, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit that Colston's brigade, commanded by Col. E. T. H. Warren, composed of the First and Third North Carolina Regiments, and the Tenth, Twenty third, and Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiments, and aggregating 2,125 for duty, took up the line of march at their camp in Skinker's Neck, Caroline County, Virginia, at 12 m. on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, and proceeded in the direction of Hamilton's Crossing, a depot on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, where it arrived on the evening of the same day, and was formed in line of battle, forming the second line in support of the first line, which was commanded by General Rodes. The brigade was disposed on the east side of the railroad in semicircular shape, with its left resting about 400 yards from the Crossing.

We remained in this position till Friday, the 1st instant, when we were ordered to move at early dawn, but for some cause or other the march was not finally resumed till 8.30 a. m. About that hour, preceded by the Second Brigade, same division, we resumed the march in the direction of Chancellorsville, the intended point of attack, and bivouacked for the night within about 5 miles of Chancellorsville, on the right of the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road. During this day's march we found the road almost impassable in many places, though arrived as above, having sustained as our only loss 2 horses, 1 belonging to the ordnance train and the other from one of the ambulances.

On Saturday morning, the 2d instant, the march was again resumed, and, by a circuitous route, we arrived and were formed into line of battle

to the west of Chancellorsville, on the right of the Plank road, facing toward and about 4 miles from the village. This disposition was soon changed, however, and we were again formed about one-fourth of a mile to the front of our former position, and about 100 yards in rear of General Rodes' command, with orders to support him, when requested to do so, without further instructions. In this last position the brigade was formed perpendicular to the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road, with the Twenty-third and Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiments on the right of the road, and the First and Third North Carolina Regiments and the Tenth Virginia Regiment on the left of the road, in a densely thick woods, with undergrowth of scrubby oak, mixed with pine, myrtle, briers, bamboo, and other obstacles sufficient to impede the progress of an inhabitant of the wilderness.

In a few moments after the line was formed (say about 5 p. m.), the order to advance was given, and the brigade moved off in the second line in perfect order, taking into consideration the fact that it was divided by the road and space on each side of the road, in all about 125 yards, and the density of the forest in which it was formed. After an advance of about fifteen or twenty minutes, or before we got to the first field or open ground, General Rodes called on Colonel Warren to support him, and by the time the field was reached the two commands became considerably mixed, and very soon our brigade took the front of its portion of the line. Just at this time the intrepid Warren fell, wounded in the right shoulder, and the command devolved on Colonel [T. V.] Williams, the next in rank.

The brigade continued to advance on both sides of the road, driving the enemy before it, and were the first to storm and enter his first line of earthworks, capturing many prisoners, 3 field-pieces on the right of the road and 1 on the left, and passing over many small-arms, which the enemy seemed to have thrown away in their flight. Unchecked by the lead and iron hail-storm, the brigade advanced from position to position of the enemy till it reached a position on the right of the road, at which the enemy made a stubborn resistance the next morning. At this last position we captured two field-pieces, but being unsupported, and having been considerably reduced in numbers by casualties and fatigue, we were forced to abandon them, and were ordered to the rear. With the exception of a few immaterial changes of position, and being subjected at about 10.30 o'clock at night to a most terrific shelling from the enemy, we remained quietly on our arms during the remainder of the night.

The next morning (Sunday, the 2d [3d] instant), the brigade was taken on the left of the road, and formed in the second line, where it remained for about an hour, when it recrossed the road, and was ordered to support a South Carolina brigade, being about two hundred yards in its rear. While in this position, Lieutenant-Colonel [S. T.] Walker was killed instantly, and others were killed and wounded.

An advance was ordered, and we soon occupied the line of breastworks that were reached the preceding night, as before referred to. Here the enemy made a stubborn resistance, and at one time were in the act of completely flanking us, when General Colston, with the First and our brigade, moved by the right flank under a most terrific fire, met and thwarted the enemy's designs, thus saving the day, as the knowing ones say, on our part of the field. It was here Colonels Williams and [John A.] McDowell and Lieutenant-Colonel [S. D.] Thruston fell, wounded, and Major [Joshua] Stover was killed, and many brave officers and men fought their last battle. I, being the senior officer pres-

ent, assumed command, and the brigade being formed on the right of the First Brigade, advanced and assisted in the capture of the enemy's works, &c., at their position immediately in the vicinity of the Chancellor house.

From this last movement the brigade became considerably scattered, and we were again formed in the afternoon about 3.30 o'clock, and attached to the Fourth Brigade, same division, with an aggregate of about 325, and were ordered to advance on the left of the United States Ford road, in the direction of the ford.

Though the command was worn down from the fatigue of the battle-field, having fought all the way through, and now under its fifth commander during the engagement, it advanced with an astonishing willingness and cheerfulness till we were in sight of the first field in that direction, where the enemy was strongly posted in his earthworks in vastly superior numbers. We continued to advance, however, under one of the most destructive fires from the enemy's field-guns and small-arms, till a portion of the command on our right was checked, and it being considered imprudent to go farther under such disadvantages, we were taken back and formed in the enemy's works, immediately in the vicinity of the Chancellor house, where we remained with but little interruption—a movement of 100 yards or so, by the flank, about 11 o'clock.

The next morning (May 4), we were formed on the right of and perpendicular to the United States Ford road, and were ordered to intrench, which we did, and remained in this position till Wednesday morning (May 6), when the command was turned over to Colonel [J. Q. A.] Nadenbousch.

Tabular statement of Casualties.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Total.	Aggregate.
	Field officers.	Company officers.	Enlisted men.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Enlisted men.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Enlisted men.		
1st North Carolina	.....	.....	32	1	8	131	.....	1	26	189	199
3d North Carolina	.....	1	38	2	9	165	.....	.....	17	220	232
10th Virginia	2	4	19	1	10	96	....	4	21	136	157
23d Virginia	.....	3	7	.....	10	60	.....	1	1	68	82
37th Virginia	.....	.....	22	1	12	88	.....	.....	9	119	132
Total	2	8	118	5	49	540	.....	6	74	732	802

During this eventful era in our existence, the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and I believe, sir, I will be unanimously sustained when I say our portion of the command nobly sustained under our heroic Colston what it had already achieved when commanded by the redoubtable Stonewall.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. CARVEL HALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

No. 411.

Report of Lieut. John A. Morgan, Acting Adjutant, First North Carolina Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to submit the following] report of the part borne by the First Regiment North Carolina Infantry in the engagements of May 2 and 3, 1863:

The regiment broke camp at Skinker's Neck on Wednesday, 29th ultimo, and took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, where it remained in line of battle supporting the front line until Friday morning, May 1, when we took up the line of march to flank the enemy's right.

Bivouacked Friday night on the Orange and Fredericksburg Plank road, about equidistant from Fredericksburg and the point of attack. Took up the line of march Saturday, and arrived about 4 miles west of Chancellorsville about 3 p. m., where it formed into line on the north side of the road leading from Chancellorsville westward, and supported for a short time the front line, but was soon ordered to the front, when it participated in the engagement of Saturday evening, with a very slight loss.

On Sunday morning the regiment was formed in line of battle on the south side of the road before mentioned, and was ordered to the front as soon as the engagement commenced, where it fought gallantly; but, being flanked, was ordered to retire, which was done in good order, but with heavy loss, including its gallant colonel wounded, besides many other officers and brave men.

On the same day, the enemy having been repulsed, it, with the other regiments of the brigade, was thrown forward and formed into line parallel to the road at Chancellorsville, where it remained under a terrific fire of shell and solid shot for more than an hour.

In the afternoon was again ordered to the front, where it encountered the enemy's sharpshooters and one of his batteries, which poured a deadly shower of grape and canister in our already decimated ranks, compelling it, with the brigade, to retire for a short distance. The advance, no matter for what purpose, only served to increase our already too large list of casualties.

Monday and Tuesday the regiment lay in the works east of Chancellorsville, supporting a battery.

Wednesday it was ordered to where we are now bivouacked; for what purpose I do not deem it necessary to say.

Its list of gallant dead and wounded will tell for themselves the part which the regiment bore.

By order of Lieut. Col. H. A. Brown:

JNO. A. MORGAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

[Lieut. JAMES T. TOSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Colston's Brigade.]

No. 412.

Report of Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry.

MAY 26, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with circular of the 19th, I have the honor to submit the following list of names of officers and men of the Tenth

Virginia Regiment who were conspicuous for their gallantry and good conduct at the late battles of Chancellorsville (Captain Kibler, Lieutenant Kemper, Lieutenant Miller, and Color-Bearer Shank are especially commended for the manner in which they conducted themselves on the occasion):

Capt. Jacob H. Kibler, Company F (killed May 2); Second Lieut. William M. Kemper, Company B (killed May 3); Second Lieut. R. R. Miller, Company A (killed May 3); Color Sergt. Gabriel Shank; Corpl. Nathan Stover, Company A (killed May 2); Private James Jordan Fultz, Company B (killed May 3); Private Charles D. McCrary, Company C (killed May 2); First Sergt. Peter Holland, Company D; Private Albert Crittenberger, Company E (killed May 2); First Sergt. M. L. Anderson, Company F; First Sergt. Brown Miller, Company G (killed May 2); Private Isaac Keister, Company H; Private Alexander Wyant, Company I (killed May 3); First Sergt. R. T. Jacobs, Company L.

Respectfully,

E. T. H. WARREN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JAMES T. TOSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Colston's Brigade.

No. 413.

Report of Capt. A. H. Smals, Tenth Virginia Infantry.

ON PICKET AT UNITED STATES FORD,
May 7, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the circular of the present date, I have the honor to make the following report of the part performed by the Tenth Virginia Regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville:

The regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel [S. T.] Walker, was first formed in line of battle in the woods in rear of a battery, with the Third North Carolina on the left and the Twenty-third Virginia on its right flank. We were in this position but a short time when we were moved forward in this order with the brigade about half a mile in front of the batteries on the hill, where we were again placed in line of battle, the right resting on the old pike road leading to Fredericksburg, the Twenty-third Virginia occupying the opposite side of the road and the Third North Carolina joining on our left. The order to move forward was given about 5 p. m., when the regiment moved in quick time to the front, passing through a dense growth of bushes and trees, under fire of shell and musketry, for about three-fourths of a mile, when we entered an open field, where the enemy were posted in force. Here the fire from infantry and artillery was very severe. We continued the charge, well supported by the regiments on our flanks, and assisted in driving the enemy from his intrenchments on the hill The enemy were driven from the field and fled through the woods, making a stand about three-fourths of a mile from this point, when the pursuit ended after sundown. The regiment lay during the night on their arms on the battle-field.

Our loss in this action was about 50 killed and wounded, including some valuable officers.

On the next morning the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was ordered to the left of the front line of battle, where it remained

about one hour, when it was ordered with the brigade to support the right of the line. It was marched to the second line of the enemy's breastworks under a very severe fire of artillery and musketry. It was formed in rear of Roane's [McGowan's] South Carolina Brigade, behind the intrenchments, but was soon ordered to move to the right, meeting a flank movement of the enemy, which was repulsed with severe loss to the regiment, over 100 being killed, wounded, and captured by the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker was killed by a cannon ball passing through his body. Major [Joshua] Stover was mortally wounded, and 3 company officers killed and several wounded.

The regiment being very much exhausted, was ordered to assemble at a house in the rear during the night and recruit its broken ranks.

Early in the morning it was marching to the front, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel [Simeon T.] Walton, of the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, when it was detailed, by order of General Lee, to collect the arms from the battle-field, where it was engaged until the morning of the 5th, when it joined the brigade on the right of the Chancellor house, where it remained in line of battle during the night.

On the morning of the 6th, it was ordered to the front as skirmishers, and marched as such to within a short distance of the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock River, where it again joined the brigade, and remains on picket duty at this point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. H. SMALS,
Captain, Comdg. Tenth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE G. GARRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Colston's Brigade.

No. 414.

Report of Lieut. Col. Simeon T. Walton, Twenty-third Virginia Infantry.

BIVOUAC NEAR UNITED STATES FORD,
May 9, 1863.

CAPTAIN: After a toilsome march on the 2d instant, the brigade was formed in line of battle across the road leading to Chancellorsville, and about 3 miles above the village. The Thirty-seventh Virginia was on the right and this regiment (Twenty-third Virginia) on the left. The road separated these two regiments from the others of the brigade for a distance of 75 yards. We were ordered to advance as did the line in front. This we did, and in less than twenty minutes after the action commenced the two regiments had overtaken it at a point on the right of the road, where three pieces of artillery were posted. In a few moments the gunners were killed or wounded and the pieces captured. This regiment continued to advance, driving the enemy before it, capturing prisoners, &c., until it had passed 300 yards beyond the strong breastworks in the woods where the battle raged so furiously on Sunday. It was then dark, and we were ordered to halt. In a short time we were relieved by General A. P. Hill, and retired a few hundred yards to collect and reform the regiments. The men were badly scattered, on account of thickness of the forest, and we could not muster more than 70 men on Sunday morning.

Early on that day we moved from the left of the road to the breastwork, and on its extreme right were exposed to a terribly destructive

fire, three times being massed together and the last time having no protection. Our ammunition was soon exhausted, and the enemy having flanked us and in the act of taking many prisoners, we were ordered to retire across the marsh and reform. Here was our heaviest loss, many being killed and captured. We were not actively engaged afterward.

The officers and men generally behaved well, and to Captain [A. J.] Richardson, of Company A, and Captain [Samuel C.] Williams, of Company E, I am greatly indebted for valuable aid. Both acted with great gallantry.

I herewith inclose a list of casualties.*

In conclusion, captain, I must say for myself that, having been sick and not reported for duty for several days preceding the march from our old camp, and during the battles still very unwell, I sincerely regret that from this cause my own services were so much more inefficient than usual. I was on the field in opposition to the advice of my physicians.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. WALTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Virginia Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE G. GARRISON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Colston's Brigade.

No. 415.

Report of Col. J. M. Williams, Second Louisiana Infantry, commanding Nicholls' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
May 22, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of Nicholls' brigade, Trimble's division, Second Army Corps, in the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 2 and 3 (Saturday and Sunday):

The brigade, while under command of General Nicholls, on the 2d, was ordered to form line of battle in the rear, with the right resting near the Plank road, the whole line being perpendicular to the Plank road. In this position the line moved on under the fire of the enemy's artillery, though not under fire of musketry, until all the battle-lines in front had been passed through, and reached the Plank road at a point near the division commander's headquarters. Here the line continued to move to the front by the left flank toward Chancellorsville, and at 9.30 p. m. the head of the column, left in front, halted on the Plank road about half a mile from Chancellor's hotel. At this time the enemy opened a destructive artillery fire, sweeping the road and killing and wounding several of the brigade. Here the command was deprived of their eminent leader (General Nicholls) by a wound in his left leg, necessitating amputation. Being the senior colonel present, the command at this time devolved on me. After awaiting orders at this point for an hour, I was ordered by the general commanding division to move to the left, and take position perpendicular to and with the right resting 100 yards from the Plank road. This movement threw the brigade on the extreme left of the battle-line fronting Chancellorsville.

The command remained with arms in hand until sunrise on Sunday

* Not found; but see Brown's report, p. 1033.

morning, when it advanced about 600 yards, and opened fire on the enemy. Here the brigade became actively engaged against a large force of the enemy, who were moving forward. At the time there were no visible lines of support in my rear, but after having hotly contested the ground with this superior force for an hour and a half, General Doles' brigade came up to my support, and the command having exhausted all of their ammunition, I ordered it to the rear. This being done, at 3 o'clock the brigade was moved from point to point on the left of the Plank road till 5 p. m., when the brigade was moved about 1,000 yards from and in the rear of the brick house and parallel to the Plank road. After having taken this position, the line was ordered forward. (In justice to myself, and especially to my command, I here desire to state that no information as to the force or position of the enemy in my front accompanied the order, and for the want of this information the movement forward of my line resulted in a repulse and a consequent loss of about 50 men. This disaster and repulse I beg leave to submit was more attributable to the total want of this important information than to any want of valor on the part of my command. I did not know that the enemy were in my front, nor did I know any position he at that time held.) It advanced through the tangled woods under a most destructive fire of the enemy's artillery until it reached an open field held by his strongly massed batteries, with infantry lines of support. Here the line fronted an overwhelming force, and, in the absence of orders to charge the battery, which, if done, would evidently have resulted in the total destruction of the brigade, together with no definiteness being conveyed by the order to move forward, it was repulsed, and fell back to the point from which it had moved forward. Here it reformed under the continued fire of the enemy's guns, and remained until about 6 o'clock, when the brigade was moved about 400 yards by the right flank in an oblique direction to the abandoned intrenchments of the enemy.

This concluded all the movements and action of the brigade on Sunday, May 3.

I do not desire to particularly mention the officers of my command, who all, so far as my observation and report goes, acted with that bravery and courage that has in other fields won eminence for Louisiana troops.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. H. KYD DOUGLAS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Johnson's Division.

No. 416.

Report of Capt. E. D. Willett, First Louisiana Infantry.

MAY 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular from brigade headquarters, dated May 26, I herewith append a report of the action of the First Louisiana in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3.

Took up line of march, left in front, on morning of 2d, for enemy's rear and flank, having gained which, about 4 p. m. same day formed line of battle in rear and to the left of Rodes' division, occupying the right of the brigade, known as second line of battle, being then about

2 miles from Chancellor house, where it was presumed the main body of the enemy had massed. Marched forward to support of first line of battle, but, although under a constant and terrific fire of artillery, did not actively participate. Halted about 1 mile from Chancellor's house. Lay on our arms under heavy fire greater part of night.

The morning of the 3d, still in second line. Engagement opened about 6 a. m. Enemy driven out of first line of breastworks. Ordered forward. Moved to front in support of first line, which, after maintaining its ground against great odds for half an hour, fell back, thereby uncovering our front and precipitating us into a forced but brief contest. At this juncture it became evident that the enemy had succeeded in flanking our position, necessitating a retrograde movement on our part, which was accomplished without much loss. Rallied, and reformed in enemy's works which had been carried in the morning. Enemy failed to pursue his slight and momentary advantage. Remained in intrenchments but short while. Ordered to change front. Marched by left flank, filed left, and formed line of battle, affording protection to the flank of our position. Line of battle similar to an L. Retained this line until ammunition became exhausted, when this regiment, together with the Fourteenth Louisiana, was ordered to rear for ammunition and rations. Meantime balance of brigade (three regiments) moved off on Plank road, where we shortly joined them, having performed our mission to the rear. Marched down to and in rear of Chancellor's house, where we formed line parallel with road. Moved forward on enemy's position, but our force being inadequate, failed to dislodge him, and were, therefore, compelled to resume our original position previous to our aggressive movement. Changed front or position several times up to dark, but were not again actively engaged.

The losses of the regiment for the two days, viz, 2d and 3d, sum up as follows: Killed, 7; wounded, 29; missing, 10.* Carried into the engagement about 125 muskets.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WILLETT,
Captain, Commanding First Louisiana Regiment.

Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 417.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. E. Burke, Second Louisiana Infantry.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, *May* —, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with General Orders, No. —, I submit the following report of the operations of the Second Louisiana Regiment on May 2 and 3:

We were placed in line of battle with the other regiments of the brigade, and moved forward toward the Plank road, which we reached just after dark, being subjected to the enemy's artillery fire in passing through the fields in front of that road, by which we lost the color-bearer and several other men. We were halted near the road and ordered to lie down, our line of battle running parallel with the Plank road. After some time, moved in upon the road and marched up it toward the Chancellor house, halting at about 800 or 1,000 yards from the enemy's works. Soon after, the enemy opened with artillery, which swept the

* But see Guild's report, p. 809.

whole road. Great confusion existed, but the regiment did not move from their position, lying down just where they had been drawn up, which fortunately saved great loss of life, as only 3 men were slightly wounded by this fire. We were afterward filed to the left into the woods, and took position with our line facing the Chancellor house, in which position we were occasionally subjected to the enemy's artillery fire during the night.

At dawn we moved forward upon the enemy's lines in front. At this time we formed the second line of battle, and though for some time subjected to the enemy's fire, could not return it. We were moved then by the left flank for some distance and again marched to the front, which brought us on the front line. Here the enemy's skirmishers opened fire. They were immediately driven in, and we engaged their line. It was discovered that they were throwing a force around our flank. Our regiment was then thrown perpendicularly to the rear, it being the extreme left regiment. This was effected in time to engage with success the flanking force of the enemy and check their movement. Soon after, from some cause, the regiments on our right fell back, and, finding that there was no support on our right or left, though at the time checking the enemy with ease, I thought it best to draw the regiment off, especially as it was just then reported to me that the enemy were still moving to my left flank. I gave the order to march in retreat, which was done without haste and in perfect order. I fell back 200 yards, where we again formed line of battle, but farther to the left of the former position. Soon after, the enemy, having advanced, opened fire, but upon my front at long range. I ordered my men not to waste their ammunition, and not to fire until they could see an object. In this way we were engaged over half an hour, my right wing firing pretty briskly, being subjected to a much severer fire than the left. In this way we expended about 25 rounds, when the order to charge was given, which was done in gallant style under a very severe and galling fire, driving the enemy (Tyler's brigade) from their position in great confusion, capturing a colonel and several officers of his command. We were then ordered back to the Plank road to procure ammunition, which was entirely exhausted. We were again moved to the Chancellor house, placed in line parallel to the line of battle then formed on the Plank road near that house, and ordered to advance, which we did, driving the enemy's skirmishers in, when their artillery opened upon us. Still we advanced, and, though subjected to a most terrible fire, reached a point within 300 yards of the enemy's guns (some 12 in number) placed upon an elevated position. For some reason the right did not reach this point, or, if so, had retired from it, and I was forced to retire, numbering only 123 muskets in the regiment at that time.

With regard to the exact time of these different movements, I can make no statement except that the one last reported was made after 12 m. on the 3d instant, and after the firing had ceased on our whole line.

I cannot say too much in just praise of the officers and men of this regiment (never flinching from the most galling fire), and I report with pride that none of this command have failed in their utmost duty. Where all have acted well and nobly I cannot make any distinction.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. BURKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Louisiana Regiment.

[Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Nicholls' Brigade.]

No. 418.

Report of Capt. A. Perrodin, Tenth Louisiana Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to make the following] report of the operations of the Tenth Louisiana Regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863:

On Saturday afternoon, May 2, the regiment was formed into line of battle to the left of a road running at right angles with the Plank road, and advanced in that manner as far as the Plank road, down which it moved by the flank about a quarter of a mile, where it was halted and formed into line of battle to the left of the said road. Here it remained all night, exposed to a heavy shelling.

At daylight it advanced under a heavy fire of artillery, and soon became engaged with the infantry of the enemy, but, being flanked by the enemy on its left, was compelled to fall back about 200 yards, where it was formed again at right angles with the old line, and engaged the enemy until its ammunition was exhausted and it was relieved by another brigade, when it moved to the Plank road to procure ammunition and rations. After resting about one hour, it moved down the said road as far as the Chancellor house, and formed into line of battle in the woods to the left of that house, and advanced to within 500 or 600 yards of a heavy battery of the enemy, when it was ordered to fall back into the woods. It fell back about 200 yards, and was then ordered to move to the right about 500 yards, where it was placed in breastworks. Here it remained until dusk, when it was ordered out as skirmishers into the woods just in front of the battery.

The regiment was engaged with the enemy's skirmishers during a greater [part] of Sunday night and Monday morning. Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, it was relieved, and joined the rest of the brigade, then in breastworks at the extreme right of our line.

A. PERRODIN,
Captain, Commanding Tenth Louisiana.

[Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Nicholls' Brigade.]

No. 419.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. Zable, Fourteenth Louisiana Infantry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: [I have the honor to make the following] report of the operations of the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment, Nicholls' brigade, in the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 2 and 3, 1863:

On May 2, we constituted a portion of the second line of battle which attacked the enemy in the rear. The troops who preceded us had driven the enemy from their position along our whole front, and we were not exposed to any firing until their intrenchments were in our possession, when they opened on us with shell, but without effect. After the firing had ceased, we marched by a flank on the Plank road to within about a mile of the Chancellor house, when again the enemy opened, causing some confusion in the ranks. Order was, however, soon restored by forming line on the roadside next the enemy, this being the most secure

position which presented itself. At this point some 6 or 7 men were wounded. During a cessation of firing, the command was marched into the woods on the opposite side of the road, remaining there for the night.

Early next morning moved forward on the enemy. They had again been driven from their breastwork, which we passed over, and moved on at a double-quick, mingling in with other troops of our army, penetrating the enemy's lines so far as to find ourselves flanked both on the right and left, forcing us to fall back to the breastwork lately crossed, to protect which our line was formed to the rear and perpendicularly to them. The enemy here attacked us, but they were repulsed.

Having expended our ammunition, we were relieved, and fell back to replenish. Shortly after, ordered forward again, when we marched to the Chancellor house, formed line, moved forward on the enemy, and as we were about emerging from the woods they poured into us a most terrific fire of grape and canister. Our progress was stopped. An order came from some one to fall back, but who from it was impossible to learn. The position our troops had gained might have been held, as the nature of the ground was such as to afford a very good shelter from the artillery. The loss here might be said to be small, considering that the enemy had concentrated their fire upon the small strip of woods between the two roads. From here we were marched into another line of intrenchments, which we supposed to run perpendicular to the enemy's line, as we were expecting an attack from three sides. This position was occupied until about 8 p. m., when we marched about a mile down the Plank road, and rested for the remainder of the night.

D. ZABLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment.

[Memorandum.]

HEADQUARTERS NICHOLLS' BRIGADE,
May 26, 1863.

The order to fall back, referred to in the above, is said to have been given by a private, and passed along the line. No officer within my knowledge gave any such order.

Very respectfully,

J. M. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Nicholls' Brigade.]

No. 420.

Report of Capt. William C. Michie, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry.

MAY 26, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment during the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3:

The Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment, one of the regiments composing Nicholls' brigade, was situated on the right of the Second Louisiana Regiment, which regiment was on the left of the brigade, and was formed in line of battle on the left of the Plank road on Saturday evening. The line was formed in a dense woods known as the Wilderness. The line

was advanced through this to an open field, the enemy then falling back. Our line was advanced until we halted on the Plank road. While going through the field, and while on the side of the Plank road, the regiment was subjected to a severe shelling from the enemy's guns. The regiment was moved by the left flank with the brigade down the Plank road toward the Chancellor house, and was halted very near the enemy's line, in consequence of the road being filled with troops moving up to form into new lines. While here, the enemy opened with a battery on the Plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville, and threw shell among the troops collected on the road. After the firing ceased, the regiment moved with the brigade by the left flank into the woods on the left of the Plank road. The regiment remained during the night in the woods, being subjected to severe shelling during the night, and was once called out on the Plank road to meet an advance of the enemy on the right.

The regiment was advanced in line with the brigade early on Sunday morning, and became actively engaged about 7 o'clock, driving the enemy back, taking possession of his breastworks. The regiment moved with the brigade to the Plank road, in order to be supplied with ammunition; this was about 11 o'clock. After this, moved to the Chancellor house, and formed line of battle in the woods to the left of the road and in rear of the house. While formed in this line, was subjected to a very severe fire from the enemy's batteries. The regiment, with the brigade, was withdrawn, and bivouacked for the night.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. MICHIE,
Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment.

Capt. ALEX. BOARMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Nicholls' Brigade.

No. 421.

Report of Col. H. P. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Artillery Battalion.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, *March* 31, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the artillery under my command in the battle of Chancellorsville:

The Napoleon guns of my battalion, except two of Tanner's battery, were sent very early in the morning of Sunday, May 2 [3], under the command of Captain [James McD.] Carrington and Lieutenant [Alexander H.] Fultz, commanding Staunton Artillery, to the right of the road about half a mile, and were for the time under the command of some other officer—Colonel [T. H.] Carter, I think. Captain [C.] Thompson, commanding Louisiana Guard Artillery, with a section of rifled guns, was placed near the road, under command of Major [D. G.] McIntosh. I was then ordered to take all the Napoleon guns unoccupied, and such other guns as would be of service, to a point farther down the road, and nearer to the enemy's breastworks. This I did, and placed the guns in position so as to have a front fire on their works and to enfilade the road. We immediately opened fire on the enemy, and succeeded in materially assisting to dislodge him from his works. During

the action, a charge having been made on the works by the infantry, the fire of the guns was directed upon a dense column of the enemy coming down the road in front of the Chancellor house to re-enforce those who held their line of works. Enfilading this column as we did, we very soon broke it and dispersed the men. I afterward found out from prisoners that this was Meagher's brigade.

In the meantime the enemy succeeded in turning the flank of a portion of a brigade of ours on the left of the road, and compelled it to fall back into the road a short distance in front of our guns. From the manner in which our men retired, I supposed that the enemy were close and would soon be in the road. I therefore ordered such guns as were in the road to be loaded with canister, and to fire at the word. As soon as the enemy appeared in the road, the order was given to fire, and the enemy were driven back in confusion. The batteries were then ordered forward to take position behind the works of the enemy, but before the movement could be executed entirely, the enemy reoccupied them, and we were compelled to retire to our former position.

Although very much exposed, the casualties were inconsiderable, owing to the wild fire of the enemy, caused by the destructive fire of our guns on the right, under Lieutenant-Colonel Carter.

After continuing in this position for two hours, hotly engaged, and occasionally directing the fire of some of the guns on the enemy advancing through the woods on our left, we were relieved by Major McIntosh; not, however, until the enemy had been driven from the plateau in front of the Chancellor house.

The following batteries and portions of batteries were engaged, making in all twelve guns under my command: From Colonel Carter's battalion, Captain [William P.] Carter, commanding battery, Captain [William J.] Reese, and Captain [C. W.] Fry; Captain [W. A.] Tanner, with a section of Napoleon guns of my own battalion, and Lieutenant [O. B.] Taylor, commanding a section of guns from Eubank's battery, Alexander's battalion.

My thanks are due to the officers and men for the coolness and gallantry they displayed in this trying and exposed position.

I have to regret that I have not the material at hand for a fuller and more accurate report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. JONES,
Colonel of Artillery.

[J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.]

No. 422.

Report of Capt. Willis J. Dance, First Virginia Artillery, Brown's battalion, Artillery Reserve, Second Corps.

CAMP, [*May*] —, 1863.

SIR: I am directed by Major [R. A.] Hardaway to make a duplicate report of the operations of the regiment while under my command at Chancellorsville.

After Colonel [S.] Crutchfield was wounded, and Colonel [J. T.] Brown took command of the artillery of the corps, that portion of the regiment with him was under command of Captain [David] Watson. Dur-

ing that time the hill at Chancellorsville was taken, but none of our guns were engaged. Afterward they were placed in position back of the Chancellor house, and opened on the enemy, to which they replied by a heavy fire of artillery. Soon after this, I came up with the balance of the regiment, and assumed command of the whole. We were then placed in position along the road, and remained in that position until the enemy retired, being under their fire several times, and returning it when they were thought to be advancing. There were no casualties after I took command. In the advance upon Chancellorsville, there were several wounded, one of whom afterward died.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIS J. DANCE,
Captain, Commanding First Regt. Virginia Artillery.

Lieutenant [S. V.] SOUTHALL,
[*Adjutant First Virginia Artillery.*]

No. 423.

*Report of Maj. Gen. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, including the Stoneman Raid.**

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., *May* 8, 1863.

GENERAL: In anticipation of the detailed reports, I have the honor to submit the following sketch of the operations of the cavalry immediately preceding and during the battles of the Wilderness and Chancellorsville:

The enemy had more than a week previously concentrated a large body of cavalry (two or three divisions) along the line of the Upper Rappahannock, whose attempts to hold a footing on the south bank of that river had been repulsed with loss by the two brigades with me, commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gens. Fitzhugh and William H. F. Lee. Finally infantry appeared at Kelly's Ford and Rappahannock Bridge, but were so inactive that thus far there was nothing inconsistent with the supposition that their appearance was a feint. About dark, however, on Tuesday night, April 28, the enemy crossed below the bend of the river at Kelly's [Ford] in boats opposite our vedettes, and before the force posted to defend the ford could be sent to that point, had crossed in such numbers as to make any attempt at resistance futile. The party crossing at once threw over a pontoon bridge, and moved directly up the river, compelling our forces to abandon the ford at Kelly's, and severing our communication with the lower pickets. General W. H. F. Lee, near Brandy [Station], on receiving this intelligence, sent a regiment (Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry) at once to meet the advance of infantry, which was checked a mile above Kelly's [Ford]. I received information of this move about 9 p. m. at Culpeper, and made arrangements to have the entire cavalry and artillery force in Culpeper on the ground at daylight the next morning, directing in the meantime that the enemy be so enveloped with pickets as to see what route he took from Kelly's [Ford] and keep him in check.

A Belgian officer of General Carl Schurz's staff was captured, who represented that the Eleventh Corps was certainly across; how much more was to follow he could not tell, but thought that the force alto-

* For joint resolution of thanks of Confederate Congress, approved Feb. 17, 1864, to Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and the officers and men under his command, see Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part II, page 712.

gether in this column was about 20,000. He seemed frank and honest, as well as communicative.

General W. H. F. Lee selected a fine position between Brandy [Station] and Kelly's [Ford], and awaited the advance, General Fitz. Lee being held in reserve at Brandy [Station], with a regiment at Stevensburg. The enemy did not make a serious advance toward our position, though [Col. John R.] Chambliss, jr., with the Thirteenth Virginia, was skirmishing all the forenoon with the enemy's infantry.

About 1 p. m. I received a report from the pickets toward Madden's that the enemy was moving a large infantry force in that direction. Leaving Chambliss in front of the enemy, where I then was, I marched the remainder of the command (Fitz. Lee in advance) directly to Madden's, where we pierced the enemy's column while marching, and scattered it, taking possession of the road and capturing a number of prisoners, which enabled us to develop their strength and designs, as we captured prisoners from three army corps—the Eleventh ([General O. O.] Howard's), Twelfth ([General H. W.] Slocum's), and Fifth ([General George G.] Meade's), and soon after learned that the column had marched direct for Germanna Ford. These items were telegraphed to the commanding general.

Col. J. Lucius Davis, near Beaver Dam, had been telegraphed early that day to move his forces at once to occupy and hold the Rapidan fords, but I had no assurance that the order would be obeyed with sufficient promptness to accomplish the object, and as there was no cavalry on the left flank of the main army, it was indispensably necessary to move round to get in front of the enemy moving down upon Fredericksburg, delay him as much as possible, and protect our left flank; besides, while in the execution of this design, I received instructions from the commanding general to give necessary orders about public property along the railroad, and swing around to join his left wing, delaying the enemy as much as possible in his march. The brigade of General Fitz. Lee was put *en route*, in a jaded and hungry condition, to Raccoon Ford, to cross and move around to the enemy's front. General W. H. F. Lee, with the two regiments (the Ninth and Thirteenth [Virginia]) under his command, was directed to move by way of Culpeper, to take up the line of the Upper Rapidan, and look out for Gordonsville and the railroad. Couriers had been, by direction, sent to Ely's and Germanna [Fords] to notify our parties there of the enemy's advance, but were captured; consequently the parties at those points received no notice. However, by the good management of Captain [C. R.] Collins (now major Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry), the enemy was checked for some time at Germanna [Ford], and his wagons and implements saved, though some of his men were captured. A strong party of sharpshooters was left to hold the road of the enemy's march as long as possible, and then follow on, which was done, the party maintaining their position until 11 o'clock at night, when the enemy advanced and compelled them to retire. Dispatches captured showed that trains of wagons and droves of cattle accompanied the expedition, and the men were already supplied with five days' rations in haversacks. These items placed it beyond doubt that the enemy was making a real movement to turn Fredericksburg.

Crossing the Rapidan that night, the main body of cavalry was halted to rest a few hours, having marched more than half the night, and one regiment (Colonel [Thomas H.] Owen's) was sent on to get between the enemy and Fredericksburg and impede his progress.

Early the next day (Thursday, April 30), Owen having reached the Germanna road on the Fredericksburg side, kept in the enemy's front,

while the remainder kept on the enemy's right flank, opened on his column at Wilderness Tavern, delaying his march until 12 m., causing several regiments of infantry to deploy in line of battle to meet us. Hearing that the enemy had already reached Chancellorsville by the Ely's Ford road, I directed my march by Todd's Tavern for Spotsylvania Court-House. Night overtook us at Todd's Tavern, and, anxious to know what the commanding general desired me to do further, I left the command to bivouac here, and proceeded with my staff toward his headquarters, near Fredericksburg, but had not proceeded a mile before we found ourselves confronted by a party of the enemy, double our own, directly in our path. I sent back hastily for a regiment, which, coming up (Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel [T. L.] Rosser), attacked and routed the party, but in the meantime another body of the enemy's cavalry came in rear of the Fifth. Receiving notice of this, I gave orders to withdraw the Fifth from the road, and sent for the brigade to push on at once. This was done, and by the bright moonlight a series of charges routed and scattered this expedition, which had penetrated to within a mile or two of Spotsylvania Court-House. It has been since ascertained that this expedition was by no means an insignificant affair, and but for the timely arrival of this cavalry on the spot, and its prompt and vigorous action, might have resulted disastrously. Artillery as well as trains were passing Spotsylvania unprotected at the time. With very little rest, without waiting for rations or forage, this noble little brigade, under its incomparable leader, were in the saddle early the next morning, and moving on Jackson's left flank during the entire day (May 1), swinging around to the left to threaten the enemy's rear.

On the morning of May 2, the cavalry of this brigade was disposed so as to clear Jackson's way in turning the enemy's right flank, and to cover the movement of this corps, masking it on its right flank. This was done most successfully, driving off the enemy's cavalry whenever it appeared, and enabled Jackson to surprise the enemy. In the subsequent operations attending the battle and the glorious victory the cavalry did most essential service in watching our flanks and holding the Ely's Ford road in the enemy's rear, Wickham and Owen being on the extreme right. The Horse Artillery kept pace with the infantry in the battle of the Wilderness, leading the attack of artillery.

Too much praise cannot be awarded the brave men who thus bore fatigue, hunger, loss of sleep, and danger without a murmur.

The operations of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, with his handful of men, are embraced in the memoranda furnished by him. His report is not only satisfactory, but gives evidence of sagacity and good conduct throughout, and of great efficiency on the part of his command. The result shows that the disposition made of these two commands was absolutely necessary. Jones' brigade was entirely out of reach, and Hampton was south of James River, recruiting. That Stoneman, with a large cavalry force, was allowed to penetrate into the heart of the State, though comparatively harmless in results, is due to the entire inadequacy in numbers of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. The enemy has confronted us with at least three divisions of cavalry, more or less concentrated, which we oppose with one division, spread from the Chesapeake to the Alleghany; yet had not the approach of a battle below made it necessary to divide the force of the two Lees, I feel very confident that Stoneman's advance would have been prevented, though with great sacrifice of life, owing to disparity of numbers.

In this report I have endeavored to describe the various operations of the cavalry without detailing the results of the various contests.

With the commanding general, who is aware of all the facts, we are content to rest our vindication, if the pursuit of the plain path of duty need vindication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 424.

Report of Col. W. C. Wickham, Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

MAY 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent movements of the Army of Northern Virginia:

At daylight on the morning the 29th ultimo, my command was in the saddle, and proceeded to Brandy [Station], where, in conjunction with the rest of your brigade, I remained until we were ordered to Willis Madden's, sending out in the meantime scouts, who, returning, reported the enemy crossing at Germanna [Ford]. I participated in the attack on the enemy's rear at Madden's, taking a good many prisoners. From this point to Spotsylvania Court-House the duty was assigned me of protecting the rear of our artillery, which prevented me from participating in the cavalry engagement near Todd's Tavern, but a detachment which I threw into the woods took some prisoners.

On the morning of May 1, I was ordered to place myself on the left of our infantry line and protect that flank, which I did until some time after dark, when I was ordered to change my position, cover the right flank of our army before Chancellorsville, and guard the River road from Banks' Ford to Childs' house, where the enemy had heavy works. Here I remained engaged in this duty—in which I was assisted by a small detachment from the Third Cavalry, under Colonel [Thomas H.] Owen—until the enemy evacuated the position, and were followed by a small party of my men on the 6th instant, who found them in the act of removing their pontoons.

During the period specified, my command captured 251 prisoners and a large number of small-arms, including some few cavalry arms.

My loss was 1 man killed and 1 wounded and 4 men of a party left on picket on the Hazel River, who are still missing, and who, I fear, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM,
Colonel Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. D. FERGUSON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Lee's Brigade.*

No. 425.

Report of Maj. R. F. Beckham, C. S. Artillery, commanding Stuart Horse Artillery.

MAY 12, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Stuart Horse Artillery previous to and during the recent battles in the vicinity of Chancellorsville:

On Friday (May 1), I had brought together at Welford's Old Furnace

six guns—three belonging to [Capt. William M.] McGregor's battery, one to Breathed's, and two to [Capt. Marcellus N.] Moorman's. About 6 o'clock on the evening of that day, by direction of the major general commanding, I moved forward four pieces to a position indicated by Brigadier-General [A. R.] Wright, with the view of driving back a line of the enemy's infantry from the heights, about 1,200 yards in our front, that General Wright might occupy the ground with his brigade. It was supposed that the enemy had little or no artillery at this point, and that three or four guns would be sufficient for the purpose in view. The immediate effect of our fire was to scatter the enemy's lines, and at the same time to draw upon us a storm of shot and shell from eight or ten pieces of artillery, well masked by the high, rolling ground on which they were placed. I caused the fire of our guns to be directed against these batteries, and, I think, with some effect, as it was not many minutes before the rapidity of the firing on the part of the enemy was so much diminished as to render it certain that some of his pieces had been compelled to retire. The enemy had the advantage of position in every respect, and it was impossible for us to form a positively correct idea of the effect of our shot. We continued to occupy the position for about three-quarters of an hour, when I received instructions from General Wright to withdraw the pieces.

I do not think that men have been often under a hotter fire than that to which we were here exposed. One gun of McGregor's battery, commanded by Lieutenant [Robert P.] Burwell, had every man about it wounded except 1. The axle of another gun of the same battery was cut nearly in two. Our total loss was 2 killed and 1 officer (Lieutenant Burwell) and 5 men wounded; 3 horses were disabled.

The coolness of the officers in charge of the pieces entitles them to great credit. Captain McGregor and Lieutenants Burwell, [C. E.] Ford, and [F. H.] Wigfall all did their parts well, while the men at the guns all behaved gallantly.

While we were engaged at this point, Captain Breathed, who had been sent with General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade to a point farther to the left, opened fire on the enemy on Talley's farm, about 1½ miles above the furnace, with two rifled guns. The enemy were within short range and in heavy force, but without artillery. Breathed beyond doubt succeeded in doing them a great deal of damage. Citizens living near the point the next day represented their loss at more than 100 killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

On Saturday morning, the 2d instant, the Horse Artillery was moved over to the Orange Turnpike road, within a few hundred yards of where the enemy's right flank rested, and held near this point until General Jackson's corps came up and the attack was commenced. The ground at the point indicated is of such a character as to render it almost impossible to employ artillery, except along the road, and the enemy, to increase the difficulty, had blocked up the road at several points with fallen trees. Under instructions from Major-General Stuart, I had placed two pieces in the turnpike, under the command of Captain Breathed, and held them in readiness for the advance of our infantry. Two other pieces immediately in rear were kept as a relief to Breathed from time to time, the width of road not allowing more than two pieces in action at once. Captain Moorman's battery was still farther in rear, to be brought up in case of accident. I was directed by the major-general commanding, as our line started forward, to advance with them, keeping a few yards in rear of our line of skirmishers. This we did not entirely succeed in doing, owing to the narrow space in which the pieces

had to be maneuvered and the obstructions encountered at various points along the road. I am glad, however, that I can report that we were able to keep up almost a continual fire upon the enemy from one or two guns from the very starting point up to the position where our lines halted for the night. The guns were rushed forward, and every slight eminence seized which served to bring a fire to bear upon the enemy. The enemy, being engaged in a retrograde movement, had every facility for choosing good ground for his artillery and impeding the progress of our men. Frequently our guns were advanced under a perfect hail-storm of canister, but the men moved on steadily, apparently unconscious of any danger. In every case our fire was directed against the batteries of the enemy, and at many points along the route were seen evidences of our gunners' skill. When we reached a point about 1,200 yards from the intrenched position of the enemy on Chancellor's heights, our lines halted and the infantry fire ceased. A desultory fire from our artillery was kept up for a short time, which caused all of the enemy's batteries in front and to our right to open upon us. I was satisfied that no good could result from replying with two or three guns to at least twenty, and therefore directed the firing to be stopped.

It was now about 8 o'clock at night. My men and horses were completely exhausted, neither having been fed for forty-eight hours. I therefore withdrew from the position to give them some rest. Captain Moorman, with two pieces which had not been engaged, was left near the ground, ready to take part in the engagement which was to follow. All of the artillery of Colonel [S.] Crutchfield having come up, and he being supplied with guns of longer range and heavier caliber, Captain Moorman was not allowed the privilege of using his guns.

The Horse Artillery took no active part in Sunday's fight. It was placed in position to the left of the Plank road, to guard against a reported attempt of the enemy to turn our flank from the direction of the Ely's Ford road.

We remained here until ordered to join General Fitz. Lee, and moved with his brigade toward Ely's Ford, near which place we staid until we took up the march for Orange Court-House.

In the engagement of Saturday our losses were 2 men killed—1 belonging to Breathed's, the other to McGregor's, battery—both as good soldiers as could be found in the Confederacy. We had 5 horses disabled.

Officers and men did their duty well. Breathed was ever ahead, choosing the best ground for his guns.

Lieutenants [P. P.] Johnston, Wigfall, and Burwell are deserving of credit for the activity and skill displayed in bringing up and handling their pieces.

Captain Moorman's battery, though not actually engaged, was always close upon the advance and braving the same dangers as the others. Several of his men offered valuable assistance in voluntarily coming forward and relieving the exhausted and broken-down cannoneers of Breathed's and McGregor's batteries.

It is, I presume, proper to mention in this report that several of the pieces of the Horse Artillery had been detached previous to the battle. One of these had been left at Raccoon Ford, under Lieutenant [J. Wilmer] Brown, of McGregor's battery. The enemy made a bold attempt to capture this gun, having crossed the river above and come down in rear of it, but owing to the vigilance of Lieutenant Brown it was brought off safely. I am sorry to have to state that 8 of the cannoneers were taken prisoners—1 thought to have been mortally wounded. This gun had

little or no support, and had to seek safety in retiring. The cannoneers being without horses, and in an open field, could not escape.

Two other guns were detached, which, together with the whole of Captain [James F.] Hart's battery, were with Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, and accompanied him on the arduous [march] from the Rapidan toward the James River.

Accompanying please find list of casualties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. BECKHAM,
Major, Commanding Stuart Horse Artillery.

Maj. H. B. MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

List of Casualties in Stuart Horse Artillery.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
McGregor's battery:			
On Friday, May 1	2	6	8
On Saturday, May 2	1	.....	.....
Breathed's battery:			
On Saturday, May 2	1	.....	.....
Total	4	6	8

HORSES KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
McGregor's battery:		
On Friday, May 1	1	2
Breathed's battery:		
On Saturday, May 2	2	3
Total	3	5

No. 426.

Confederate Roll of Honor.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 17, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: After the battles of Chancellorsville, elections were held in the companies of many of the brigades of this army, in accordance with General Orders, No. 93, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, section No. 27, of the series of 1862, of the privates and non-commissioned officers to be recommended for the badge of distinction to be conferred by law. These names were duly forwarded to the Department, but

nothing has yet been heard from them. This, I am sorry to say, has given rise to some feeling among the men, who think they are neglected in this matter. I know there will be some difficulty about procuring the necessary badges, but might not their names be published at once, and the badges sent as soon as they can be procured?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsement.]

Major [WILLIAM S.] BARTON:

I wish you would charge yourself with the early execution of this law about badges. Such badges, I should think, might be readily obtained. If not, the names should at least be published, with some complimentary order. This had better be done, even if badges are to be had in a few weeks.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., October* 3, 1863.

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter be, reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a roll of honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order, and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, Section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, [following] for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

* * * * * * *

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Alabama.

Third Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. Walter Ransom, Co. C.
Sergt. George [H.] Ellison, Co. E.
Corpl. H. H. Hardy, Co. G.
Private C. D. Rouse, Co. H.
Corpl. W. H. Powers, Co. K.
Companies A, B, D, F, and L declined voting.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:
Capt. W. T. Renfro, Co. B.
Private W. P. Stokes, Co. A.
Private John Summers, Co. B.
Private F. M. Burnett, Co. C.
Sergt. John H. Cowan, Co. D.
Private Louis H. Thornton, Co. E.
Corpl. John O. Donohoe, Co. F.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Cont'd.
Private N. S. Franklin, Co. G.
Private R. L. Franklin, Co. H.
Private H. J. Robertson, Co. I.
Corpl. H. F. Martin, Co. K.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry:
Private Mathew Benton, Co. A.
Sergt. J. C. Gamble, Co. B.
Private W. H. Digby, Co. C.
Private H. H. Moore, Co. D.
Sergt. E. O. Baker, Co. E.
Corpl. G. P. Jones, Co. F.
Private H. L. Jones, Co. G.
Sergt. D. Madigan, Co. H.
Private James W. Evans, Co. I.
Private H. I. Price, Co. K.
Sergt. H. W. Hale, Co. L.
Private D. W. Moorer, Co. M.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry:
Capt. H. W. Cox,* Co. B.
Private Louis Dondero, Co. A.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Continued.
Private R. W. May, Co. B.
Sergt. William Lawless, Co. C.
Private J. E. Bailey, Co. D.
Private C. H. Hunter, Co. E.
Private P. W. Chappell, Co. F.
Private R. B. Mitchell, Co. G.
Private W. S. Brown, Co. H.
Private H. N. Wootan, Co. I.
Private Thomas H. Eady, Co. K.

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry:
First. Lieut. E. S. Stuckey, Co. B.
Private L. Walters, Co. A.
Private Jos. H. Bounds, Co. B.
Sergt. J. H. Lockwell, Co. C.
Private J. C. Pennington, Co. D.
Private Jos. Munsel, Co. E.
Private James H. Dowdle, Co. F.
Corpl. Jesse Parsons, Co. G.
Private D. H. Spraddle, Co. H.
Sergt. D. Butler, Co. I.
Private B. F. Smith, Co. K.

Georgia.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:
Private W. Sparks,* Co. A.
Sergt. Hill M. Traylor,* Co. B.
Color Corpl. John T. Moore,* Co. C.

The other companies declined making selections.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry:
Lieut. Col. J. M. Fielder.*
Capt. T. T. Mounger.*
Capt. R. P. Harman.*
First Lieut. H. A. Solomon.*
Private Daniel Kennington,* Co. B.
Corpl. William [M.] Tomlinson, Co. C.
Corpl. Joseph G. Dupree, Co. D.
Second Sergt. Thomas D. Smith, Co. H.
Private James F. D. Thaxton,* Co. I.
Private James M. Brock, Co. K.

The other companies declined making selections.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry:
First Lieut. Thomas W. Harris, Co. C.
Second Lieut. J. A. Walker, Co. B.
Second Lieut. W. F. Lowe, Co. F.
Private J. L. Batts, Co. A.
Private Abel James, Co. B.
Private S. M. Beavers, Co. C.
Private W. W. Forrister, Co. D.
Private R. J. Orr, Co. E.
First Sergt. N. M. Howard, Co. F.
Private James N. Bullard, Co. G.
Private Archibald McDonald, Co. H.
First Sergt. B. L. Stephens, Co. I.
Private W. H. Burgamy, Co. K.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:
Corpl. Jackson Baggett, Co. A.
Private A. S. W. Bass, Co. B.
Second Sergt. J. A. Cochran, Co. C.

Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Continued.
Private Rolla Willingham, Co. D.
Private D. P. White, Co. E.
Private R. D. B. Holt, Co. F.
Private W. E. Moore, Co. G.
Private Absalom Martin, Co. H.
Private Lewis [J.] Millican, Co. I.
Private D. M. Pearce, Co. K.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:
Private James Fambrough,* Co. C.
Private James A. McNatt,* Co. F.

The other companies declined making selections.

Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:
Capt. William H. Shaw.*
Private John D. Pate,* Co. A.
Private John H. King, Co. C.
Private James M. Lawrence, Co. E.
Private James P. Green, Co. F.
Private John S. Bonner, Co. G.
Private H. W. Dent, Co. H.
Private W. W. Wilson, Co. I.
Private M. H. Fitzpatrick, Co. K.

Company B declined making a selection.

Forty-ninth Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. H. A. Hall, Co. A.
Private Lewis White, Co. B.
Sergt. [A.] M. Watkins, Co. C.
Sergt. W. T. Moore,* Co. D.
Corpl. James [V.] Hollingsworth,* Co. E.
Corpl. L. D. Taylor, Co. F.
Corpl. J. N. Jordan, Co. G.
Private Joseph Bell, Co. H.
Private F. B. Poole, Co. I.
Private James Taylor,* Co. K.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry:
Declined making selections.

* Killed in action.

North Carolina.

Second Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. John E. Banner, Co. A.
Private W. H. Flowers, Co. B.
Sergt. T. C. Ellis, Co. C.
Corpl. S. Felton, Co. D.
Sergt. J. T. Booth, Co. E.
Corpl. J. E. May, Co. F.
Private Thomas Williford, Co. G.
Private Simeon Grady, Co. H.
Private Aaron A. Pitt, Co. I.
Corpl. Charles Carter, Co. K.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. W. L. Shuford,* Co. A.
Private Jacob W. Wilhelm,* Co. B.
Sergt. Jos. W. Leggett,* Co. E.
Private G. W. Shives,* Co. H.
Private William H. Barrow,* Co. I.
Private W. R. Josey,* Co. K..

The other companies declined making selections.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry:
Private William Henry Medlin, Co. A.
Private Richard H. Briggs, Co. B.
Private Newitt D. Bridges, Co. C.
Private J. M. Guilford, Co. D.
Corpl. Monroe Cruse, Co. E.
Corpl. Patrick H. Robbins, Co. G.
Private Thomas Felton, Co. H.
Color Corpl. Francis Bradshaw, Co. K.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry:
Second Lieut. A. M. Walker, Co. K.
Corpl. William H. Millstead, Co. A.
Sergt. William G. Sawyer, Co. B.
Corpl. Phillip Strickland, Co. C.
Sergt. Thomas Brinkle, Co. D.
Private E. H. Eure, Co. E.
Private Edward Williams, Co. F.
Corpl. Ira W. Smith, Co. G.
Sergt. R. M. Caldwell, Co. H.
Private T. L. Purdie, Co. I.
Sergt. Isaac S. McCurdy, Co. K.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry:
Private D. B. Hoover, Co. A.
Corpl. Samuel Alston Ward, Co. C.
Private T. A. Stone, Co. D.
Sergt. L. M. Wills,* Co. E.
Private Jerry Draper, Co. F.
Private J. E. Hux, Co. G.
A. L. Barnes, Co. H.
John W. Arrington, Co. I.
John R. Johnson,* Co. K.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry:
Private Henry B. Sanders, Co. C.
Sergt. J. F. Goforth, Co. D.
Sergt. William Urias Poole,* Co. E.
Sergt. J. M. Whitmire, Co. F.
Sergt. J. R. Smith,* Co. G.
Corpl. C. M. Smith, Co. I.
Sergt. L. N. Keith, Co. K.

Companies A, B, and H declined making selections.

Sixteenth Regiment of Infantry:
First Lieut. C. L. Robinson,* Co. H.
First Lieut. A. M. Roberts,* Co. M.
Private F. Riley, Co. B.
Corpl. W. H. Wiggins, Co. C.
Private K. C. Blanton, Co. D.
Private Lawrence Cook, Co. E.
Corpl. A. M. Medows, Co. F.
Private J. W. Williford,* Co. G.
Private B. P. Jacobs, Co. H.
First Sergt. T. L. Williams,* Co. I.
Corpl. J. J. Blackwell,* Co. K.
Color Sergt. John A. Carpenter, Co. M.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry:
Corpl. C. A. Patterson, Co. A.
Private D. R. A. Ellis, Co. B.
Corpl. Richard Faulk, Co. C.
Private Josiah Hudson, jr., Co. H.
Private Newberne Tew, Co. I.
Private Thomas A. Morris, Co. K.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry:
Private J. D. Birmingham,* Co. A.
Private A. Hedick, Co. B.
Sergt. Brantley Harris,* Co. C.
Private N. C. Morrison,* Co. D.
Private Samuel Clarke, Co. E.
Private W. A. Towell,* Co. F.
Private T. M. Thomason, Co. G.
Private J. C. Ford,* Co. H.
Private Robert Hester, Co. I.
Private J. A. Killian,* Co. K.

Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry:
Private John R. Holland,* Co. A.
Private William J. McDowell, Co. C.
Sergt. J. W. J. House, Co. F.
Private William McCauley, Co. H.
Private E. M. Bales, Co. K.

Companies B, D, E, G, and I made no decision.

Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:
Private Mathias Brown, Co. A.
Private Wallace Winn, Co. B.
Sergt. George W. Koone, Co. C.
Private Obadiah Eller, Co. D.
First Sergt. David M. Taylor, Co. E.
Sergt. Thomas S. Shuford,* Co. F.
First Sergt. Charles B. Todd, Co. G.
Private Samuel Dellingner, Co. H.
Sergt. Elisha Robbins, Co. I.
Private Joseph Hogan, Co. K.

Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry:
Private W. J. Goss, Co. A.
Sergt. J. E. Fairchild, Co. B.
Sergt. B. F. Brown, Co. C.
Private John L. Austin, Co. D.
Private J. E. Coffey, Co. E.
Private William Kilby, Co. F.
Corpl. J. A. Robinett, Co. G.
Sergt. G. W. McKee, Co. H.
Sergt. John Tally, Co. I.
Private M. D. L. Parsons, Co. K.

* Killed in action.

Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry:
Adjt. D. M. McIntire.
Lieut. A. J. Brown.
Private Jesse Nethercut, Co. A.
Private Thomas Dinkins, Co. B.
Private Benjamin Sutton, Co. C.
First Sergt. David A. Thomson, Co. D.
Private W. J. Hutchinson,* Co. E.

Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry—Continued.
Private W. S. Huffman, Co. F.
Corpl. W. F. Matheson, Co. G.
Corpl. D. P. Woodburn, Co. H.
Private T. J. Ramsey, Co. I.
Private W. H. McPhaul, Co. K.

South Carolina.

First Regiment of Infantry [Provisional Army]:
Private W. H. Cooper, Co. A.
Private J. K. Hunter,* Co. B.
Private A. P. Abbott,* Co. C.
Private Jesse R. Hays,* Co. E.
Private Benjamin Barnhill,* Co. F.
Private G. W. Smith,* Co. G.
Private Albert P. Youmans, Co. H.
Private R. W. Perry, Co. I.
Private Joseph McNabb,* Co. K.
Private A. J. Samson, Co. L.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. J. A. McCollum,* Co. D.
Private James Johnson,* Co. E.
Private John M. Rikard, Co. G.
Private T. C. Corley, Co. K.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. J. M. Carter,* Co. A.
Private Caleb Hare,* Co. B.
Private Oliphant P. Walker,* Co. D.
Private C. Hughes, Co. E.
Sergt. Z. L. Nabers,* Co. F.
Private James White,* Co. G.
Sergt. R. J. Wade, Co. H.
Sergt. John E. Brownlee, Co. I.
Private M. C. Little,* Co. K.

Orr's Rifles:
Sergt. L. A. Wardlaw, Co. B.
Private Samuel P. Moore, Co. F.
Private J. Marion Mattison, Co. G.

Virginia.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry:
Capt. M. Harmon,* Co. G.
Lieut. M. G. W. Peterman, Co. E.
Capt. John H. Fulton, Co. A.
Lieut. James F. Cecil, Co. C.
Lieut. P. Hogan, Co. H.
Lieut. W. B. Carder, Co. D.
Adjt. William Wade.
Sergt. Harold J. Matthews, Co. A.
Sergt. Charles W. Garlick, Co. B.
Private William A. Chumbley, Co. C.
Private Edward Harrison, Co. D.
Sergt. Charles L. Gordon, Co. E.
Corpl. George V. Byrd, Co. F.
Corpl. Peter H. Marrow, Co. G.
Private Reuben D. Henderson,* Co. H.
Private Nathan A. Lackey,* Co. I.
Private George W. Pace, Co. L.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry:
Sergt. J. H. Holley, Co. E.
Private J. A. Cook, Co. F.
Private M. H. Parker,* Co. D.
Private E. W. Norgrove,* Co. H.

Twenty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Continued.
Private Hugh King, Co. B.
Corpl. John Baker, Co. C.
Corpl. Isaac Beeson, Co. G.

Fortieth Regiment of Infantry:
Private George W. Dudley,* Co. A.
Private Robert H. Wilson, Co. B.
Private Peter M. Hall, Co. C.
Private Henry Bartlett, Co. D.
Private Hiram Purcell, Co. E.
First Sergt. Thomas Cockrell,* Co. F.
Private Joseph McCave, Co. G.
Corpl. John T. Ford,* Co. H.
Corpl. George Cornwell, Co. I.
First Sergt. John B. Garland,* Co. K.

Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:
Corpl. C. R. Sheppard,* Co. A.
Sergt. William X. Smith, Co. C.
Corpl. Robert Hall, Co. E.
Sergt. Thomas B. Fogg,* Co. F.
Private Thomas Dodson, Co. K.
Private John Haydon,* Co. L.
Private George T. Newton,* Co. M.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

* Killed in action.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 93. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November 22, 1862.*

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the Army:

* * * * * * *

No. 27.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress parade thereafter may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow; or, if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 13, 1862.

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By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 10, 1864.*

I. The following Roll of Honor is published in accordance with Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 131, 1863.

It will be read to every regiment in the service at the first dress parade after its receipt.

* * * * * * *

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Alabama.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry:
Private Allen Bolling, Company A.
Private J. N. Howard, Company B.
Sergt. Robert Gaddes, Company C.
Sergt. P. H. Mays, Company D.
Sergt. T. A. Kelly, Company F.
Private Patrick Leary, Company I.
Private James Reynolds,* Company K.

* * * * * * *

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

* Killed in action.

APRIL 29-MAY 7, 1863.—The Stoneman Raid.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

April 29, 1863.—Skirmishes near Kellysville, Brandy Station, and Stevensburg.
30, 1863.—Skirmish at Raccoon Ford.
May 1, 1863.—Skirmish at Rapidan Station.
2, 1863.—Skirmish near Louisa Court-House.
3, 1863.—Skirmish at South Anna Bridge, near Ashland.
4, 1863.—Skirmishes at Flemmings' (Shannon's) Cross-Roads, Tunstall's Station, and Ashland Church.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Thompson's Cross-Roads.
7, 1863.—Stoneman's command recrosses Raccoon Ford.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.
No. 3.—Capt. Wesley Merritt, Second U. S. Cavalry, Ordnance and Mustering Officer.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.
No. 6.—Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 7.—Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 9.—Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.
No. 10.—Capt. Richard S. C. Lord, First U. S. Cavalry.
No. 11.—Capt. James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 12.—Capt. Thomas Drummond, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 13.—Capt. James M. Robertson, Second U. S. Artillery, commanding Horse Artillery, including operations April 13-May 10.
No. 14.—Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 13, 1863.

GENERAL: For the information of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Corps under my command, from April 27 to the present time:*

On April 27, I, then being at Warrenton Junction, with the corps encamped along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, received a telegram directing me with my commanders to meet some persons from

* See also correspondence between Butterfield and Stoneman, May 12 and 13, in "Correspondence, etc.," Part II.

headquarters Army of the Potomac at Morrisville on the following day at 2 p. m.

Arriving there with my commanders, I found the commanding general and his staff, and learned that a portion of the army was about to cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford that day. I had previously been directed to hold my command in readiness to move on the following morning, April 29, and consequently no preparations had been made to move on the 27th, such as drawing in the pickets, calling in scouting parties, &c.

At 5.45 p. m. I received the accompanying instructions (marked A). From Morrisville to where the Cavalry Corps lay was 13 miles, from there to where some of the extreme pickets were was 13 more, so that it was quite late at night before the command was all assembled and ready to start, and owing to the state of the roads, the result of the recent heavy rains, and the darkness of the night, rendered doubly obscure by a dense fog, the corps did not reach the river until near 8 a. m. of the 29th. Arriving at the river, we found but one ford within the limits prescribed in our instructions which could be passed over, and that not by pack-mules or artillery. By dint of great exertion we succeeded in getting all over the river by 5 p. m. I assembled the division and brigade commanders, spread our maps, and had a thorough understanding of what we were to do, and where we were each to go. Averell, with his division, Davis' brigade, of Pleasonton's division, and Tidball's battery, was to push on in the direction of Culpeper Court-House, and myself, with Gregg's division, Buford's Reserve Brigade (to which had been attached the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Lancers), and Robertson's battery, was to push on toward Stevensburg. It was expected that Averell would be able to reach Brandy Station that night, driving whatever enemy was there before him, and I was to communicate with him at that point.

Arriving on the other side of Rocky Run, Captain Drummond, with a couple of squadrons, was sent by a cross-road to Brandy Station, but, upon arriving there, this dashing officer found neither the enemy nor General Averell.

About midnight, learning from a staff officer of General Averell that he had gone into camp near where I left him, I sent Captain Merritt, of my staff, with a platoon, to recall Captain Drummond. I also sent back word to General Averell that I had not time to concern myself with the enemy in his front; that I should turn him, whatever his force was, over to him, and, pushing on at 4 a. m. the next morning in the direction of Richmond, would proceed to the execution of the work before us.

Instructions were given to have all the pack-mules and led horses sent in the direction of Germanna Mills, and to follow in the rear of the army and remain with it until we formed a junction therewith, which we expected would be in the vicinity of Richmond, and for each officer and man to take with him no more than he could carry on his horse, myself and staff setting the example. I explained to the officers what was expected of us, where we were going, and what we were going to do, and it was a source of the greatest satisfaction and encouragement to me to see with what eagerness and zeal every one entered into the accomplishment of his appointed task.

From that moment I felt sure that we should meet with success if it lay within the reach of human effort; and here I take the occasion to say that from that time out to the completion of the expedition I never, under the most trying circumstances and the most discouraging

prospects, saw a look or heard a word from officer or private soldier that indicated doubt or fear, nor during the whole trip did I hear a murmur or a complaint. Each appeared to vie with the other as to how much instead of how little he could do to forward the undertaking, and to look upon the expedition as his own personal affair. All felt as though they were going forward to the accomplishment of an object of the greatest importance to the army and the country, and they engaged in it regardless of the future or the consequences. I informed them that I was determined at all hazards and any risks or hardships to carry out the wishes of the commanding general, and to fulfill the expectations of the country, after which it would be time enough to look for some way of withdrawing from the position we would be in. I also informed them that the commanding general had assured me that there was not the slightest doubt in the world but that if we performed our part of the work the whole rebel army would be captured or destroyed; that he had promised me to communicate with us certainly within six days, and that we could depend upon it. It was, besides, understood that we would be held responsible for the failure of the entire operation, if it should in any respect miscarry.

The fighting during this first day consisted in some artillery practice between General Averell and the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Chambliss, and some pretty sharp work between their skirmishers; the driving in of the enemy's pickets on the road toward Brandy Station by Captain Drummond, and on the road toward Stevensburg by the Sixth U. S. Cavalry. No fires were built during the night, lest the enemy should become aware of our whereabouts and strength. Four a. m. came, and with it a cold, drenching rain. The pack-mules were sent off, and we started on our way, a command numbering about 3,500, as unencumbered and determined a set of men as ever started upon any expedition in this or any other army.

About 9 a. m., April 30, a staff officer of General Averell overtook me and reported for orders, which I gave in substance the same as the evening before. He also handed me a note picked up by some one, and sent me by General Averell, and to the following effect:

Important.] HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Brandy Station, Va., April 29, 1863.

Colonel CHAMBLISS,
Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to get a man posted, so as to have a view of the road leading down on the other side to Kelly's Ford, and find out what kind of troops marched down behind the wagons. The enemy have made a demonstration toward Stevensburg, but so far it amounts to nothing. The general is very anxious to know where to look for Stoneman, as we have heard nothing from him.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. CHANNING PRICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Feeling satisfied that we should find Raccoon Ford guarded, and that its passage would be disputed, I struck the Rapidan River about 6 miles below; crossed over the portion of the command under General Buford, who sent a party under Capt. Peter Penn Gaskell, of his staff, who at a dash cleared the ford above, capturing an officer, Lieutenant Bourier [James Boulware], of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and 6 privates of the Ninth and Tenth Virginia Cavalry. The rest of the cavalry and the artillery made their escape.

The main body immediately crossed at the Raccoon Ford, the rear getting over about 10 p. m. No fires built to-night, as we were in plain

view from Clark's Mountain, a few miles to the south of the ford, and on the top of which the enemy have a signal station. We learned here that Stuart, with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, had that morning crossed at Somerville Ford, 5 miles above Raccoon Ford, and had gone toward Fredericksburg, and we thought it more than probable that we should find him on the Plank road at Verdierville, where we had to strike it on our way south.

Orders were issued to be in the saddle at 2 o'clock in the morning, and we lay down on the wet ground to get a couple of hours sleep. Two o'clock came, but the fog was so thick that it was impossible to move, more particularly as we had no guide to show us the road. Daylight came, and we pushed on; struck the turnpike; found no enemy, but saw by his trail that he had gone toward Fredericksburg.

From here I pushed Gregg's division on to Louisa Court-House, on the Virginia Central Railroad, where it arrived about 2 a. m., May 2, and immediately commenced tearing up the track of the railroad, destroying the telegraph, &c. Buford's brigade encamped that night on the south bank of the North Anna.

About 10 a. m., May 2, I had the whole force united at Louisa Court-House. From here I pushed a squadron of the First Maine, under Captain Tucker, of that regiment, toward Gordonsville, to find out the whereabouts of the enemy in that direction, as we knew that six or seven trains had passed up the evening previous, loaded with troops. The captain drove in their pickets upon the main body, the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, which, in turn, attacked him, killing 1 man, wounding 1, and capturing 1 lieutenant and 23 men.

Captain Lord, with the First U. S. Cavalry, was sent to Tolersville Station, and from there to Frederickshall Station, 12 miles from Louisa Court-House. From here a party, under Lieutenant ———, went to the North Anna and destroyed Carr's Bridge, which is on the main road leading from Spotsylvania to Goochland, on the James River, and is one of the principal highways.

After having destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and telegraph, burned the depots, water-tanks, &c., for 18 miles, and accomplished all that time would permit, we pushed on to Yanceyville, on the South Anna, and from there to Thompson's Cross-Roads, 10 miles lower down the river, where we arrived about 10 p. m., May 2.

At this point the James and South Anna Rivers are less than 12 miles apart, and here I determined to make the most of my 3,500 men in carrying out my previously conceived plan of operations. I called together all my regimental commanders, showed and explained to them the maps, and gave them an idea of what I wished done. I gave them to understand that we had dropped in that region of country like a shell, and that I intended to burst it in every direction, expecting each piece or fragment would do as much harm and create nearly as much terror as would result from sending the whole shell, and thus magnify our small force into overwhelming numbers; and the results of this plan satisfied my most sanguine expectations. I pointed out to them the routes to be taken and the objects to be accomplished on each route. One party, the First New Jersey, under Colonel Wyndham, was to strike the James River at Columbia, at the junction of the James and Rivanna Rivers, to destroy, if possible, the large canal aqueduct over the Rivanna, and from thence proceed along the canal in the direction of Richmond, doing all the harm possible. If thought expedient (and this was left to the discretion of the commanding officer), a party was to be sent across the James River, and to make a dash on the railroad bridge over the Appo-

mattox. Another party, the Second New York, Colonel Kilpatrick, was to push on to the railroad bridges over the Chickahominy, destroy them and the telegraph, and operate in the direction of Richmond, 4 miles distant from the bridges.

Another force, the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Davis, was to strike the two railroads at or in the vicinity of Ashland, on the Fredericksburg, and Atlee's, on the Virginia Central, and do all the harm it could. Another party, the First Maine and First Maryland, with a section of artillery, all under General Gregg, was to follow down the South Anna River, destroy all the road bridges thereon, and, if possible, the two railroad bridges across that river. Another party, the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, under Captain Drummond, was to follow this last, and see that the destruction was complete. Captain Merritt, with a flying party of the First Maryland, was sent out to do what he thought he could accomplish in the way of destroying bridges, &c. These different parties all got off by 3 a. m. on the 3d.

After all these parties had moved, and outposts established, one of which was to hold the only bridge across the South Anna, which was to be left undestroyed for our own use in case of need, I found myself with but about 500 men of General Buford's brigade and nearly 200 partially broken-down horses of General Gregg's division, which was to serve as a nucleus, and upon which the different parties could rally in case of necessity after they had performed the work assigned them to do. Not having heard from General Averell since we left him at Kelly's Ford, nor being able to learn anything of any force of ours in the direction of Gordonsville, I was fearful that he had either been driven back or had been recalled. In either case, we knew that the forces of Lee and Hampton would be free to act against us, and, in case they should find how weak we were, could easily overwhelm us with numbers.

The day and night of May 3 was passed by myself in no little anxiety. I had given directions for all the parties to endeavor to strike the railroad and telegraph at 3 p. m. of that day, in order that, all striking together and at different points, the enemy should not have time to communicate information by telegraph and be prepared for us at the vulnerable points. Colonels Wyndham, Kilpatrick, and Davis were directed either to return or to push on and bring up at either Yorktown or Gloucester Point. The rest were ordered to return to the reserve with myself.

Colonel Wyndham and Captain Lord returned the same day; General Gregg and Captains Merritt and Drummond the next day. Colonels Kilpatrick and Davis pushed on through to Gloucester Point. What was done by each party, and how well it was done, will be seen by a perusal of the annexed reports of the several commanders.

That night I sent Captain Harrison, with what was left of his regiment, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, about 80 men, to take post at Shannon's Cross-Roads, about 6 miles in our rear, and to watch the movements of the enemy, whom we had reason to suppose was in our vicinity, and the next morning moved with the rest of the available portion of Buford's brigade to join him. Previous, however, to starting, I sent all the prisoners, about 60 in number, after having paroled them, on the road to Richmond, telling them to push on as we should soon overtake them, and they had a long march to make. We heard of them half-way to Richmond, expecting to be overtaken by us every moment.

Before we came to where Captain Harrison was stationed, Lee's brigade, which, together with Hampton's Legion, as we afterward learned,

had been freed by the recall of General Averell by General Hooker, made its appearance in the vicinity of Shannon's Cross-Roads, and Captain Harrison, in order to gain time to draw in and save his pickets, in the most gallant manner charged the head of the advancing column of the enemy, 1,200 strong, and saved all his little force, except Captain Owens, who had his horse shot, and Lieutenant Buford, taken on picket, 1 private, killed on the spot, 3 wounded, who escaped, and 30 missing. Before we could arrive, the enemy had moved off at a rapid rate in the direction of Charlottesville, leaving in our hands as prisoners Major [William J.] Johnson, of General Stuart's staff, and 3 privates.

We remained at Shannon's Cross-Roads during the 4th, and on the morning of the 5th moved to Yanceyville, on the South Anna, where we were joined by General Gregg, Colonel Wyndham, and Captains Merritt and Drummond, each with his command.

The six days having now expired, during which we were assured by the commanding general he would certainly communicate with us, and no communication having been received, no retreating enemy having been seen or heard of, and no information as to the condition of things in the vicinity of Fredericksburg except vague rumors of our defeat and capture having been obtained; supplies for man and beast becoming scarce; having accomplished all that we were sent to perform, and having come to the conclusion that Colonels Kilpatrick and Davis, with their commands, had gone in the direction of Yorktown, I determined to make the best of our way back to the Army of the Potomac.

To take the enemy by surprise and penetrate his country was easy enough; to withdraw from it was a more difficult matter. We knew that Lee and Hampton were to the west of us, and that they were under the impression that we were going in the direction of Charlottesville, with the object of destroying the railroad and other bridges over the Rivanna River, and the depots in that region, which we should have attempted but for the jaded condition of our horses, the weariness of our men, and the weakened strength of the command by the absence of Colonels Kilpatrick and Davis with their regiments, who had gone down the Peninsula. We knew also that there was a strong force at and in the vicinity of Gordonsville, and heard that another force was at Louisa Court-House, and a small force of infantry at Tolersville.

After thinking the matter over, I determined to send General Buford, with 650 picked horses of his brigade, to threaten any force in the vicinity of Gordonsville, and induce Lee and Hampton to believe that we were going to get out by that way; and another force, under Captain Rodenbough, was sent in the direction of Bowling Green, with the view of threatening the enemy's communication in that direction, and, under cover of night, with the main body, to take the middle road leading through Tolersville, and crossing the North Anna near the Victoria Iron Works; from thence to Orange Springs, where all were to rendezvous the next day.

All our plans and calculations worked admirably, and though we had no little difficulty in finding and following the almost impassable roads, owing to the inky darkness of the night and the incessant pouring of the rain, the whole command was assembled at Orange Springs at 12 m. of the 6th. Here we first began to hear rumors, through negroes, of the repulse and withdrawal of our army to the north side of the Rappahannock.

After watering and feeding our animals, we pushed on to the Plank road leading from Fredericksburg to Orange Court-House, and from

thence to Raccoon Ford, which, to our great joy, we found fordable, and were all over safe by daylight on the morning of the 7th.

Added to the severe duty performed by the command previous to its return, the men had been almost constantly in the saddle for two nights and a day, and we were all wet, cold, tired, and hungry.

The horses were unsaddled and fed with what little forage we had on hand; the men permitted to build fires and cook whatever meat and meal they might still possess, and to rest until 10 a. m., when we again started for Kelly's Ford, where the head of the column arrived about 9 p. m., but to find the Rappahannock swollen and swimming, and to learn for a certainty that the Army of the Potomac was in its old camp.

The command all came up during the night, and daylight of the 8th disclosed to us the cheering fact that we could cross the river by swimming not over 20 yards. We immediately began the crossing, which was completed before dark, and, with great care, succeeded in getting everybody over except 1 man and 5 or 6 horses lost—drowned. Many men were washed off, but all except 1 reached the bank and were saved. That night we moved to Bealeton Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we found supplies for man and beast.

On the 9th, we lay by to rest and receive our supplies from Alexandria.

On the 10th, leaving one squadron to picket the railroad from Rappahannock Station to Cedar Run, as directed, we marched to Deep Run, and on the 11th, leaving Buford's reserve brigade to guard the Rappahannock River from the railroad to Falmouth, in accordance with orders to that effect from headquarters Army of the Potomac, corps headquarters and what remained of Gregg's division reached this point, where we are now encamped.

Six pieces of artillery, under the command of that very able artillery officer, Capt. J. M. Robertson, accompanied the expedition, and for a history of its operations I must refer to the report of the captain, herewith annexed, merely adding that I believe it has accomplished on this trip what no other battery in the world could have performed, and for which the officers and men of the battery deserve the highest praise and have my most heartfelt thanks.

To sum up the results of our operations, we moved in the direction of Raccoon Ford and Louisa Court-House, and instead of finding a small provost-guard at Gordonsville, we found there a strong force of all arms. We destroyed along the railroad (Virginia Central), from Gordonsville eastward, all the railroad bridges, trains, cars, depots of provisions, lines of telegraphic communication, &c., for 18 miles, and from there we moved by forced marches to strike and destroy the line of the Aquia and Richmond Railroad, which, as the accompanying reports will show, was effectually done, and which destruction, according to the Richmond papers, was not repaired and communication opened six days afterward.

The desire of the commanding general that I should "understand that he considers the primary object of your (my) movement the cutting of the enemy's communications with Richmond by the Fredericksburg route, checking his retreat over those lines, and he wishes to make everything subservient to that object," was fully complied with and carried out, as not only the railroad bridges on the two railroads leading out from Richmond northward were destroyed, but all the road bridges across the South Anna and several across the North Anna were completely destroyed, placing a ditch, fordable only in a very few places, between the enemy and Richmond. Had not my force been divided, and had I been permitted to take with me the whole command with which

I started, or had not General Averell been recalled, and had he formed a junction with me, as was to be expected, I could have detached a force to Charlottesville, which is almost unguarded, and destroyed the depot of supplies said to be there.

It has been frequently suggested since our return that we could easily have gone into Richmond. Without discussing the question as to the propriety or feasibility of such a thing, suffice it to be known that in your letter of April 22 I am told that "this, however, is not expected," and, besides, the commanding general told me himself that he did not want me to go into Richmond, and subsequently he sent me positive orders by my chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, that under no circumstances was I to enter that city.

The assurance that "you may rely upon the general's being in communication with you (me) before your (my) supplies are exhausted," and to "let him hear from you (me) as often as necessary and practicable," was based, it is to be presumed, upon the supposition that the Army of the Potomac would be within communicating distance of us before the end of six days, during which time our supplies were supposed to last.

Besides carrying out the objects contemplated in our instructions, other results transpired of equal importance. To the pecuniary loss in the destruction of the bridges over rivers, railroads, telegraphs, canals, wagon and railroad trains, public stores of all kinds, horses and mules captured, and those brought out by escaped slaves, corn, meal, and bacon consumed by animals and men, &c., there must be added the money value of some 450 negroes, who came out of the country with the various parties. Several thousand more would have obtained their freedom through us could they have procured the means of transportation. Added to all this and much more is the moral effect the expedition has produced in the minds of both the white and black man, not only in that region but throughout nearly the entire South. Not one of the least valuable among other results of this expedition is the influence it has had upon the cavalry arm of the service, both in showing us what we are able to accomplish if we but have the opportunity and in convincing the country that it has not spent its men and money in vain in our organization.

To the enlisted men of the command, for patient endurance, implicit obedience, constant vigilance, reliance upon their officers, and cheerfulness in the performance of every duty, however arduous, I am proud to point as models and examples.

To Generals Buford and Gregg, and Captain Robertson, commanding the artillery, and the officers under them, I render my warmest thanks for their hearty co-operation in the execution and carrying out of all my orders, and the implicit confidence with which they honored me throughout the whole operations. Nothing was asked of them but what was freely given and promptly and thoroughly executed.

I beg leave more particularly to call the attention of the commanding general to Colonel Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; Captain Lord, First U. S. Cavalry, and Captains Merritt and Rodenbough, Second U. S. Cavalry, and the officers and men under them, as worthy of special notice for the parts they performed; also to Captain Tucker, First Maine Cavalry, and Captain Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, for their gallantry in charging into and checking largely superior forces, and for the handsome manner in which they drew off their commands; to Lieutenant Tupper, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for driving in and capturing the enemy's pickets and a

staff officer of General Stuart while in command of a small party of foragers, and to Lieutenant [Thompson] Lennig, of the Lancers, for the gallant manner in which he acquitted himself in charging, with a few men, treble the number of the enemy, and routing him.

To the members of my staff I am under many obligations for their zeal and energy in the execution of their various functions, and for their assistance and valuable advice. They are officers of too much army reputation to require special notice at my hands.

My personal aides-de-camp, Captain [Frederick C.] Newhall and Lieutenants [Edwin V.] Sumner, jr., [L. S.] Elbert, [Frank] Furness, and [Walter C.] Hull, in carrying orders and dispatches at all times of night and day, and through a strange country filled with dangers, proved themselves at all times equal to the occasion. I cordially and cheerfully indorse every recommendation in regard to individual officers made by subordinate commanders.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry Corps.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Morrisville, Va., April 28, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the instructions communicated for your government on the 12th instant [following] are so far modified as to require you to cross the Rappahannock at such points as you may determine between Kelly's and Rappahannock Fords, and including them, and for a portion of your force to move in the direction of the Raccoon Ford and Louisa Court-House, while the remainder is engaged in carrying into execution that part of your original instructions which relates to the enemy's force and position on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the line itself, the operations of this column to be considered as masking the column which is directed to move by forced marches to strike and destroy the line of the Aquia and Richmond Railroad.

You are further directed to determine on some point for the columns to unite, and it is recommended that it be on the Pamunkey and near that line, as you will there be in position with your full force to cut off the retreat of the enemy by his shortest line. In all other respects your instructions as before referred to will remain the same.

You will direct all your force to cross to-night, or, if that should not be practicable, to be brought to the river and have it all thrown over before 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the fords should be too deep for your pack animals and artillery, they will be crossed over the bridge at Kelly's Ford. You will please furnish the officers in command of these two columns with a copy of this and of your original instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *April* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that you will march at 7 a. m. on the 13th instant, with all your available force except one brigade, for the purpose of turning the enemy's position on his left, and of throwing your command between him and Richmond, and isolating him from his supplies, checking his retreat, and inflicting on him every possible injury which will tend to his discomfiture and defeat. To accomplish this, the general suggests that you ascend the Rappahannock by the different routes, keeping well out of the view of the enemy, and throwing out well to the front and flank small parties to mask your movement and to cut off all communications with the enemy by the people, in their interests, living on this side of the river. To divert suspicion, it may not be amiss to have word given out that you are in pursuit of [W. E.] Jones' guerrillas, as they are operating extensively in the Shenandoah Valley, in the direction of Winchester.

We further suggest that you select for your place of crossing the Rappahannock some point to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which can only be determined by the circumstances as they are found on the arrival of your advance. In the vicinity of Culpeper you will be likely to come against Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry, consisting of about 2,000 men, which it is expected that you will be able to disperse and destroy without delay to your advance or detriment to any considerable number of your command.

At Gordonsville the enemy had a small provost-guard of infantry, which it is expected you will destroy, if it can be done without delaying your forward movement. From there it is expected that you will be able to push forward to the Aquia and Richmond Railroad, somewhere in the vicinity of Saxton's Junction, destroying along your whole route the railroad bridges, trains, cars, depots of provisions, lines of telegraphic communication, &c. The general directs that you go prepared with all the means necessary to accomplish this work effectually. As the line of the railroad from Aquia to Richmond presents the shortest one for the enemy to retire on, it is more than probable that the enemy may avail himself of it and the usually traveled highways on each side of it for this purpose, in which event you will select the strongest positions, such as the banks of streams, commanding heights, &c., in order to check or prevent it, and, if unsuccessful, you will fall upon his flanks, attack his artillery and trains, and harass and delay him until he is exhausted and out of supplies. Moments of delay will be hours and days to the army in pursuit. If the enemy should retire by Culpeper and Gordonsville, you will endeavor to hold your force in his front, and harass him day and night on the march and in camp unceasingly. If you cannot cut off from his columns large slices, the general desires that you will not fail to take small ones. Let your watchword be fight, and let all your orders be fight, fight, fight, bearing in mind that time is as valuable to the general as the rebel carcasses. It is not in the power of the rebels to oppose you with more than 5,000 sabers, and those badly mounted, and, after they leave Culpeper, without forage or rations, keep them from Richmond, and, sooner or later, they must fall in our hands.

The general desires you to understand that he considers the primary object of your movement the cutting of the enemy's connections with

Richmond by the Fredericksburg route, checking his retreat over those lines, and he wishes to make everything subservient to that object. He desires that you keep yourself informed of the enemy's whereabouts and attack him wherever you find him. If, in your operations, an opportunity should present itself for you to detach a force to Charlottesville, which is almost unguarded, and destroy the depot of supplies said to be there, or along the Aquia Railroad in the direction of Richmond, to destroy the bridges, &c., or the crossing of the Pamunkey in the direction of West Point, destroying the ferries, felling trees to prevent or check the crossing, they will all greatly contribute to our complete success. You may rely upon the general being in connection with you before your supplies are exhausted. Let him hear from you as often as necessary and practicable.

A brigade of infantry will march to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, for Kelly's Ford, with one battery, and a regiment to the United States and Banks' Fords, to threaten and hold those places.

It devolves upon you, general, to take the initiative in the forward movement of this grand army, and on you and your noble command must depend in a great measure the extent and brilliancy of our success. Bear in mind that celerity, audacity, and resolution are everything in war, and especially is it the case with the command you have and the enterprise upon which you are about to embark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
May 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the quartermaster's department during the preparation and execution of the late cavalry expedition into the enemy's country of a portion of the Cavalry Corps, under Major-General Stoneman:

Owing, however, to the scattered condition of this corps since its return from the expedition referred to, it is at present impossible for me to give full and accurate information on all the points required by your letter of the 11th instant. Measures have been taken to procure this information, and it will be furnished in a supplemental report at the earliest practicable moment.

On the 13th of April, the cavalry command, consisting of [two brigades] and [two divisions] of cavalry, numbering 9,895 men, with four batteries of horse artillery [twenty-two 3-inch rifled guns], 427 men, started from its camp, near Falmouth, in the direction of Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On leaving Falmouth, the command took with it six days' rations of subsistence and five days' rations of short forage, which was transported on the horses of the mounted men, on the pack-mules, and in the wagon supply trains, which were taken with the command for the first two days. An extra supply train of two hundred and seventy-five wagons was sent to Bealeton Station by Lieut. Col. R. Ingalls, chief quartermaster,

Army of Potomac, with an additional supply of three days' subsistence and three days' short forage for the whole command. These wagons, as well as the regular supply trains, were unloaded at Bealeton on the evening of the 14th, and were immediately sent back to Falmouth. The whole command being encamped in the vicinity, all the supplies were immediately issued, and preparations made to cross the Rappahannock River during the same night.

The main object of the expedition was to cross the Rappahannock at or above the railroad bridges at Rappahannock Station, and, avoiding any large infantry commands, make its way to some point near Saxton's Junction, on the Pamunkey River, to cut off all communication between the rebel Army of Northern Virginia and Richmond, by destroying telegraphs, railroad bridges, and culverts, and tearing up the track at different points on the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and the Gordonsville and Richmond Railroads, and at the same time to inflict all other possible damage upon the enemy, by destroying supplies, store-houses, turnpike bridges, &c., and, in the event of the rebel army being driven by the Army of the Potomac, to fall upon his flank and rear, capture stragglers, and otherwise harass him.

During the night of the 14th, a severe rain commenced and continued without cessation for thirty-six hours, which prevented the command from crossing the river. Colonel Davis' brigade, which had crossed during the night at Freeman's Ford, was recalled, and, in recrossing, so rapidly had the river risen, a portion of his column were obliged to swim their horses. The rain continued, with short intervals of fair weather, and the river remained impassable for cavalry until the 28th of April, during which time the whole command remained in the vicinity of Warrenton Junction, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

On the 18th of April, a train of one hundred and eighty wagons, loaded with grain, was sent from Falmouth to Morrisville. The forage was at once issued, and the wagons sent back to Falmouth.

On the 23d, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was opened, and from this time until the evening of the 28th, full rations of forage, both hay and grain, were obtained from Alexandria. During this period the scouting and picket duty of the command was very severe, which, together with the bad roads, used up many of the horses. All the weak and disabled animals of the command, and ten pieces of artillery, were sent back to Falmouth on the 28th, and during the night of the 28th the whole command marched to Kelly's Ford, where it crossed the Rappahannock on the ensuing day (the 29th), the cavalry fording the stream, the artillery and pack-trains crossing on the pontoon bridges, constructed for the passage of the infantry.

At the time of starting from Warrenton Junction, the command was provided with the following supplies, viz: Three days' rations of subsistence, and three days' short rations of short forage (10 pounds to the ration) were taken on the horses of the troopers; three days' subsistence and two days' short forage were taken upon the pack-mules.

Immediately after crossing the river, the command was divided, General Averell being sent with one division, one brigade, and six pieces of artillery to the right. General Averell's command, being recalled by orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, did not again join us.

Major-General Stoneman, with one division, one brigade, and six pieces of horse artillery, numbering in all 4,329 men and 4,832 horses, marched in the direction of Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan River; crossed Mountain Run, and bivouacked for the night at Madden's Cross-Roads.

At daylight on the morning of the 30th, all the pack-mules were sent

to join the right wing of the main army, at or near Germanna Mills, on the Rapidan, and the command crossed the Rapidan at Morton's and Raccoon Fords, with only such supplies as could be taken on the horses of the men and officers. This was about three days' subsistence, and three days' short forage (10 pounds to the ration). Forty rounds of carbine and 20 rounds of pistol cartridges per man were taken. Not a wheel of any description accompanied the command, except the artillery.

From this time until we recrossed the Rappahannock, on the 8th of May, no other supplies were drawn. The command subsisted entirely off the country through which it passed, and there was no suffering on the part of men or horses for food. We found bacon, corn meal, flour, corn, and frequently hay or fodder, in sufficient quantities to supply the whole command. Foraging parties were sent out from time to time from the different regiments, and generally came back with forage and provisions. No accounts were made of the amounts taken, and no receipts or vouchers of any kind were given for any supplies taken for the use of the troops. Large amounts of provisions and forage were destroyed and wasted by the troops. At one farm, where the command halted for about two hours to rest and feed, corn to the value of $25,000 was taken.

The horses were generally in fair condition when they started on this expedition; they were all much exhausted and weakened by the march. Many of them since then have suffered from a disease known as "mud-fever," and a very large proportion have sore backs. This is due, in my opinion, to two causes, viz, the great length of time for which they were frequently kept saddled, and that the McClellan saddles now furnished are defective, being made too narrow across the withers of the horse.

I have not yet received full reports of the number of horses abandoned on this march. The number will not, however, vary much from 1,000 (365 were abandoned by the Cavalry Reserve Brigade, General Buford's). Most of those abandoned were killed. The orders were that all should be, but I think this was neglected in some cases.

I am also unable to give the number of horses, mules, wagons, &c., captured. All the men who were dismounted got remounts, and a considerable number of extra horses were brought across the Rappahannock by that portion of the command that returned with General Stoneman. The two regiments that went through to Yorktown have not returned to this army, and have made no detailed report of their captures. Most of the horses captured were brood mares and work horses, not suitable for cavalry service. About 200 mules were taken and brought across the Rappahannock, mostly fine animals, but not in good order. A train of sixteen new army wagons, *en route* from Richmond to Gordonsville, was captured by General Buford, and the wagons and harness destroyed. I am informed that Colonel Kilpatrick, on his march to Gloucester Point, captured a large number of fine blooded horses.

In the organization of the pack-mule train for the cavalry, 66 pack-mules to each regiment are allowed, giving about an average of 1 mule to every 10 enlisted men. The average strength of regiments on this expedition was 450 men to each regiment. The pack-mules were loaded with from 200 to 240 pounds to each mule, varying with the condition of the animals and the kind of supplies. The wagons, in taking supplies from Falmouth to Bealeton, were loaded with an average weight of 2,000 pounds.

With reference to the use of pack-mules as a means of transportation instead of the army wagons, my experience and observation lead to the belief that for cavalry operations in this country they are not

advantageous to the service, although I am of the opinion that a few pack-mules, say 20 to each regiment, might be frequently of great service in taking supplies to pickets remote from depots and in foraging on the enemy. My reasons for this opinion are the following, viz:

1. It is impossible to find a sufficient number of men in the ranks of this army who have had any experience in packing mules, and packing is an art which requires actual and long experience.

2. The pack-mule system takes away largely from the effective military strength of the command. To manage properly the pack-mule train, it has been found necessary to detail at least 1 man to every 2 mules; in many cases 1 man to each mule has been detailed. To carry one day's subsistence and short rations of short forage for 410 men, the number of mules required is as follows, viz:

	Pounds.
400 rations of hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee, 2½ pounds to the ration	1,000
400 rations of grain, 10 pounds to the ration	4,000
Total	5,000

At 200 pounds to the mule, this takes 25 mules; this amount could be transported by two army wagons, drawn by 12 good mules, and requiring the attendance of only 2 men as teamsters, thus saving to the Government the services of 11 men and 13 mules. A pack-train of 25 mules stretches out over about 75 yards, while two 6-mule teams, closed up, occupy a space of about 26 yards. The unavoidable delays with a long pack-train are very numerous while on the march, and interfere in no small degree with the marching of the troops. The wastage in the supplies transported is much greater than when carried in wagons, particularly of grain, and when marching with a cavalry command on an expedition similar to the one lately made by a portion of this corps, it is frequently necessary to keep the packs on the mules for a long time, which increases very much the liability to sore backs. More than one-half of the mules in this corps are now temporarily unserviceable as pack-mules on account of sore backs. This is, however, in part owing to the defective shape of the pack-saddles used—which are all of the McClellan pattern, and nearly all too narrow across the pommel—and the miserable quality of the saddle blankets furnished, which are much too small and mostly cotton.

I would suggest that, in view of similar expeditions being made in future, a number of copper cans be provided, holding about 2 quarts each, and made to sling across the shoulder, like the common canteen, to be filled with turpentine, and carried by the pioneer parties of each regiment, to facilitate the burning of bridges, store-houses, &c. Every such expedition should also be provided with a number of torpedoes, with proper sized augers; also a few small-sized claw crow-bars, for tearing up railroad tracks.

I am of the opinion that a command of 1,500 or 2,000 cavalry, with picked horses and an energetic commander, unencumbered by baggage trains (even of pack-mules), might penetrate still farther into the enemy's country, and inflict very serious damage on him by destroying railroad bridges, depots of supplies, &c. I think it even questionable whether any artillery should be taken, when celerity of movement is of so great importance. If taken at all, there should always be eight picked horses to each carriage. The horses lately furnished the cavalry are not of a quality to stand much hard work; many of them are too young, being under four years old. I doubt very much the economy of purchasing, at any price, horses for cavalry service under five years old.

I will furnish in a few days a map, or itinerary, of the route passed over by the different portions of this command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Corps.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Wesley Merritt, Second U. S. Cavalry, Ordnance and Mustering Officer.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 14, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by my command in the recent expedition during my forty-eight hours' absence from headquarters:

In obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding, I started on the night of the 2d instant, with a command of about 50 men, including pioneers, to destroy the bridges and fords, as far as practicable, on the South Anna River, below Yanceyville. The bridge at that point and the one a few miles below it were left intact. The second bridge below Yanceyville I destroyed, as also a ford at Paine's Mills, some miles below. Farther down still, my party destroyed two other bridges, one near the mouth of Allen's Creek and the other at the mouth of Flemmings' Creek. In the meantime I met General Gregg, who detached pioneer parties to aid in the work of destruction, and two additional bridges were destroyed, one the Ground Squirrel Bridge and the other the Factory bridge, some miles above. These bridges were all strongly built, and averaged 50 feet in length. The work of destroying them was necessarily arduous, and consumed time. They were all effectually destroyed by fire and the axes of the pioneers, so that they cannot be rebuilt save by preparing new material for their construction.

About an hour before sundown on May 3, General Gregg detached a command under Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, First Maine Cavalry, which, together with my detachment, proceeded, with a negro for guide, via Ashland, to destroy the railroad bridge over the South Anna. The distance being greater than we anticipated, we did not reach the railroad depot, about three-quarters of a mile from the bridge, until 9 o'clock at night. Here we captured and paroled 6 Government employés, carpenters, &c., from whom we extorted information to the effect that there was a strong guard at the bridge (lately posted). This was afterward confirmed by the force under Colonel Smith, which pushed toward the bridge, driving in the enemy's pickets, and discovered artillery in position. In the meantime my command fired the depot buildings, burning a quantity of ammunition, stores, and tools of workmen engaged on public works. A large amount of cord-wood near the depot was burned, as also a culvert on the railroad, and the track, as far as practicable, for some distance. The telegraph line was cut in several places and the wire carried away and secreted.

Capt. W. H. Grafflin, commanding my detachment of the First Maryland Cavalry, together with his subordinate officers and entire command, exhibited the most untiring energy in carrying on and perfecting the

work on which we were engaged. The command marched two days and nights, after having passed through the same hardships on the preceding days as the rest of the expedition, without any sleep save what they got in their saddles, and little if any food. The distance marched was over 100 miles, and during the halts the men, without exception, were all hard at work destroying bridges, felling trees, and rolling logs, to render the fords impracticable. The same remarks apply to the pioneer party of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. These men worked and endured beyond my preconceived notions of human capacity without a murmur.

Captain Wier, of General Gregg's staff, who accompanied the detachment from Ground Squirrel Bridge, was especially zealous in accomplishing the objects of the expedition, and to his exertions and timely suggestions the work of destruction at the depot near Ashland owes much for its completeness. All the work done by the detachment I commanded during my absence was well done, nor was any time lost in consummating the objects for which we were sent out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Capt. Second Cav., Ordnance and Mustering Officer, Cav. Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Cavalry Division.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of an order relieving Brigadier-General Averell from duty with this army, and directing him to report in person to you.* My reasons for adopting this course toward this officer will be found in the accompanying papers, as follows:

My instructions to Major-General Stoneman, dated April 12 and 28,† copies of which were furnished Brigadier-General Averell, and the report of the operations of the Second Division of Cavalry, under Brigadier-General Averell, dated May 4.

From these it will appear that my instructions were entirely disregarded by that officer, and, in consequence thereof, the services of nearly 4,000 cavalry were lost, or nearly lost, to the country during an eventful period, when it was his plain duty to have rendered services of incalculable value. It is no excuse or justification of his course that he received instructions from General Stoneman in conflict with my own, and it was his duty to know that neither of them afforded an excuse for his culpable indifference and inactivity. If he disregarded all instructions, it was his duty to do something. If the enemy did not come to him, he should have gone to the enemy.

General Averell's command numbered about 4,000 sabers and a light battery, a larger cavalry force than can be found in the rebel army between Fredericksburg and Richmond, and yet that officer seems to have contented himself between April 29 and May 4 with having

* See Inclosure F to Averell's report of May 7, p. 1080.
† See report of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, pp. 1065, 1066.

marched through Culpeper to Rapidan, a distance of 28 miles, meeting no enemy deserving the name, and from that point reporting to me for instructions. From there he marched to Ely's Ford, 23 miles, and recrossed the Rappahannock at the United States Ford May 4.

It is unnecessary for me to add that this army will never be able to accomplish its mission under commanders who not only disregard their instructions, but at the same time display so little zeal and devotion in the performance of their duties. I could excuse General Averell in his disobedience if I could anywhere discover in his operations a desire to find and engage the enemy. I have no disposition to prefer charges against him, and in detaching him from this army my object has been to prevent an active and powerful column from being paralyzed in its future operations by his presence.

Please have these papers referred to the War Department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

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CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 13, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the operations of a cavalry command under Brigadier-General Averell, with instructions to attack, rout, or destroy a rebel cavalry force commanded by Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, stationed in the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House. After the brigadier-general commanding had permitted one-third of his force to remain on the north bank of the Rappahannock, his passage of the river with the residue of his force appears to have been eminently soldierlike, and his dispositions for engaging and following the enemy, up to the time of his recrossing the river, were made with skill and judgment; and had he followed his instructions and persevered in his success, he could easily have routed, fallen upon his camp, and inflicted a severe blow upon him. The enemy was inferior to the command he had in hand in all respects. The reason assigned—that he heard cars arriving at Culpeper, and not knowing but that they might be bringing re-enforcements to the enemy—is very unsatisfactory, and should have had no influence in determining the line of that officer's conduct. He was sent to perform a certain duty, and failed to accomplish it from imaginary apprehensions.

Notwithstanding this, the expedition has not been entirely without its good results. The conduct of the troops was everywhere satisfactory, and in the crossing of the river and in receiving, repelling, and giving charges it was eminently soldierlike and heroic. The effect has been to inspire the cavalry with encouragement and confidence. These operations have been illumined with an unusual number of instances in which individual officers and men displayed great courage and heroism. I must confine my enumeration to a few of the more conspicuous, and respectfully invite your attention to the list as furnished me by Brigadier-General Averell, and herewith transmitted.

Colonel Duffie, of the First Rhode Island Cavalry, for his splendid charge at the head of his regiment to cut off the rear of the enemy's

retreating forces. Major Chamberlain, First Massachusetts Cavalry, for heroic services, commanding the applause of his companions, until he fell, severely wounded. Second Lieutenant Brown, First Rhode Island Cavalry, in heading the party which forced the passage of the Rappahannock under a galling fire from the enemy in his rifle-pits. I am reliably informed that this young officer's clothes were pierced with five bullets and his horse with three, and yet he bravely pushed on at the head of his party. It would be a great satisfaction to me, and it would be of great service to this army, to have the above-named officers advanced one grade, their promotion to date from the day of their distinguished services.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

UNITED STATES FORD, RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER,
May 4, 1863.

GENERAL: Pursuant to the instructions which I had the honor to receive from you yesterday evening, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division since it crossed the Rappahannock:

On the 28th ultimo, the division was in bivouac near Warrenton. In obedience to orders received from the major-general commanding the Cavalry Corps, it moved from that place about 10 p. m., and reached the vicinity of Rappahannock Bridge and Ford about 5 a. m. on the 29th, ready to cross the river in the morning.

At 6.25 a. m. a copy of your instructions to the major-general commanding the corps was received, dated April 12, and a copy of a modification of those instructions from the same source, dated April 28.

I reconnoitered the Rappahannock Ford at 7 a. m., with Col. J. B. McIntosh and other officers. The force of the enemy and the defenses on the opposite side were insignificant, but the ford, upon trial, was found too deep for the passage of my command with safety. The swimming of 3,000 cavalry across a deep, swift river when there was a practicable ford 4 miles below, and in view of the immediate active operations which must take place on the other side, I regarded as unsafe, unnecessary, and imprudent. A staff officer from the major-general commanding the corps brought me a message to the effect that, if I found the ford impracticable, I should be guided by my own judgment as to the place of crossing. I marched my command to Kelly's Ford, over which half of it was crossed, while the other half passed over the bridge. The cavalry was over before 3 p. m., but the pack-train was delayed a short time by a break in the pontoons.

My command consisted of Col. B. F. Davis' brigade, the brigades of Colonels McIntosh and Sargent, with Tidball's battery; in all about 3,400 sabers and six guns. With it I was directed by the major-general commanding the corps to proceed in the direction of Brandy Station, reach there, if possible, that night, and communicate with Buford, who would be at Stevensburg.

On the day following I was to proceed to Culpeper Court-House and Rapidan Station, attacking the cavalry of the enemy and keep him occupied, while Buford proceeded with the major-general commanding the corps to execute that portion of the original instructions which referred to operations in rear of the enemy's main body.

I attacked the enemy's cavalry and artillery half an hour after starting, and drove him until it was too dark to distinguish friend from foe.

From information received from a deserter, and from an intercepted dispatch, it was ascertained that Stuart's headquarters were at Brandy Station, and that he was awaiting our approach with his entire force, consisting of four brigades and fifteen pieces of artillery. This information was confirmed the following day.

On the morning of the 30th, I received the following dispatch at 7 a. m., viz:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that we did not get off this morning as soon as was anticipated, but will endeavor to carry out our original instructions in the next twenty-four hours. Keep your communication open with your infantry support. Our pack-train with Eleventh Corps.

Very respectfully,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The infantry support referred to was probably the infantry division at Kelly's Ford.

My division arrived at Culpeper Court-House at 11 a. m., driving out, dispersing, and capturing a small force of the enemy. Sixty barrels of Confederate flour, a large amount of salt, bacon, &c., was found, and what we could not use was distributed among the poor people of the place.

The enemy was pursued rapidly 12 miles farther, by Cedar Mountain, toward the Rapidan. From prisoners taken, and from contrabands, it was learned that at least two brigades of the enemy's cavalry were fleeing before us.

At Culpeper Court-House a mail was captured, from the letters of which the intelligence was gathered that the Army of the Potomac was advancing over the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that General Jackson was at Gordonsville with 25,000 men to resist it. This was corroborated by subsequent statements of prisoners, &c.

At 6.30 p. m. the following order was received, viz:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
April 30, 1863.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding, &c.:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that we have been delayed by high water, &c., and that he desires you to push the enemy as vigorously as possible, keeping him fully occupied, and, if possible, drive him in the direction of Rapidan Station. He turns the enemy over to you.

Very respectfully,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

We had heard that the brigade of W. H. F. Lee had taken the road to that ford, and that the ford was impracticable. With the hope of catching him, we pushed on until we arrived at the station, 7.30 to 8 p. m., when the enemy opened an artillery fire upon my advance.

Halting in the road until morning, I pursued my instructions of fully occupying the enemy by first reconnoitering his position and then attacking him, in which operation his left was nearly turned. My right was within 3 miles of Orange Court-House, and he lost his position of the night before, and some prisoners and killed and wounded.

From intercepted letters and the other usual sources of information, it was found that the enemy contemplated a general engagement near Gordonsville.

At 6.30 a. m. on the 2d instant, in obedience to your order, I withdrew my force from the direction of Orange Court-House, and marched to Ely's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where I arrived at 10.30 p. m. At 11.30, the camp was attacked by the Sixteenth North Carolina Regiment of Infantry, but he was quickly repulsed.

On the 3d instant, when the battle opened between your army and that of the enemy, I sent an officer with a party of men to reconnoiter the enemy's left, to see if it was possible to reach him with the cavalry. It was found impracticable, but the officer captured 9 prisoners. Before receiving your written instructions, you observed that the bridge across the Rapidan must be destroyed. It was done more effectually by the enemy himself, under the impression that you were advancing with your army over that line. That impression was created by the Second Cavalry Division, and other bridges, together with telegraphic communications were destroyed, in obedience to the following in your original instructions, not modified, viz:

In the vicinity of Culpeper you will be likely to come against Fitzhugh Lee's brigade of cavalry, consisting of about 2,000 men, which it is expected that you will be able to disperse and destroy without delay to your advance, &c. At Gordonsville the enemy have a small provost-guard of infantry, which it is expected you will destroy, if it can be done without delaying your forward movement. If the enemy should retire by Culpeper and Gordonsville, you will endeavor to hold your force in his front. * * * Keep them from Richmond, and, sooner or later, they must fall into our hands.

And from the modifications of the original orders, the following, viz:

* * * * * * *

And for a portion of your force to move in the direction of Raccoon Ford and Louisa Court-House, while the remainder is engaged in carrying into execution that part of the original instructions which relates to the enemy's force and position on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and the line itself, the operations of this column to be considered as masking the column which is directed to move by forced marches to strike and destroy the line of the Aquia and Richmond Railroad.

I beg to state that the column first referred to was Buford's; the second mine.

My losses have been 2 officers and 2 men wounded and 1 man killed. Have taken from the enemy, beside the stores mentioned, 31 prisoners.

I have, in conclusion, to acknowledge the receipt of your order relieving me from the command of the Second Division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you for orders, in obedience to the command of Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac, as enunciated in the inclosed order, marked F, which is a copy of the original. The form and tenor of the order and its mode of communication are extraordinary. No cause is or has been assigned for its issue, to my knowledge. Issued at the close of the unsuccessful engagement of Sunday, May 3, and destitute of history or explanation, its

effect is to place upon me, by implication, an indefinite share in the responsibility for whatever there may have been of failure in the operations of the Army of the Potomac in the recent attack upon the enemy's forces. I therefore deem it my duty to make you acquainted with the history of the recent cavalry operations in which I took part, to ask your consideration of the inclosed orders, marked A, B, C, D, and E,* which controlled my conduct, and to ask that an inquiry be made as to the causes for my removal, and that I may be informed of their nature.

If the execution of my orders was faulty, it cannot be attributed to a misunderstanding of them, as the cavalry, in their recent operations, were engaged in carrying out a part of the plan originated by myself previous to the first battle of Fredericksburg, and which I once set out to execute about the beginning of the year. The major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac also did me the honor to invite my opinion upon the details of these operations before they were ordered, and I believe I thoroughly understood the project of the general commanding, so far as the cavalry was concerned.

The operations of the Second Cavalry Division, which I commanded, were briefly as follows:

On the 28th ultimo, the division was in bivouac near Warrenton, Va. Col. B. F. Davis was ordered to join me with his brigade, and, in obedience to orders received from the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps, the division moved from that point about 10 p. m., and reached the vicinity of Rappahannock Bridge and Ford about 5 a. m., 29th, ready to cross the river. At 6.25 a. m. a copy of the instructions of Major-General Hooker to Major-General Stoneman was received, dated April 12, and a copy of the modification of the same, dated April 28. They are inclosed, marked A and B.

I ordered a reconnaissance of the Rappahannock Ford at daylight. It was reported impracticable from actual trial, on account of the high water and swift current. I then reconnoitered it in person, accompanied by Colonel McIntosh and other officers. The force of the enemy and the defenses upon the other side were insignificant, but the ford was too deep for the passage of my command without imminent hazard of drowning. The swimming of 3,400 cavalry horses, loaded with men, arms, equipments, ammunition, and three days' forage and rations, across a deep, rapid stream, when there was a practicable ford 4 miles below, and in view of long and active operations which awaited them on the other side, I regarded as unnecessary and imprudent, and hazardous to their future efficiency. In that opinion I was sustained by every officer who saw the ford.

A staff officer from the major-general commanding corps at this time brought me a message to the effect that, if the ford was impracticable, I should be guided by my own judgment as to the place of crossing. I marched my command to Kelly's Ford, over which half of it was crossed, while the other half passed over the bridge. The cavalry was over before 3 p. m., but the pack-train was delayed a short time by a break in the pontoons.

My command consisted of Col. B. F. Davis' brigade, the brigades of Colonels McIntosh and Sargent, and Tidball's battery, in all about 3,400 sabers and six guns. With it I was directed to proceed in the direction of Brandy Station, by the right-hand road from the ford, to reach there, if possible, that night, and communicate with Buford, who would take

* For the orders marked A and B, see General Stoneman's report, pp. 1065, 1066. Inclosures C and D are copies of dispatches of April 30, quoted in Averell's report of May 4, p. 1075. For Inclosure E, see p. 1080.

the left-hand road and go to Stevensburg. On the day following I was to proceed to Culpeper Court-House, and devote my attention to the cavalry of the enemy and to the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, while the major-general commanding corps was to proceed with Buford's command to execute that portion of the original instructions which referred to operations in rear of the enemy's main body. I attacked the cavalry and artillery of the enemy half an hour after starting, and drove him until it was too dark to distinguish friend from foe.

From information received from a deserter, and from an intercepted dispatch, it was ascertained that Stuart's headquarters were at Brandy Station, and that he was awaiting our approach with his entire force, reported at four brigades, with fifteen pieces of artillery. Subsequent information confirmed the first report.

At 8.05 a. m. on the morning of the 30th, I received the inclosed dispatch from headquarters Cavalry Corps, marked C.* The infantry support referred to was, I suppose, the infantry division at Kelly's Ford. It was found, on arriving at Brandy Station, that Stuart had sent a part of his force, supposed to be two brigades, in the direction of Stevensburg, while the brigades of Fitzhugh and W. H. F. Lee had retired via Culpeper Court-House, at which place my division arrived at 11 a. m., driving, dispersing, and capturing the rear guard of the enemy. Sixty barrels of Confederate flour, a large amount of salt, bacon, &c., fell into our hands. My provost-marshal was left with a small force to distribute what my men could not carry off among the suffering people of the town.

The enemy was pursued rapidly by Cedar Mountain toward the Rapidan. From all that could be learned from prisoners, contrabands, and citizens, it was believed that two brigades of the enemy's cavalry were flying before us. The Rapidan was represented as unfordable at the station, and, with the hope of getting the enemy between the stream and my forces, I pushed on until darkness and rain made farther progress impracticable. My advance reached the station, where it was ascertained that the ford was practicable, and also the bridge, which had been planked over for the passage of the enemy's artillery. The brigade of Fitzhugh Lee had crossed above.

The enemy opened with artillery upon my advance from across the river, and harassed my pickets during the night with the fire of sharpshooters. All the intelligence we had been able to gather from a captured mail, and from various other sources, went to show that the enemy believed the Army of the Potomac was advancing over that line, and that Jackson was at Gordonsville with 25,000 men to resist its approach. He was reported to have been at Gordonsville the day before at 3 p. m. The information was collected and considered carefully, and deemed reliable and important. It was sent to Major-General Hooker about 11 p. m., April 30. At 6.30 p. m. that evening, I had received the inclosed dispatch, marked D,* from which it was evident I had anticipated the wishes of the major general commanding corps.

In the morning I sent scouting parties up and down the river. The enemy did the same on the opposite side. I found, upon reconnoitering the position, that the defenses of the enemy on the other side were strong and skillfully constructed. Nothing but a direct fire could be brought to bear upon their works from the north side. Their pits were filled with sharpshooters, who completely commanded the ford and bridge. They had four guns in position, of various calibers, which completely swept the open space on this side. It was my opinion at the

* See p. 1075.

time that I could carry the position by a charge, the same as was done at Kelly's Ford on the 17th of March, but it would require the sacrifice of a hundred officers and men. I determined to make a strong feint, under the action of which the bridge should be destroyed, and then cross the river rapidly, above or below, and get at them where the chances would be in my favor. My sharpshooters were placed in houses on the north bank, the battery placed in position, and the pioneers prepared with their combustible materials. All these arrangements were necessarily conducted with caution, and occupied some time. My guns and sharpshooters opened simultaneously with the advance of the two squadrons rapidly, as if to cross. The enemy developed his strength, and, under the impression that I was about to carry the position, he set fire to the bridge. The telegraph wires and a bridge 3 miles north of the station had been destroyed during the night by my men. I occupied the enemy while the bridge was burning, and a portion of my force crossed Robertson River and went to Barnett's Ford, on the Rapidan, which caused the enemy to shift a portion of his forces in that direction. I then determined to draw in my right, cross at Raccoon Ford, and fight the enemy if I should find him, join Buford, or throw myself on the left flank of the enemy's main body, according as circumstances and the news from our army should determine me.

Some twelve hours had been occupied at the bridge, but the enemy had been occupied during the same period, which was important, and the bridge had been destroyed, which General Hooker had desired, and many valuable lives had been saved, which I did not care to sacrifice where all the objects of the expedition could be satisfied without it. The first news I received from the army was at 6.30 a. m., May 2, when the order marked E was received, while I was carrying out my intentions mentioned above.

The division was marched to Ely's Ford, the vicinity of which it reached at 10.30 p. m. On the following morning the terrible battle of Sunday began. I sent an officer, with a party of 20 men, to examine the left of the enemy's position, resolved to throw my division upon his left flank or rear if there was any chance of striking him. The country was almost impracticable for infantry and impassable for cavalry—a thick black-jack jungle.

I then proceeded to United States Ford, and reported in person to Major-General Hooker, who did not intimate by his deportment or conversation that he entertained any dissatisfaction with regard to my operations, excepting that he had not understood why I was at Rapidan Station. I showed him my orders, and he directed me to make out a report and get up supplies for my command, and hold it in readiness for some work he should probably have for me on the morrow.

At daylight on the 4th, I received the order relieving me, before my report had been finished. My report was completed and sent up, substantially the same as this. Major-General Hooker had directed me to address the report to him, which was done. Later in the day I discovered a trifling error in the copy I had retained, and sent an aide to correct it, when, to my astonishment, I discovered that the report had not reached the general, and it was reported that Brigadier-General Van Alen, aide-de-camp, had carried it off to Falmouth. I immediately sent up a copy of it.

My loss in the above operations was 1 officer, Lieutenant Phillips, First Massachusetts Cavalry, fatally wounded, and 3 slightly wounded, 2 men killed, and a few wounded. The absence of reports from subordinate officers makes it impossible to state exactly my loss. Besides

the property captured, as mentioned above, and the destruction of the bridges and telegraph, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, 31 prisoners were captured and several of the enemy were killed and wounded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

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E.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863—6.30 p. m.
(Received May 2—6.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he does not understand what you are doing at Rapidan Station. If this finds you at that place, you will immediately return to United States Ford, and remain there until further orders, and report in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—If this reaches you at 1 o'clock in the morning, you will start immediately.

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F.

CAMP NEAR ———, *May* 3, 1863.
(Received May 4—4.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General Pleasonton will assume command of the division of cavalry now held by Brigadier-General Averell. The latter will, on being relieved, report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

J. H. VAN ALEN,
Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp.

[P. S.]—General Pleasonton will please deliver the above to General Averell.

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No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg, U. S. Army, commanding Third Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
May 15, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, in the recent raid made

by the Cavalry Corps under the command of Maj. Gen. George Stoneman:

In obedience to circular of April 11, 1863, headquarters Cavalry Corps, the Third Division left its camp near Belle Plain on the morning of April 13. The division, consisting of two brigades—the First, composed of the Second New York, First Maine, and Tenth New York Cavalry, Col. J. Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, commanding; the Second, of the First New Jersey, Twelfth Illinois, First Maryland, and First Pennsylvania Cavalry (the last did not accompany the command), Col. P. Wyndham, First New Jersey, commanding—was thoroughly and effectually prepared for operations in the field. The aggregate strength of the division at the time of marching was 2,905. The division, on the night of the 13th, encamped near Morrisville.

On the 14th, agreeably to instructions from the major-general commanding, the division moved to a point near the Rappahannock and the railroad bridge. The bridge, guarded by the enemy's dismounted cavalry and two pieces of artillery, was, after a slight skirmish, taken possession of and held. Beverly Ford, 2 miles above the bridge, was also examined, and the north bank of the river at this point occupied by two squadrons, the enemy having a force of dismounted men opposite. The division encamped for the night between Bealeton and the river. The major-general commanding the corps having explained his intention of crossing the corps at Beverly Ford and at other fords above and below, every preparation was made for an early move on the following morning. During the night the rain began to fall, and at the hour designated for the crossing of my division at Beverly Ford it was evident that a crossing was impracticable for the artillery and pack-trains. The rain continued to fall during the entire day, converting mere rivulets into torrents, making the roads quite impassable even for cavalry.

On the night of the 15th, a regiment was directed to proceed to a point between my camp and Bealeton for picket duty. To reach corps headquarters, not half a mile distant, a flood was crossed, in which were drowned 1 man and 2 horses. At this point, thirty-six hours before, the water could be crossed at a step.

On the 18th, my camps were moved to higher ground, near Bealeton.

On the 20th, agreeably to orders from corps headquarters, the division moved to a camp near Sulphur Springs, the other division and brigade of the corps having preceded my division. This march of 9 miles was made with the greatest difficulty, owing to the bad condition of the road, a portion of which was the worst that I have yet seen in Virginia.

On the 22d, agreeably to orders from corps headquarters, the division marched to and occupied camps near Warrenton Junction. At this camp all necessary repairs were made, horses shod, forage, rations, and ammunition procured, and my division put in excellent marching and fighting condition.

On the 28th, at 5 p. m., the division was put on the march for Kelly's Ford, which it reached at 8 a. m. on the 29th. The bridge crossing the slough near the ford being used by the Fifth Army Corps, I was prevented from crossing until about noon. At about sunset the division marched in the rear of Buford's brigade, and halted at the cross-road beyond Mountain Run. At this place, and during the night, all the rations and forage were transferred to the serviceable horses. The pack-trains, all wheels, save those pertaining to the artillery, and all unserviceable men were dismissed to Germanna Mills. The greatest

possible mobility having been attained, on the 30th the division crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford.

On May 1, the division marched in rear of Buford's brigade, on the road leading to Orange Court-House, to a point on the Plank road at which the road forked. Taking the road leading south to Orange Spring, after marching 5 miles I reached that place. The advance guard of the division, when near the place, surprised a cavalry picket of the enemy, captured 12 prisoners, including one commissioned officer; also one transportation wagon and a small quantity of public stores. Having learned that a train of transportation wagons had left early that morning for Spotsylvania, I sent strong parties rapidly in pursuit, but my division being now in advance, and directed to move upon Louisa Court-House (17 miles distant), the pursuit could not longer be permitted, and my parties were recalled.

Leaving Orange Spring at 6 p. m., the division arrived within three-fourths of a mile of the Court-House at 3 a. m. on the following day. At once placing the two sections of artillery under command of Capt. J. M. Robertson, Second Artillery, in a commanding position, and forming Colonel Wyndham's brigade as supports, I directed Colonel Kilpatrick to form his brigade into three columns of attack—one to strike the town, one the railroad 1 mile above, the third the railroad 1 mile below the town. These parties, commanded, respectively, by Colonel Kilpatrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, and Major Avery, Tenth New York, did the work handsomely. Not finding the enemy, the pioneer corps were at once set to work destroying the railroad. This was effectually done for a distance of 5 miles. The water-tank was also destroyed. Some commissary stores were also seized at the depot. During the morning, the enemy's cavalry appeared on the right in the direction of Gordonsville. Strong reconnoitering parties were sent in that direction, and the enemy withdrew.

On the afternoon of the same day the march was resumed, the South Anna crossed, and Thompson's Four Corners reached that night.

At this place the major-general commanding the corps assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois, with his regiment, Colonel Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, with his regiment, and Colonel Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, with the First New Jersey and First Maryland Regiments, specific operations in the direction of the Central Railroad and James River.

At 3 a. m. on the 3d, I proceeded with the First Maine and Tenth New York Regiments down the south bank of the South Anna, for the purpose of destroying the several bridges between Thompson's Four Corners and the Gordonsville and Richmond Railroad. Lieutenant [Capt. Wesley] Merritt, aide-de-camp to General Stoneman, who had preceded me with a squadron, was overtaken at the first bridge, which he had already destroyed. Proceeding down the river, I destroyed two bridges, the last the Ground Squirrel Bridge, at the crossing of the Louisa and Richmond road. Hearing that the South Anna Bridge was guarded by but a small picket of cavalry, I sent forward Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, First Maine Cavalry, with 200 men to destroy it. Lieutenant [Captain] Merritt joined this party with his squadron. On reaching the bridge, 15 miles distant, it was discovered that the enemy had sent a force of infantry and artillery for its protection, this precaution doubtless having resulted from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis' operations at Ashland. The bridge was not destroyed, but a portion of the railroad track was torn up and some store-houses burned.

This party having rejoined me at 3 a. m. on the 4th, on that day,

agreeably to orders from the major-general commanding, I returned to Thompson's Four Corners, and the same evening to Yanceyville. That portion of my command which went to South Anna Bridge marched a distance of 106 miles in thirty-eight hours.

On the 5th, Colonel Wyndham having rejoined me on the preceding day with four regiments and four pieces of artillery, I crossed the South Anna at Yanceyville, destroying the bridge behind me; crossed the railroad at Tolersville; marched the whole night in a drenching rain and great darkness. At about 10 o'clock passed near Orange Spring; continued the march, and at daylight on the 6th reached and crossed the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. I left Raccoon Ford on the same day at noon, and reached Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, at 9 o'clock on the 7th.

On the morning of the 8th, I crossed at Kelly's Ford, which was swimming, with the loss of 1 man, drowned.

On the 10th, marched to Deep Run, and on the 11th to this camp.

The operations of this division were in every respect successful; nothing was undertaken which was not fully accomplished. The rations of the division were consumed on the 2d, and we had to depend on the resources of the country traversed. When provisions could properly be taken, the men were supplied; if none could be procured, there was no complaint. Every officer and enlisted man of my command seemed to have but the single desire of inflicting the greatest amount of injury upon the enemy without violating any of the recognized rules of civilized warfare.

I cannot too highly commend all the officers and enlisted men of my command for their energy, endurance, and active desire to make all our operations successes.

It gives me great pleasure to mention in the most favorable terms the excellent conduct of the officers of my staff.

During much of this raid there was attached to the Third Division two sections of artillery, under Captain Robertson, Second Artillery, which were so well managed as always to be ready for any proposed operations. Accompanying this report will be found a list of the casualties in this command and a report of the horses and mules captured.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Brig. Gen. of Vols., Commanding Third Division.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Judson Kilpatrick, Second New York Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
May 13, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition sent out by order from your headquarters on the morning of the 3d to destroy the railroad bridge on the Chickahominy and inflict upon the enemy such damage as was possible:

I broke camp at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 3d, made a forced

* Not found.

march, and encamped at daylight within 15 miles of Hungary, remaining concealed through the day and a part of the night; reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th; destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over the Brook turnpike, and drove the rebel pickets down the pike across the brook. I charged a battery, and forced it to retire to within 2 miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieutenant [R. W.] Brown, aide-de-camp to General [John H.] Winder, and 11 men within the fortifications; passed down to the left of the Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned; ran a train of cars into the river; retired to Hanovertown, on the Peninsula; crossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force; burned a train of 30 wagons loaded with bacon; captured 13 prisoners, and encamped for the night 5 miles from the river.

I resumed my march at 1 a. m. of the 5th; surprised a force of 300 cavalry at Aylett's, and captured 2 officers and 33 men; burned 56 wagons, and a depot containing upward of 60,000 barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony and destroyed the ferry, again just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuit. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of 20 miles, being closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of Stuart's, from the fact that we captured prisoners from the First, Fifth, and Tenth Virginia Cavalry. At sundown I discovered a force of cavalry drawn up in line of battle above King and Queen Court-House. The strength was unknown, but I at once advanced to the attack, only, however, to discover that they were friends, a portion of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the same regiment.

At 10 a. m. on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our brave old flag within our lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire rebel army, a march of nearly 200 miles, has been made in less than five days, with a loss of 1 officer and 37 men, having captured and paroled upward of 300 men.

I take great pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff: Capts. P. Owen Jones, [Frederick W.] Armstrong, and [Samuel] McIrwin; Dr. [Charles C.] Hackley, and Lieutenant [Lewellyn G.] Estes, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Major-General Hooker. He failed in the attempt, but, with his escort of 10 men, he captured and paroled 1 major, 2 captains, a lieutenant, and 15 men. He was afterward himself captured with his escort, and was afterward recaptured by our forces. He arrived this morning.

I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieutenant-Colonel Davies and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life if he could but aid in the great battle now going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chiefs.

Respectfully submitted.

J. KILPATRICK,
Colonel, Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Zanesville Church, Va., May 4, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders, I proceeded from Thompson's Cross-Roads at 3 a. m. yesterday, May 3, with two regiments of my command, numbering about 400 men, in the direction of James River. Some 15 miles from the cross-roads, I came to Byrd's Creek, and destroyed the bridge after crossing. At this point I met two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry, which my advance guard drove toward Columbia. They there crossed the James River on the bridge that I afterward destroyed. I then went to Columbia, and destroyed large quantities of the enemy's stores, consisting of quartermaster's and commissary stores; also a large quantity of medical stores marked "Medical Purveyor, Richmond, Va." In the James River Canal, which passes through Columbia, I destroyed three canal-boats, two of them loaded with commissary stores and the other with forage. I burned at this place four bridges crossing the canal. I attempted to destroy the aqueduct crossing the canal at this place, but failed to accomplish my purpose on account of not having sufficient time and the proper materials, as it is an immense structure, and would require a large amount of labor and at least forty-eight hours' time to accomplish it. From Columbia I went in the direction of Cedar Point, destroying the large and elegant bridge crossing the James River to Elk Island. At and near this place I completed my work of destruction by destroying the canal in four different and distinct places; also chopping to pieces the locks and gates of the canal in the vicinity, rendering the canal irreparable and impracticable for a long time at least. On the march to and from the river I captured some 140 horses and mules. I should have gone to Appomattox Station for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge at that point, but owing to the limited time allowed me for the expedition (as it required at least four days from the time I started), and having reliable information of General Lee's advance with a force of cavalry and artillery, I thought it expedient to retire to the cross-roads, which I did without meeting with any interruption whatever on the way. My information subsequently proved correct, as the enemy's cavalry and artillery were found to be in pursuit. I arrived at Thompson's Cross-Roads, and went into camp at about 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, May 3, having accomplished a distance of over 50 miles in sixteen hours, fulfilling every mission, and returning with my command in as good order as could be desired, and ready for any emergency that may be required of it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Cavalry Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps.*

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

GLOUCESTER POINT, VA., *May* 10, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Illinois Cav-

alry since leaving the main body of the Cavalry Corps on the South Anna, on the morning of Sunday last:

My orders were to penetrate to the Fredericksburg Railroad, and, if possible, to the Virginia Central, and destroy communications. Should we cross the Virginia Central, I was to make for Williamsburg, said to be in the possession of our forces.

We marched before daybreak, passing down the bank of the South Anna, through a region never before occupied by our forces. We burned one bridge and dispersed a party of mounted guerrillas, who made a poor attempt to oppose us. We struck the first railway line at Ashland. Lieutenant Mitchell, with about a dozen men, was sent ahead to occupy the place. He dashed into the village, and took it without loss. There were but few of the enemy there, and they escaped us. We captured their arms, however, and destroyed them. Words cannot describe the astonishment of the inhabitants at our appearance. I assured them that no harm should be done their persons or property, and we soon became better acquainted. We cut the telegraph wire and tore up half a dozen rails, and, piling a quantity of boards in some trestle-work south of town, made an immense fire, which soon consumed the entire structure. While at this work, a train of cars approaching the town was captured and brought in for inspection. It proved to be an ambulance train of 7 cars from Fredericksburg, filled with 250 sick and wounded officers and soldiers, with a guard. Among them was an aide of Governor Letcher and several officers of considerable rank. We received their version of the late fight, and then paroled them and let them go, leaving the cars for the benefit of the poor fellows who were more seriously injured. The engine and tender of the train, together with another found in the town, were rendered completely useless by a mechanic from the ranks. We found here a large stable, filled with Confederate horses and mules. Some of them we took with us, but were obliged to leave the most of them. We destroyed 20 wagons, with harness, &c.

We left Ashland at 6 p. m. A few miles from the town, word was brought us that a train of 18 wagons was encamped in the woods near by. I sent Captain Roden, with Companies B and C, to destroy them, which he did.

We struck the Central Railroad at Hanover Station about 8 p. m. Although wearied and exhausted by our day's labors, I thought it best to complete the duty assigned us, and break all the enemy's communications before resting. Not an enemy opposed us. We captured and paroled about 30 officers and men at the station. They made no resistance. Captain Shears was ordered to destroy the trestle-work, which reached about 10 rods to the south of the depot. The work was effectually done by the same process as at Ashland, and by its blaze we could clearly discern the Confederate guards passively standing at the other end. We also burned a culvert and cut the telegraph wires, and burned the depot buildings, store-houses, stables, and a train of cars, all belonging to the Confederate Government, and filled with property. It would be impossible to give a precise statement of the damage here inflicted upon the enemy. It must have been great. There were more than 100 wagons burned, 1,000 sacks of flour and corn, and a large quantity of clothing and horse equipments. The buildings and cars were full of property collected for the use of the Southern Army. All private property we respected, and I believe that none whatever was damaged.

By the light of the burning buildings we left the station and marched for the Court-House, which had been previously occupied by Captain Fisher, with Companies A and G, who had placed pickets there and taken a captain and 4 men prisoners. We passed through the Court-

House, and marched down to within 7 miles of Richmond, where we bivouacked till 8 a. m. the next morning, when we marched for Williamsburg.

At Tunstall's Station, near the White House, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, a train of cars, filled with infantry and a battery of three guns, was run out to oppose us. I thought it best to make an effort to break through before the men could be got out of the cars or the battery in position. I therefore brought up my two foremost squadrons, and ordered a charge, which was executed by them, Captain Reans, with Companies D and F, taking the lead, and followed by Captain Shears, with Companies H and I. This charge was most gallantly made. The infantry filled the embankment of the railroad, and poured upon us a severe fire, but my men dashed up to the embankment in splendid style, and with carbines and pistols responded to the fire with at least equal effect. It was, however, impossible to break through; there were formidable rifle-pits to the left of the road, and the enemy soon filled them, and we were forced to retire, with a loss of 2 killed and several wounded; among the latter Lieutenant Marsh, who was among the foremost in the charge, and who received so severe a wound in the right arm that we were obliged to leave him in one of the neighboring houses.

Failing to penetrate the enemy's line at this point, I determined to cross the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers and make for Gloucester Point. In this movement I had nothing to guide me but a common map of the State of Virginia, and I was in entire ignorance of the position of the enemy's forces, except that the line before me was closed. My information was of that poor sort derived from contrabands. I selected Plunkett's Ferry, over the Pamunkey, and occupied it, after driving away a picket on the other side, with which we exchanged shots. We crossed here in a boat holding 15 or 18 men and horses, which was poled over the river. Our passage was not disputed. In the same manner we crossed the Mattapony at Walkerton, after driving away a picket, two of which we captured. Between these two ferries a portion of the command, under Major Bronson, became detached, and did not join us until the 7th instant. They captured 15 rebels and destroyed a quantity of saddles at King and Queen Court-House. From Walkerton we marched to Gloucester Point, having traveled a distance of over 200 miles, much of it through Southern homes never before disturbed by the presence of an enemy. Not far from Saluda we captured and destroyed a train of 18 wagons, loaded with corn and provisions.

Our total loss in the expedition has been 2 commissioned officers and 33 enlisted men. We brought with us 100 mules and 75 horses, captured from the enemy. We captured on the course of our march a much larger number, which we could not bring in. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at over $1,000,000.

Respectfully submitted.

H. DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS KING, *Commanding at Yorktown, Va.*

No. 9.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Buford, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY RESERVE, *Deep Run, May* 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from corps headquarters, the brigade, composed of the First, Second,

Fifth, and Sixth U. S. Cavalry, left camp at Falmouth at 8 a. m. on April 13, and marched to Morrisville, 21 miles, where it encamped for the night. Elder's four-gun battery joined the column at Hartwood.

On the 14th, at daylight, the brigade was in front of Kelly's Ford, where it remained till 4 p. m. The object in view at Kelly's Ford was to make a demonstration in favor of the portions of the corps that were to cross the river higher up. The demonstration was a success, as it has since been ascertained that all of the forces at or near Culpeper were hurried to Kelly's Ford. While at the ford, the enemy opened upon the brigade with two 10-pounder Parrotts; fired 13 shots. Lieutenant Elder replied from his four guns, firing 12 shots, and drove the rebel guns out of sight. The enemy occupied the rifle-pits on their side of the river and fired upon us, doing no damage, save wounding 3 horses of Captain Clary's squadron, of the Second Cavalry. The enemy had 5 men hit during the day about their rifle-pits. Not a man of the brigade was touched.

At 6.30 a. m. on the 15th, the brigade was at Rappahannock Bridge, ready to cross. Here orders were given to await further instructions.

At 11 a. m. the ford was swimming. At 10 a. m. Lieutenant Walker, of the Fifth, unaccompanied, crossed the river, in easy range of the enemy's picket guard, 35 strong.

At midnight of the 15th, the Sixth was ordered to Morrisville to guard the trains. The country at that hour was like a sea. The regiment reached Morrisville on the 16th, having had Marsh Run to swim.

The brigade bivouacked near the Rappahannock Bridge until the morning of the 18th, when it moved up the railroad to near Bealeton. The enemy threw a few shells into the bivouac just after the command had marched.

On the 20th, the brigade marched to near Fayetteville, and picketed the river.

On the 22d, the brigade marched to Warrenton Junction; remained there until the 28th, then started for Kelly's Ford; was prevented from reaching Kelly's Ford by bad roads and fog.

Arrived at and crossed Kelly's Ford on the 29th, and marched about 4 miles, when the advance was fired into.

On the night of the 29th, Captain Drummond's and Lieutenant Walker's squadrons, of the Fifth, dashed off to Brandy Station to communicate with General Averell. At Brandy Station they found the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry and a battery opposed to General Averell. No communication could be made with General Averell. The squadrons returned during the night, having accomplished their mission in a most handsome manner. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry joined the brigade at Kelly's Ford, and served with it up to the present time. While halted at the forks of the road near Stevensburg, my pickets were fired upon on four different roads. They all behaved handsomely, and dispersed the foe opposed to them.

On the morning of the 30th, the packs were sent to General Slocum, and the column started to Mitchell's Ford, on the Rapidan. The leading squadron, Lieutenant Mason's, of the Fifth, swam the river at Mitchell's, and scoured the country up to Morton's and Raccoon Fords. Mitchell's Ford was found impracticable. The command moved up to Morton's, and there crossed the river, one squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania taking the lead, and joining Mason's squadron on the south side of the river. These two squadrons scoured the country up to Somerville Ford, and drove off some of the enemy's forces, capturing some 15 prisoners. Lieut. Peter Penn Gaskell drove the rebel pickets

from Raccoon Ford, and found the ford a practicable one. The brigade bivouacked at Raccoon Ford, and marched at daylight to Verdierville, crossed the Plank road, and encamped on the south side of the North Branch of the North Anna. General Gregg pushed on to Louisa Court-House.

On May 2, the brigade passed through Louisa Court-House, and proceeded to Yanceyville. At Louisa, Captain Lord, with his regiment, the First Cavalry, was detached toward Tolersville and Frederickshall, to destroy the railroad and to burn the bridge over the North Anna, on the road from Fredericksburg. He accomplished all that he was sent to do thoroughly.

May 3 found the brigade at Thompson's Cross-Roads. Captain Lord returned. Captain Drummond, with 200 men of the Fifth, was detached for a special purpose, which he accomplished. Captain Harrison, with the remainder of his regiment, went to Flemmings' Cross-Roads.

On the morning of the 4th, Captain Harrison was attacked by over 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry. He made a determined stand; met this overwhelming force with 30 men, and checked it until he could get in his detached parties and save his led horses. His loss in the engagement was 2 officers (Captain Owens and Lieutenant Buford) and 30 men, all supposed to be prisoners from this date. He brought off his wounded. Captain Harrison speaks in the highest terms of the officers and men with him in his engagement, and he deserves the highest praise for his coolness and gallantry displayed in extricating his command from the clutches of a force that was more than ten times superior in numbers. I feel confident that had he had the 200 men of his regiment with Captain Drummond, he would have dispersed the force that attacked him.

May 5.—At Flemmings' Cross-Roads all of the strong horses of the brigade were selected, 646 in number, and the command started to Gordonsville. After crossing the South Anna at Yanceyville, my intention was to go across the country, keeping south of the railroad and Gordonsville, but soon found it impracticable, from the broken ground and impenetrable forests. The only alternative was to march by Louisa. At Louisa I found telegraphic communication had been restored with Gordonsville. The wires were again destroyed, the post-office seized, and the command started down the railroad to Gordonsville. At Trevilian's Station we destroyed the pumps and water-tanks, 2 hand-cars, a large supply of subsistence stores, and 2 wagons loaded with ammunition and arms. The wood and ties along the road were burned, and the telegraph destroyed by taking out long pieces of the wire. When within 2 miles of Gordonsville, the enemy's infantry and artillery were found in position awaiting our arrival. The command then turned north, and marched until nearly daylight, and stopped safe on the north side of the North Anna, near Orange Springs. The water in the North Anna was rising fast when the head of the column struck it, and before the rear of my short column passed it was swimming. The rear guard found it impassable, and crossed it on rafts.

General Stoneman, with General Gregg and the rest of my brigade, came up early on the 6th, just as I was about starting for Raccoon Ford.

Toward evening the command marched again, and arrived at Raccoon Ford about 2 a. m. on the 7th. The brigade was all across at 4 a. m.

At the crossing of the Plank road, the Second was sent to Germanna

Mills to hold the ford against the enemy. Here we received the first reliable information that General Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock. The command reached Kelly's Ford in the night, and found the river swimming. The brigade was all posted on the approaches to the ford, and remained standing to horse until daylight, when the brigade began crossing. The crossing was effected without losing a man. Two worn-out horses were lost.

On the 8th, the brigade encamped near Rappahannock Bridge and drew forage.

On the 9th, moved to Bealeton for supplies.

On the 10th, started for Falmouth, and reached Deep Run, where instructions were received to picket the river from Rappahannock Bridge to Falmouth, which duty the brigade is performing now.

From the time that the brigade struck the river at Rappahannock Bridge on the 15th, up to the crossing of the river on the 29th, it seemed as though the elements were combined against our advance; such rains and roads I had never seen. During the whole expedition the roads were in a worse condition than I could have supposed to be possible, and the command was called upon to endure much severe discomfiture. The men's rations were destroyed almost as soon as issued. No fires could be lighted to cook or dry by, and the dark, cold, wet nights that the men were compelled to march wore them out; but all, without exception, were full of enthusiasm, ready for any emergency, and did their duty with hearty good-will. I have not heard of a complaint or murmur. Each regiment has had about the same amount of duty to perform. The Fifth probably had a little the most, and most nobly have they all responded when called upon.

There were a number of men from the brigade left whose horses had to be abandoned. It will be impracticable to get the names of these men or the number until the brigade is again concentrated. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Morris, had its equal share of trials and exposure, and has been more than equal to any task imposed upon it. A number of animals of inferior quality were captured, which served to bring out of the country the men whose horses had failed.

At Thompson's Cross-Roads a train of 15 new wagons was captured and destroyed by Captain Keogh, one of my aides, and Lieutenant Walker, of the Fifth. The mules, 60 in number, were distributed to the dismounted men of the command.

I have not received the reports from the regimental commanders of the operations of their respective commands, except from Captain Harrison, of the Fifth, and Captain Lord, of the First Cavalry; these are transmitted herewith. Captain Harrison speaks of his officers and men in most flattering terms. He himself has behaved most heroically throughout.

All of my staff—Captains [Myles W.] Keogh, [Joseph] O'Keeffe, and [Theodore C.] Bacon; Lieutenants [John] Mix, Peter Penn Gaskell, [Philip] Dwyer, and [William] Dean—have been severely worked, and have rendered valuable service to me. Untiring and zealous, they have relieved me of much anxiety, and have promoted good feeling through the brigade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Capt. Richard S. C. Lord, First U. S. Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA., *May* 15, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the duties performed by my regiment in the recent expedition of General Stoneman:

The regiment left Camp Allen, Va., April 13, with 20 officers and 547 men.

On the 14th, the regiment was under artillery fire at Kelly's Ford, and behaved with the greatest coolness.

On the 20th, 37 men and horses were sent back, by the orders of the corps commander, on account of being unable to perform the marches required of them. Lieutenant Benton was allowed by me to return with this party, in consequence of the statement that he was unable to accompany the expedition. The attending surgeon considered him equal to the duties required of him, and refused to give him a certificate of inability.

On the 28th, the regiment had the advance in crossing Kelly's Ford, and during that night was fired into by the picket of the enemy.

On May 2, the regiment was detached, with orders to destroy the road and public buildings of the Virginia Central Railroad between Louisa Court-House and Fredericksball, and, if possible, the bridge over the North Anna River, 6 miles north of Fredericksball. In obedience to this order, I marched with 251 men and 14 officers, the remainder of my horses being so much broken down as to be unable to accompany the expedition. I destroyed at Tolersville the railroad track, culverts, all the switches, three water-houses and water-tanks, cars, telegraph, depot, and store-houses, containing a large amount of public property, flour, potatoes, Confederate uniforms, &c. At Fredericksball I destroyed the railroad track, water-tanks, culverts, telegraph line and instruments, rendering the line of the railroad impassable for a distance of 15 miles. I also burned the bridge on the North Anna River; this in the face of the enemy's pickets, thereby preventing the possibility of a pursuit by the enemy's cavalry, then said to be at Spotsylvania.

During this expedition the regiment captured 5 prisoners, and although the regiment was frequently fired at by the enemy's pickets, it rejoined General Stoneman's command, with the loss of 1 horse killed by the enemy, after an absence of twenty-four hours.

On the 5th, in the expedition under General Buford on Gordonsville, the regiment furnished 246 men and 16 officers. The regiment shared the hardships of the remainder of the expedition, and, although exposed to the most extreme fatigue, hunger, and cold, performed its duties in the most satisfactory and cheerful manner. I can but speak in terms of the highest praise of the coolness and gallantry of all the men of my command, both officers and men.

Changes in the regiment since the commencement of the expedition: Discharged, 23; missing, 18; captured and paroled, 3.

Respectfully submitted to Brig. Gen. J. Buford, commanding Regular Reserve Cavalry Brigade.

R. S. C. LORD,
Captain First U. S. Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. C. BACON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Reserve Cavalry Brigade.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. James E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH U. S. CAVALRY,
May 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment from April 28 until May 8:

The regiment left Warrenton Junction April 28 with the brigade, on the march to Kelly's Ford, and encamped same night near Bealeton Station.

On the 29th, resumed our march, and crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford; halted on the other side long enough to allow the men to make coffee and to feed their horses, and then proceeded on our march; crossed Mountain Run, and halted for two hours in an open field. Captain Drummond and Lieutenant Walker, with their squadrons, were sent to Brandy Station for the purpose of communicating with General Averell. They had not proceeded more than half a mile toward the station when they were attacked on the front and left by a force they supposed to consist of about 40 cavalry. They drove this party ahead of them, and reached Brandy Station with the loss of 1 man, who was sent back to communicate with General Buford, and was supposed either to have been killed or captured, returning. After waiting for some time at the station, and seeing no sign of the approach of General Averell, Captain Drummond returned to the regiment with the two squadrons. At 11 o'clock we proceeded on our march for about 5 miles to a cross-roads, where we stood to horse all night, two squadrons mounted.

At daylight, moved on in advance, and went through to Mitchell's Ford, over the Rapidan, at a brisk trot. The advance squadron, Lieutenant Mason in command, crossed the river and scouted the country on the other side as far as Raccoon Ford, taking 13 prisoners. The regiment marched up the north side of the Rapidan, and crossed at a ford between Mitchell's and Raccoon Fords, and up the south side to Raccoon Ford, where we bivouacked until 3 o'clock the next morning.

Bugler [William H.] Leeser, of Company B, accidentally shot himself while on picket near the ford, and, with 2 men of the same company to take charge of him, was left at a farm-house; all three of the men have since been paroled.

At 4 a. m., May 1, continued our march as far as Thorn Hill and encamped. This night our men were allowed to build fires and to unsaddle their horses.

At 5.30 a. m., May 2, left camp and continued our march toward Louisa Court-House; passed through the Court-House about 1 p. m., and pushed on to Yanceyville. At this point the regiment was detached to scout the country on the left of the road and along the South Anna. Near the bridge over this river, on Amble's farm, captured 12 horses, 3 mules, and sufficient forage for two feeds for the regiment; rejoined the brigade at Thompson's Cross-Roads. Lieutenant Walker was detached with his company (C) to capture a train of wagons, which he succeeded in doing, consisting of 15 wagons, 60 mules, and 15 negro teamsters; bivouacked at the cross-roads.

At 3 p. m., on May 3, Captain Drummond, with 200 men and the picked horses from eight companies of the regiment, was detached, with instructions to examine all fords above Allen Creek, to burn the bridge over the South Anna, on the Goochland Court-House road, and to proceed, if possible, to Goochland Court-House; all of which was accom-

plished by Captain Drummond to the entire satisfaction of the general commanding. Later in the evening, Lieutenant Mason, with his squadron, was detached to go to Yanceyville and make preparations to destroy the bridge across the South Anna at that point, should it become necessary to do so. The departure of Lieutenant Mason's squadron left me but 109 men in camp, with all the led animals of the regiment. At 10.30 o'clock of the same evening, I was ordered, with the remaining portion of my regiment, which consisted of 109 men, broken-down horses, and 10 officers, to proceed to Shannon's Hill and scout the country in the direction of Gordonsville, Fluvanna, and Columbia, and to communicate with Lieutenant Mason at Yanceyville.

I arrived at Flemmings' Cross-Roads at 2.30 a. m. on the 4th, and immediately sent out scouts in the directions specified in my instructions. Independent of these scouts, I sent out Lieutenant Stoddard and 10 men to picket the road in my rear, which led to Richmond, the advance vedette 1½ miles from the cross-roads; Lieutenant Urban and 10 men to picket the road in front of me leading to Gordonsville, advance vedette 1½ miles from the cross-roads; Lieutenant Leib and 10 men on the Columbia road as a patrol for 6 miles, and Lieutenant Sweatman and 15 men to Yanceyville, to communicate with Lieutenant Mason.

At 6.30 a. m., May 4, while all these parties were out, I heard two shots in the direction of my rear pickets, and shortly after an orderly came in and reported that my picket had been attacked. I immediately sent Lieutenant Hastings, with 8 men, to re-enforce the picket, and sent Captain Owens to find out, if possible, the strength of their force. In the meantime I drew up the rest of my command, 25 in number, in line, determined to make all the resistance in my power, and to try and hold the cross-roads, if possible, until I could communicate with General Stoneman.

Lieutenant Hastings, with 14 men, charged their advance of 25 men, and drove them back upon their main body. They then advanced in column, apparently of 8 front, completely filling the road, driving in my pickets, with a yell which I felt assured must have come from at least a regiment. I dispatched messengers at once to Lieutenants Urban and Buford, who were still out, to draw in their pickets and to fall back upon the cross-roads as quickly as possible.

Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Urban, I joined his party to the main force, making 30 in all. After the guidon-bearers had fallen out, and finding the rebel force still advancing at a charge, and several of my scouts and pickets still out, I made up my mind to charge them, with the hope of checking them for a short time, to enable my pickets to return and to get my led animals off. When they came in sight of my command, they commenced to slacken their speed, feeling somewhat uncertain as to the strength of my force. I took advantage of that moment and charged. As soon as they saw the end of my column, they also sounded the charge, and we met just at the point of the woods where the road comes out on to an open space of about an acre. I found that I had become engaged with at least 1,000 men. The shock of the charge was so great that my foremost horses were completely knocked over. I fought them as long as I deemed prudent, and, finding that I was overpowered by numbers, I wheeled about and retreated on the road to Yanceyville, where I connected with Lieutenant Mason, and, joining his party to mine, made arrangements to hold the bridge over the South Anna at Yanceyville.

I regret to say that I lost at this place 2 officers (Captain Owens and Lieutenant Buford) and 30 men, all of whom were taken prisoners. I

had 4 men wounded. Private [George W.] Burch, of Company A, had seven saber cuts, and Private [William L.] Troup, of Company I, shot through the shoulder. Captain Owens, returning to report the force of the enemy, seeing my force drawn up in line prepared to charge, joined with me in the attack, and was there captured.

It affords me great pleasure to recommend to the consideration of the general commanding the gallantry displayed by the following-named officers who participated in this affair with me: Captain Owens, Lieutenants Hastings (adjutant), Leib, Walker, Urban, Stoddard, and Buford, and Dr. [George L.] Porter, whose conduct, I am proud to state, would have merited the praise of any commanding officer during such an emergency.

On the afternoon of the 5th, left Yanceyville, and marched to within 4 miles of Gordonsville, on the Louisa Court-House and Gordonsville road, and then, returning a short distance, took another road, and marched until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 6th; halted two hours, allowing the men to make coffee and feed their horses. Captain Drummond, with the detachment of 200 men, rejoined the regiment at noon. We then proceeded on our march toward the Rapidan, and crossed at Raccoon Ford, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th; bivouacked until 10.30 a. m. Continued the march toward Kelly's Ford, where we arrived at 9 p. m., and there the regiment was detailed for picket on the Culpeper road.

On the morning of the 8th, crossed Kelly's Ford at 9 o'clock, and, after the corps had crossed, proceeded as far as Rappahannock Station and encamped.

The regiment has been on picket near the Grove Church, picketing the Rappahannock River from Ellis' Ford to Mountain Run, since the 10th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. HARRISON,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. C. BACON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Comdg. Reserve Brigade.*

No. 12.

Report of Capt. Thomas Drummond, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: On the evening of the 3d instant, I left camp at Thompson's Cross-Roads, with a detachment of 200 men and 4 officers of the Fifth Cavalry, taking the Richmond road, and examining all the fords of the South An. above Allen's Creek. The first, or upper one, I found practicable for cavalry and artillery; the others impassable. The bridge on the Goochland Court-House road, near the mouth of Allen's Creek, had been partially but not successfully destroyed, and I refired it. A flat-boat and the bridge across the mill-race at this point were also destroyed.

After remaining in camp for a few hours at the Octagon Church, below Allen's Creek, I started about daylight next morning on the road to Goochland Court-House. The command was halted at Oakland Church, and two platoons sent forward, under command of Lieutenant Jones, who found the village nearly deserted by the inhabitants. None

of our forces had previously been there, nor did he hear of any above. Lieutenant Jones took 1 prisoner. As soon as he rejoined the command, I returned to Thompson's Cross-Roads, securing 15 serviceable horses and 3 mules on the way.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. DRUMMOND,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Cavalry Corps.

No. 13.

Report of Capt. James M. Robertson, Second U. S. Artillery, commanding Horse Artillery, including operations April 13–May 10.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 11, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of that portion of the brigade of Horse Artillery with me in the late raid in the rear of the enemy's army in the direction of Richmond:

I left camp near Aquia Creek, Va., at 7 a. m., April 13, with Battery E, Fourth Artillery, Lieut. S. S. Elder commanding (four guns); Battery M, Second Artillery, Lieutenant Clarke commanding (six guns); and Batteries B and L, Second Artillery, Lieut. A. O. Vincent commanding (six guns), and marched to Hartwood Church. At this place Lieutenant Elder was detached with his battery, and assigned to duty under the orders of General Buford. At 9 p. m. I marched with the two remaining batteries, and reported to General Gregg, at Grove Church. The night being dark and the roads very difficult and muddy, and also obstructed with wagon trains, I did not reach that point till daylight on the 14th.

After resting two hours, I moved forward to Bealeton Station, arriving at 1 p. m. Lieutenant Clarke was here ordered forward to Rappahannock Bridge, where he was for a short time engaged with the enemy, Lieutenant Elder at the same time being engaged with him at Kelly's Ford. The reports of these officers I herewith inclose.*

On the 15th, the command moved forward to the ford above Rappahannock Bridge, but, owing to the severe rain-storm, it was found impracticable to cross. The batteries were recalled and went into bivouac, where we remained until the 18th, when we moved back to Bealeton Station.

On the 19th, by direction of General Stoneman, one section from each of the three batteries was selected to accompany the expedition, and the remainder, under the command of Lieutenant Clarke, returned to Falmouth, with orders to report to the chief of artillery.

On the 20th, we moved forward to near White Sulphur Springs. The roads were in a most horrible condition.

On the 22d, we marched to Warrenton Junction. The railroad having been repaired, we got full supplies of rations and forage, and remained till 5 p. m. of the 28th, when we again moved forward to Bealeton Station. The roads were very heavy, and the night so dark we did not reach Bealeton till 1 a. m.

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*Not found.

On the 29th, at 7 a. m., we marched to and crossed the Rappahannock River on a pontoon bridge half a mile below Kelly's Ford. At 7 p. m. we moved toward the Rapidan; marched 3 miles, and bivouacked without fires. At daylight we again moved forward, and put Lieutenant Elder's section across the Rapidan at Hamilton's Ford. The entrance to and egress from the river was very difficult, and the water so deep as to completely submerge the guns. The current was very strong, but we succeeded in crossing without accident, taking over the ammunition chests in a country wagon, having constructed a platform to raise the chests above the water. With the remaining four guns I moved to Raccoon Ford, and crossed without difficulty at sunset, and bivouacked on the south side of the river.

May 1.—Marched from bivouac on the Rapidan at daylight, and arrived at Orange Springs at 1 p. m. Left Orange Springs at 5 p. m., and arrived at Louisa Court-House at daylight on the 2d; roads in a very bad condition. Left Louisa Court-House at 2 p. m., and arrived at Thompson's Cross-Roads at 9 p. m.

At 3 a. m. of the 3d, Lieutenant Woodruff, Second Artillery, was detached, with a section of Battery M, and accompanied General Gregg to destroy the bridges on the South Anna River.

At 8 a. m. of the 4th, marched from Thompson's to Flemmings' Cross-Roads.

May 5.—Left Flemmings' Cross-Roads at 8 a. m., and arrived at Yanceyville at 1 p. m. Having been ordered to lighten my carriages, I destroyed all the paulins. The night was extremely dark and the rain was pouring in torrents, and so cold that the warmest clad were suffering extremely.

We arrived at Orange Springs at 9 a. m. on the 6th, over roads so heavy that I would consider them impracticable for ordinary mounted artillery in daylight. Marched from Orange Springs at noon. After advancing 2 miles, the command halted until 5 p. m., when we again moved forward. Just at dark the battery entered a dense wood on a narrow and winding cart-road, which they passed through for a distance of 2 miles, the rain pouring in torrents, and so dark that at times I could not see my horse's ears, and with the mud so deep that at times it was with difficulty my saddle horse could extract his feet. We passed through without accident, and at once moved on and crossed the Rapidan River at sunrise on the 7th.

At this point we rested till noon, when we again moved forward, arriving at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, at 10 p. m. The night was very dark, with some rain; the roads horrible. Finding it impracticable to cross the ford during the night, we went into bivouac.

At daylight on the 8th, I commenced to cross the guns, first removing the ammunition chests. The water at the ford was so deep that the carriages were completely submerged, and the horses swimming in harness, dragging the guns after them for fully 20 yards. In this manner the entire battery was crossed without the slightest accident, and without the least delay to the cavalry, which was crossing at the same time and point. To cross the ammunition chests the only means at our disposal was a small punt-boat worked on a telegraph wire stretched from bank to bank. The first chest loaded in the boat was found to be too much, swamping the boat and losing the chest with its entire contents. I then had half the ammunition removed from the second chest and passed it safely. Finding the process a slow and unsafe one, General Stoneman attempted to establish a flying bridge, but, owing to there being two currents, it did not work successfully. After several

attempts, by direction of General Stoneman the ammunition was destroyed.

The men of the battery being very much exhausted, Captain Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, kindly volunteered to float over the ammunition chests, which he successfully accomplished, and for which I herewith tender him my sincere thanks.

I marched from Kelly's Ford at 8 p. m. on the 8th, and arrived at Deep Run at daylight on the 9th, where I rested two hours. I then moved forward to Stafford Court-House; marched from Stafford Court-House at 11 a. m. on the 10th, and joined the remainder of the brigade at this place at sunset.

The officers accompanying the expedition were: Lieutenants Elder and Egan, Battery E, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenants Woodruff and Hamilton, Battery M, Second Artillery, and Lieutenant Vincent, Batteries B and L, Second Artillery. Lieutenant Browne, Sixth Independent New York Battery, accompanied Lieutenant Vincent as far as Kelly's Ford, where he was ordered to rejoin his own battery. While serving with the expedition, he performed his duties in a most able and efficient manner, and for which he has my sincere thanks.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the officers and enlisted men of the command for the cheerful and willing manner in which they performed their duties without any means of subsistence other than they could procure from the country; marching night after night over paths that could hardly be called roads, and all without a murmur.

Respectfully,

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain, Comdg. First Brigade, Horse Artillery.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No. 14.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

GORDONSVILLE,
May 4, 1863.

SIR: As I cannot communicate with Major-General Stuart, I will ask of you to forward to him, or General Lee, this dispatch as soon as possible. I have just returned from Columbia; arrived too late to meet General Wyndham, who, hearing of our approach, left precipitately, failing to destroy the aqueduct. I followed him until day. This morning I came up with a portion of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, and completely routed them, killing 6, wounding a number, and capturing Captain Owens and Lieutenant Buford, and 31 privates. I could have captured the whole of them, but my horses being tired out by a ride of 50 miles, I would not allow them to follow.

General Wyndham burned barns and stole horses and negroes. General Stoneman had four divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Buford, Averell, Gregg, and Pleasonton, twenty-eight regiments. His headquarters are on the Mountain road from Louisa Court-House to Richmond. He is taking all the horses in his reach.

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General A. ELZEY.

[Inclosure.]

[MAY] —, 1863.

SIR: Wednesday (April 29), Chambliss' Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, with one piece of artillery, was left at Kelly's [Ford]. [Lieut. Col. William H.] Payne, with 100 men of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, had gone to Germanna [Ford]. I, with the Ninth, went to Willis Madden's with General Stuart. Left him that night and went to Culpeper Court-House with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. Chambliss joined me there that night.

Thursday (30th), marched from Culpeper to Rapidan Station with Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry and one piece of artillery. Left one squadron in Culpeper, which fell back before the enemy and joined me at Rapidan; enemy appeared that evening.

Friday (May 1), engaged all day with one or two brigades of cavalry. One charge made by Colonel Beale with one squadron to draw them out took 30 prisoners, but could not bring them off; was pressed very hard; had orders from General Lee to burn the bridge and fall back to Gordonsville; burned the bridge, but held my position all day; enemy commenced moving toward night in force on my left; withdrew at night, and marched at night toward Gordonsville.

Saturday (2d), reached Gordonsville at 11 a. m.; heard on my arrival that a large body of the enemy was at Trevilian's Depot and Louisa Court-House; sent the Ninth Virginia in that direction; their vedettes were driven in by the enemy; they charged and drove them 3 miles, killing and wounding a number and took 32 prisoners—1 lieutenant. My loss was 3 or 4 wounded. Four prisoners taken represented three different regiments. Went to their assistance with Thirteenth Virginia and two pieces of artillery; met Colonel Beale falling back; took a position and awaited their approach; they did not advance; learned that General Stoneman, with his whole corps, was at Louisa Court-House, moving toward James River; supposed his object was to tear up railroad. They not coming on, my men and horses being worried out by four days' fighting and marching, left out my pickets and withdrew to Gordonsville.

Sunday (3d), received information from my scouts that the enemy were leaving Louisa and moving in the direction of Columbia. Knowing their object was to destroy the aqueduct, I started after them; arrived there at night; heard they had left in a great hurry; pursued all night. At daybreak, having traveled 60 or 70 miles, and the enemy being three hours ahead of me, halted. My vedettes reported enemy about 1 mile in advance; had exchanged words, and they said they belonged to Fifth Regulars; knew the party I was pursuing was Wyndham's.

Monday (4th) started forward, and came upon him drawn up in road; one squadron of Ninth [Virginia] was ahead a few hundred yards; charged; enemy charged at same time; fought hand-to-hand four or five minutes; routed the party; killed 6, wounded a number, took 33 prisoners, among them Captain [Wesley] Owens and Lieutenant [Temple] Buford. Captain Owens reported that his regiment was not all present, but that he was on picket; that General [John] Buford was only 3 miles distant. My horses and men being jaded, and having only about 800 men, I determined not to pursue; continued back to Gordonsville, having traveled 70 or 80 miles.

Tuesday (5th), rested, having sent out scouting parties; heard by telegram from Richmond that the enemy were everywhere.

Wednesday (6th), having received information that the enemy were recrossing the railroad, moved down upon his left flank; came upon his

rear at North Anna River; took 17 or 18 prisoners. Their rear guard had crossed the river and torn up the bridge. It had been raining all day and river was past fording. Hearing that this was only one party, and that another column was moving lower down, went in that direction; found they had all crossed North Anna River and destroyed bridges behind them; moved that night in direction of Louisa Court-House; bivouacked within 3 miles of Court-House.

Thursday (7th), went to Trevilian's Depot; moved at 3 p. m. for Orange Court-House; scouts reported that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan.

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

General J. E. B. STUART.]

MAY 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Lewisburg, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

No. 2.—Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar, Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion.

No. 3.—Itinerary of the Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 30–May 5.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Department of Western Virginia.

DUBLIN, VA., *May* 4, 1863.

SIR: Enemy's cavalry, reported over 800, attacked Lieutenant-Colonel [George M.] Edgar's small battalion at Lewisburg early on morning of 2d. Edgar repulsed them without loss. At 5 p. m. the enemy had fallen back 5 miles. His loss 30 killed and wounded, and 7 prisoners. Indications are that the attack would be renewed with increased force. I have sent forward re-enforcements, and shall send all the Eighth Virginia Cavalry that are mounted, unless you order me to send them to General Lee. Please answer immediately, and give me the latest news of military operations in the east.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, Va., May 5, 1863.

GENERAL: Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar repulsed the enemy's cavalry at Lewisburg on the morning of the 2d instant so effectually that they fell back beyond the Sewell Mountains, and had not renewed the attack up to 12 m. on the 3d instant. By his judicious arrangements to receive the enemy, and the gallant and spirited conduct of his men, Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar repulsed the enemy, outnumbering him by about three to one; killed and wounded something over thirty; captured a number of arms and several horses, fully caparisoned, without the loss of a man. While vastly more important military operations

are going on in the east, I trust that the handsome conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar and his men in the west will be gratifying to the War Department.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. George M. Edgar, Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion.

[MAY] —, 1863.

CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty to submit through you a report of the engagement which took place west of Lewisburg on the morning of the 2d instant, between the Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion and a regiment of United States cavalry, commanded by Col. J. C. Paxton.

A report reached me about 2 p. m. on the 1st instant that United States cavalry had been on Big Sewell Mountain the night before, and had avowed their intention of capturing Lewisburg. I immediately sent out a strong cavalry scout to ascertain the truth of the rumor, watch the enemy, if any could be seen, and report as to his probable strength and intentions.

About 11 p. m. one of the scouting party returned with the report that a large cavalry force of the enemy was advancing upon the town, and was already within 9 miles of it. After ordering the stores, prisoners, and sick to the rear, I formed the battalion, and marched it to Handley's Mills, 2 miles west of Lewisburg, the position selected for defense. The dispositions for battle were as follows: Company A, Captain [J. S.] Swann, in a skirt of woods on the Blue Sulphur turnpike, to prevent the enemy from turning our right flank; Company B, Lieutenant [G. W.] Hines, and Company F, Lieutenant [James] Dunlap, along an important bend in the road on the west side of the hill, with instructions to refrain from firing until the head of the enemy's column had passed the left company; Company E, Captain [Joseph] Scott, and Company G, Captain [Z. F.] Morris, behind the barricade across the road, and the fencing to the right and left of it; Company C, Lieut. James H. Peck, and Company D, Captain [Frank C.] Burdett, about 100 yards on the right of the barricade, to act as a reserve; a detachment of 20 men of Company D, under Lieutenant [A. W.] Folk, 200 yards to the right of the reserve (where a good view of the enemy could be had), with instructions to that officer to watch the enemy, and report if he should attempt to turn our right flank. With these dispositions, we awaited the approach of the enemy.

We had scarcely finished our preparations when the enemy's column appeared, and began to file up the hill by fours, the men talking and laughing, apparently unconscious of our close proximity. Unfortunately, before the head of the column had reached the center of the line of riflemen, one of the men fired his gun. This, of course, obliged the whole advance to fire, the enemy retiring behind the bend of the road in great confusion. The firing then became general between the enemy's advance and ours, and lasted several minutes. In less than a minute after the firing ceased in front, I was warned by a quick volley on the right that the enemy was endeavoring to turn our position. I

immediately ordered the two reserve companies to Lieutenant Folk's support, and hastened in the direction of the firing. I had scarcely gone 150 yards, when I met the enemy charging in line through the woods. I immediately caused Company D to file into the woods and commence firing, and afterward hurried forward Company C (the other reserve company) to its support. The firing between these two companies and the enemy was heavy, and, realizing that our safety depended upon the repulse of the enemy at this point, I ordered the two rifle companies from the front, and formed them in supporting distance of the two companies engaged. I had scarcely taken this precaution, however, before I had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy give way.

Just as this took place, the enemy's right charged up the road in front of the barricade, but was handsomely repulsed by a volley from Companies E and G. This was the last volley fired, the enemy withdrawing both from our front and right. As he withdrew, I sent out squads of both cavalry and infantry to watch his movements, and very soon received information that he had formed in line in the open field in rear of our right, apparently for the purpose of charging our line from that direction. At the same time, from the noise I heard in front of the left of our position, I conceived the idea that a portion of the enemy's force had been dismounted and would probably attack us from that direction also. I immediately withdrew my whole force within the inclosure on the left-hand side of the road, and disposed it to meet the enemy in both directions, placing the rifle companies along the fences to the front, and the remaining force along the fences in the direction from which I supposed the charge would be made. With the force disposed as I have indicated, we again awaited the approach of the enemy, feeling assured the attack would be renewed at daylight if not before. At early dawn, however, it could be plainly seen that the enemy's force, with the exception of a picket, had been withdrawn beyond the hill in our front, and about 6 o'clock a correspondence commenced between the commanding officer of the United States forces and myself, which resulted in a truce until 11 a. m., the enemy asking the privilege of burying his dead and taking care of his wounded. I caused those of his dead that had fallen within our lines to be conveyed to him, and sent my surgeons forward, at his request, to assist his in attending to his wounded. I herewith transmit a copy of the correspondence.

I am sorry to have to add that the enemy took advantage of the truce to cover his retreat, and, as I have since ascertained, had reached with his main body a point 10 miles west of the battle-ground by the time the truce expired. He left his surgeon and a sergeant to take care of 4 wounded men, 1 of whom is a lieutenant. It is impossible for me to tell with any accuracy the loss the enemy sustained. His acknowledged loss is 12 killed (including an officer killed on Sewell by the cavalry) and 7 wounded. I have every reason to believe, however, that his loss was much heavier, for his ambulances were running busily for three hours, and citizens assure me they were filled with dead when he retreated; and, from the number of carriages and buggies he seized in his retreat for the accommodation of the wounded, it is reasonable to suppose the number was much larger than was acknowledged.

It is gratifying to be able to report that there were no casualties on our side. The enemy returned our fire with spirit, but with no effect. They took, however, 4 prisoners—3 infantrymen and 1 cavalryman. During the engagement 9 prisoners (including the wounded), a number of horses, sabers, guns, rifles, and pistols were captured and 6 horses killed.

It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the soldierly bearing and gallantry of the majority of the officers and men of my command during this engagement. All were aware of the disparity of numbers between our force and that of the enemy, and yet with but few exceptions both officers and men discharged their duties faithfully and bravely. Deeming it invidious to instance particular officers among so many who discharged their whole duty, I will only mention those who were but temporarily connected with my command, viz: Lieut. John A. Feamster, of the Greenbrier Cavalry, and Lieutenant [J. T.] Elmore, of the Engineer Corps. The former, who had charge of 28 mounted men, disposed his men to the best possible advantage, and acted himself throughout the engagement with distinguished gallantry. The latter served as my aide during the engagement, and behaved with marked coolness and bravery.

The number of men engaged on our side did not exceed 250. The strength of the enemy has been variously estimated by prisoners and citizens at from 500 to 700. The attack was made at 1 o'clock in the morning, and lasted fifteen or twenty minutes.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. EDGAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade.*

[Inclosures.]

[MAY] —, 1863.

To the Officer commanding at Lewisburg:

Mr. Tuckwiller consents to allow 2 men, seriously wounded, to remain at his house, as they cannot be moved. They, together with the sergeant who remains to nurse, will be your prisoners, of course, and I ask that you will use the humanity that you would have the right to expect from us.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

O. NELLIS,
First Asst. Surg. Second [West] Va. Regt. Vol. Cav.

P. S.—If you will do me the favor to supply a surgeon to assist in amputating a leg, it will be received as a kindness.

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[MAY] —, 1863.

O. NELLIS, *First Asst. Surg. Second [W.] Va. Cav., U. S. Army:*

Your favor has been received. Any communication from your commanding officer will be received.

GEO. M. EDGAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Outposts.

—

ON THE FIELD, *May* 2, 1863.

Commanding Officer of Confederate Forces before Lewisburg:

Your note received. I did not know that my surgeon had gone to the front with a flag. His and my wish is to take care of our dead and wounded. I ask for nothing except what the laws of war and humanity ask for.

J. C. PAXTON,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

ON THE FIELD, *May* 2, 1863.

Colonel PAXTON, *Commanding United States Forces:*

Your favor has just been received. Your dead will be conveyed to you for interment. Two of my surgeons shall assist yours in attending to your wounded. Of course, the truce shall exist until formally concluded by yourself.

By order of General Echols:

GEO. M. EDGAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Advance.

—

ON THE FIELD, *May* 2, 1863.

Major EDGAR, *Commanding Confederate Forces in front of Lewisburg:*

I wish to bury my dead and take some care of my wounded. It will take until 11 a. m. this day. I leave my surgeon. Any courtesy you extend to him will be returned if occasion offers.

J. C. PAXTON,
Colonel Second [West] Virginia Cavalry.

—

ON THE FIELD, *May* 2, 1863.

Colonel PAXTON, *Commanding United States Forces near Lewisburg:*

The truce you ask will be willingly granted. Everything we can do for your wounded will be done. Your surgeon will receive the attention and protection you ask.

By order of General Echols:

GEO. M. EDGAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Advance.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 11, 1863.

Lieut. Col. G. M. EDGAR,
Commanding Twenty-sixth Virginia Battalion, Lewisburg:

COLONEL: I received yesterday your report of the affair with the enemy's cavalry in front of Lewisburg. It gives me great pleasure to thank you and your command, which I shall do in general orders, for the gallantry and good conduct in that affair. Your report is as clear and modest as your conduct on the occasion was judicious and gallant.

With great respect and esteem,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

No. 3.

*Itinerary of the Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, April 30–May 5.**

Colonel Paxton, in command of the Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry and Company A, First West Virginia Cavalry, marched for Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, Va., April 30, with orders to attack and drive the enemy from Lewisburg at all hazards.

* From "Record of Events," in return for May, 1863.

May 1, at 1 a. m., reached the foot of Big Sewell Mountain and bivouacked. Rested until 3 p. m., when he again marched, meeting scouts of the enemy at the foot of Little Sewell Mountain. Skirmished to within 4 miles of Lewisburg, where he found a detachment of the enemy intrenched, and, after a sharp skirmish, drove them from their works. Colonel Paxton then withdrew, having but 4 killed, 8 wounded, 4 missing, and 28 horses killed. Colonel Paxton reached camp May 5; distance traveled, 186 miles.

MAY 3, 1863.—Skirmish at Warrenton Junction, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, with congratulatory orders.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, commanding division.

No. 3.—Maj. Benjamin F. Chamberlain, First West Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, with congratulatory orders.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
May 5, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 3d of May, between 8 and 9 a. m., Mosby, with his band of guerrillas, together with a portion of the Black Horse Cavalry and a portion of a North Carolina regiment, came suddenly through the woods upon 50 of our men of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, who were in camp feeding their horses, just having returned from a scout, the remainder of that regiment being out in different directions to scout the country on the right of the Warrenton and Alexandria Railroad, and toward the Rappahannock.

Our men being surprised and completely surrounded, rallied in a house close at hand, and where a sharp fight ensued. Our men defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted, notwithstanding the rebels built a large fire about the house of hay and straw and brushwood. The flames reaching the house, and their ammunition being entirely expended, they were obliged to surrender. At this juncture, a portion of the Fifth Regiment New York Cavalry, which was posted in the rear, some distance from the First Virginia Cavalry, came to their rescue, making a very brilliant charge, which resulted in the complete annihilation of Mosby's command, and recapture of our men and property. Our men pursued the rebels in every direction, killing and wounding a large number, and had our horses been in better condition, and not tired out by the severe service of the last few days, Mosby, nor a single one of his men, would have escaped.

The rebel loss was very heavy, their killed being strewn along the road from Warrenton Junction to Warrenton, and, besides these, many were immediately removed from the fields and woods by the citizens in that vicinity.

The citizens report having seen a great many of Mosby's men, who were wounded in the beginning of the engagement, crawling through the woods, seeking shelter and hiding-places.

We have thus far captured over 30 prisoners and 40 horses; 16 of the prisoners were badly wounded, and were sent with the rest to the provost-marshal at Alexandria.

Among the killed of the rebels is Templeton, the notorious spy, and among the wounded and captured is Dick Moran, Mosby's leading man, Capt. S. P. Dushane, and Lieutenant [T. M.] Grigsby and Sam. [L.] Underwood.

The loss on our side in killed is, 2 privates; in wounded, 5 officers and 10 privates, a list of which is inclosed.*

I take the liberty of recommending to your notice the officers and men who so gallantly repulsed and totally destroyed this rebel force, and particularly I would mention Colonel De Forest, Major Hammond, Captain Krom, Captain Penfield, Captain McMaster, and Lieutenants Munson and McBride, of the Fifth New York Cavalry; and Major Steele, Captain Harris, and Captain McCoy, of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, and Captain Bean of the First Vermont Cavalry.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Capt. C. H. POTTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, *May* 14, 1863.

The major-general commanding congratulates Colonel De Forest, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, his officers and men, for their gallant rescue of a detachment of the First [West] Virginia Cavalry, surprised and overpowered by rebel guerrillas under Major Mosby, and for the thorough manner in which they defeated them.

Again the necessity is urged upon all troops, and especially parties on distant and detached service, to establish their guards and pickets on every occasion in such a manner as to render a surprise impossible.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

LEAVITT HUNT,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION,
Centreville, May 4, 1863.

CAPTAIN: The following information, obtained from Colonel Blunt, Twelfth Vermont, commanding infantry on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, is respectfully submitted for the information of the major-general commanding:

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d ultimo, an outpost of the First Virginia (Union) Cavalry at Warrenton Junction, numbering about 100 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Krepps' command, were surprised and attacked by Major Mosby with his force

* Not found.

of about 125 men. The men of the First [West] Virginia were scattered about the station, their horses being for the most part unsaddled, in order to be groomed and fed. Mosby's force came in upon them from the direction of Warrenton, which place they left at daylight. Their front rank was dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, and they were supposed to be a force of Union cavalry until within a short distance, when they charged and surrounded the house in and about which the First [West] Virginia lay. After a short fight, in which several of the rebels were killed and wounded, the men of the First [West] Virginia for the most part surrendered, and about 40 were being taken toward Warrenton by their captors, when a detachment of 70 men of the Fifth New York Cavalry, which was camped near by, under command of Major Hammond, came up, charged upon the rebels, and a running fight ensued, which was continued for 5 miles, in the course of which all the prisoners taken by Mosby were recaptured, with the exception of 2. Three rebels were killed on the spot, among them one shown by passes found on his person to be Templeton, a notorious scout and spy. Seventeen rebels were wounded and taken prisoners, among them 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and Dick Moran, rebel spy. Six were taken uninjured, making 23 prisoners.

Moran and several others were mortally wounded. Our loss was, of the First [West] Virginia, Major Steele, mortally wounded; Captain McCoy, slightly wounded; 1 private killed, and 9 men wounded, of the Fifth New York. Captain Krom badly, and Lieutenants McBride and Munson slightly, wounded. Mosby is reported wounded in the shoulder.

His force was pursued through Warrenton, scattered with the exception of about 20 men, and a number now are supposed to have been wounded, who escaped capture.

About 30 of Mosby's horses were taken. Three men of the Twelfth Vermont were captured near their camp, but escaped. A party of the First Vermont Cavalry, Major Hall commanding, joined in the pursuit, but were not engaged in the skirmish. The prisoners were sent in by railroad this p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. Washington.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Benjamin F. Chamberlain, First West Virginia Cavalry.

FAIRFAX STATION, *May* 3, 1863.

SIR: The Third Brigade of Major-General Stahel's Cavalry Division, on their return from Rappahannock Station, had encamped at Warrenton Junction for the night. This morning, about 7 o'clock, they were attacked by about 1,000 rebel cavalry. The First [West] Virginia met the attack, and were about being repulsed, but were sustained by the Fifth New York in routing them, and, with the First Vermont, followed in close pursuit, capturing some 30 prisoners, among whom was a Major [Dick] Moran, mortally wounded, 1 lieutenant, and 14 others, wounded. Our loss 2 killed, Corpl. Adam S. Nichols and Private Samuel Bauman, both Company C, First [West] Virginia Cavalry, and 12 wounded. Also

Major Steele and Captain McCoy, both wounded, Major Steele mortally; Captain Krom, Company G; Lieutenant Munson, Company L; Lieutenant McBride, Company B, of Fifth New York, wounded. Corpl. Adam S. Nichols was forced to surrender, after which he was shot with his own pistol. Among the enemy's killed was found a Mr. Templeton, upon whose person was found papers signed by General Lee; also papers showing that he had been in Washington not two days previous. At this writing Major Steele is in a dying condition.

B. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commanding First Virginia Cavalry.

Major VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MAY 12–14, 1863.—Scout from Snicker's Ferry, and skirmish (13th) at Upperville, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

WINCHESTER, VA.,
May 15, 1863.

GENERAL: The First New York, under Captain Boyd, returned yesterday, bringing in 8 prisoners and 16 horses. Five of the prisoners were taken from Mosby's Cavalry, with whom he had a skirmish at Upperville, killing 1, wounding several. They occupied both Leesburg and Upperville; scoured the country thoroughly, and had several slight skirmishes. Lost but 1 man, mortally wounded. Their appearance in Leesburg and Upperville occasioned the report that Heintzelman sent of rebel cavalry in those two places.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General SCHENCK.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Andrew T. McReynolds, First New York Cavalry.

BERRYVILLE, VA.,
May 14, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that Captain Boyd, with his command of 200, First New York Cavalry, has just returned to camp. My anxiety to communicate the result of the movements of the expedition would not admit of the delay incident to a formal report from the captain. I have just noted down from his lips the following:

On the morning of the 12th, left Snicker's Ferry at 9 o'clock; reached

Snickersville at 10 o'clock; moved on the Harper's Ferry road to Woodgrove, 5 miles distant; thence to Newville, 6 miles; thence to Bolington, 6 miles; thence to Purcellville, 6 miles. Captured 1 prisoner of First Virginia Cavalry. Here divided the command, sending Captain Hendricks with one portion to Wheatland and Waterford, with orders to proceed to Leesburg, Captain Boyd proceeding with the other party by the Leesburg pike, passing through Hamilton, to the small points to Leesburg, reaching there at 5 p. m. Captain Hendricks joined at 6 p. m., where the entire command remained for the night.

At 6 a. m., 13th, command moved to Goose Creek; crossed with difficulty, the water being high and current strong. There divided the command, sending Captain Jones, with four companies, through Mountville, Philomont, and Union, to Middleburg, 5 miles, where they captured 3 prisoners, Twelfth Virginia and First Virginia Cavalry; balance of command moved direct to Aldie, distant 12 miles; took pike to Middleburg, 5 miles, where the forces again united. Sent Captain Jones, with the four companies, through Bloomfield to the rear of Upperville, Boyd moving with the remainder direct to Upperville, joining Jones, and encamping for the night of the 13th between Upperville and Paris.

On the morning of the 14th, moved with the command at 7 o'clock; passed Upperville, halting about 2 miles from the village, sending different squads through the mountain. Mosby's force, some 40 men, were at Upperville, but scattered to the mountains on our approach. They charged some 20, on Piedmont road, 6 miles from Upperville; a number of shots fired, but no casualties. Moved at 11 o'clock (the squads having returned, skirmishing with small parties at long range, so distant that they could not get at them) from Bloomfield, Union, and Philomont to Snickersville; passed up to Shepherdstown, 3 miles from Snicker's Ferry, where the command forded the river, and returned to camp with 8 prisoners (5 of Mosby's), leaving 1 wounded so badly that he could not be moved, who was paroled; 16 horses captured.

In the various skirmishes we lost 3 horses, shot dead; 1 man, dangerously wounded, left at a farm-house near Upperville. He was shot or bushwhacked while straggling. No force of rebels in Loudoun but Mosby's, [George R.] Gaither's, and a few of [E. V.] White's stragglers, not exceeding in all 200 men, and much scattered. Mosby had not been down toward Harper's Ferry, as reported, but a few of White's men had, not more than 12 in all. Mosby's men don't wear uniforms, but appear like citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS,
Colonel First New York Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN O. CRAVENS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Eighth Army Corps.

P. S.—I was right in my conjectures that the rebel force reported to General Schenck as being at Upperville and Leesburg were our men, 200 magnified into 900. This is about as nearly correct as we generally get it.

I would respectfully suggest that a concerted movement of the cavalry of General Stahel, with the First New York, crossing up near Berry's Ferry, and Captain [S. C.] Means' company, moving from the direction of Harper's Ferry, sweeping the whole country from the line of Fauquier to the Potomac, would, I think, clean that section pretty effectually, moving in parties of not less than 20 each.

MAY 14, 1863.—Skirmish at Marsteller's Place, near Warrenton Junction, Va.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
May 15, 1863.

COLONEL: Colonel Gray reports 2 corporals of his picket guard missing. They are supposed to have deserted.

There was a slight skirmish in front of Warrenton Junction yesterday. Will report in full about it as soon as I get report from Colonel De Forest.

I was obliged to send out a strong force of my provost-guard last night on account of an alarm gotten up at Burke's Station, as it appears, by the telegraph operator there. My telegraph communication was entirely obstructed last night. The operator at Burke's Station seems to have been the cause of this, as the provost-marshal, upon arriving at Burke's Station last night, was unable to find the operator, he having taken his instrument and fled. Ought not measures to be taken to prevent operators from leaving their posts without any cause except a vague rumor of danger?

Colonel De Forest has just reported, in regard to the skirmish of yesterday, that a small scouting party which was sent out yesterday came across a party of rebels in the house of Mr. Marsteller, about 5 miles from Warrenton Junction. Marsteller, the owner of the house, was instantly killed, and several of the rebels wounded. We had 3 men wounded, 1 seriously, the others but slightly. Otherwise all is quiet along the front and along our lines.

Respectfully,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. S. H. LATHROP,
Assistant Inspector-General.

MAY 17, 1863.—Skirmish near Dumfries, Va.

Report of Maj. J. Claude White, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Dumfries, Va., May 19, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the force I sent out under Major Pruyn yesterday, of 160 men (including the 60 from Stafford, whom I will send home this morning), scoured the country to and around Brentsville, and did not succeed in coming across the party of rebels who were here on the 17th, and who got but 3 prisoners from us instead of 4. They lost 3 horses killed, and the lieutenant reports more men wounded than we, 2 severely, by saber cuts.*

Respectfully,

J. CLAUDE WHITE,
Major, Commanding Post.

Col. GEORGE A. H. BLAKE,
Comdg. Detachment Second Cav. Div., near Potomac Creek.

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* Nominal list of casualties shows 2 men killed, 1 officer and 2 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

MAY 18-20, 1863.—Skirmishes at and about Fayetteville, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry.
No. 2.—Abstract from "Record of Events," Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan D. Hines, Twelfth Ohio Infantry.

FAYETTE COURT-HOUSE, W. VA.,
May 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the skirmishes which occurred on May 18, 19, and 20, in the vicinity of this post:

On the 18th, in obedience to orders from your headquarters, I sent four companies (A, F, E, and K), under command of Capt. Robert Wilson, to drive back a force of the enemy that was menacing our pickets on the Raleigh road. He advanced, and posted his infantry at the intersection of the Raleigh and Paint Creek roads, on Blake's farm, 7 miles from Fayette, and then pushed on with a small force of cavalry 6 miles farther, when he found the enemy posted and ready to receive him. He drew their fire, and returned to the infantry post at Blake's.

On the morning of the 19th, the enemy advanced in force, and attacked the outposts at Blake's farm. As soon as the firing began in front, a considerable body of the enemy, who had marched around the position during the night, commenced a sharp attack upon Company K, posted some distance in the rear. The detachment was then marched by the flank into the woods, and retreated by the mountains, reaching camp in good order, with a loss of only 3 men wounded and 6 missing. The wounded have since been recovered.

For a more detailed account of this affair, I refer you to the statement of Captain Wilson, which is herewith respectfully transmitted.*

After passing Blake's farm, the enemy pressed forward, driving in our pickets. In obedience to orders, I placed the Twelfth [Ohio] Regiment in position on a line with the two front redans.

About noon the enemy opened fire from three pieces of artillery posted on a hill near the Raleigh road, distant about half a mile from the two redans occupied by the right and center of the Twelfth [Ohio] Regiment. His firing was kept up steadily until dark, and, though well directed, did but little injury. Two pieces from Capt. J. R. McMullin's battery, in the front redan, replied to the enemy's fire, but with what effect it was impossible to tell, the enemy's position being much screened by timber and underbrush.

May 20.—Enemy opened fire at 3.30 a. m., his pieces posted nearly the same as the day before. His shots were quite rapid at first, but slackened toward noon, and ceased entirely about 2 p. m. On this day their fire did no damage.

At 4 p. m., I pushed out a small party to watch the enemy. They felt carefully forward through the timber on each side of the Raleigh road for 2 miles, and found no enemy. From citizens they learned that he was making a very rapid retreat.

Our loss from the command was 1 sergeant killed, 1 sergeant and 3 privates wounded—none dangerously.

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* Not found.

I beg leave to mention the coolness of both officers and men, and their patient endurance of fatigue and loss of sleep.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. HINES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twelfth Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

No. 2.

Abstract from "Record of Events," Third Division, Eighth Army Corps, with congratulatory orders.

The post at Fayetteville (garrisoned by the Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, two companies of the Second West Virginia Cavalry, and two sections of McMullin's battery, commanded by Col. C. B. White) was attacked on the morning of May 19 by rebel forces under Colonel McCausland, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battery of six guns. The enemy opened with four guns upon our works, our guns replying, and continued to cannonade until noon of the 20th, when he withdrew. Meantime Colonel White, having been re-enforced by three regiments of infantry, pursued as far as Raleigh Court-House, 25 miles, with continued skirmishing. Our loss was 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 9 missing.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. CHARLESTON, W. VA., *May* 26, 1863.

The general commanding congratulates Colonel White and the officers and men of the Second Brigade on the successful issue of their recent contest with the enemy. Perhaps no better expression can be given to his estimate of their conduct than by saying that the commander and his troops did precisely what was expected of them.

E. P. SCAMMON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 20-26, 1863.—Operations on the Northern Neck* and in Middlesex County, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

No. 3.—Col. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry.

No. 4.—Capt. George H. Thompson, Third Indiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

MAY 26, 1863—10.45 a. m.

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin, commanding cavalry expedition down the Neck, reports his return as far as Westmoreland Court-House

* King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster Counties.

yesterday. Had destroyed 50 boats; broken up the contraband trade as effectually as possible; destroyed $30,000 worth of goods in transit, escorted back 800 contrabands; quantity of mules captured; 40 or 50 prisoners, including 1 captain and 1 lieutenant; thinks the damage done the enemy—I presume by the destruction of supplies—nearly $1,000,000. He has 1 man severely wounded and 2 slightly. Please tell me when you will probably start to return.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Major-General HOOKER,
Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
May 26, 1863.

SIR: The Eighth Illinois Cavalry are coming from their raid. They destroyed 50 boats, and broke up the underground trade pretty effectually, having destroyed some $30,000 worth of goods in transit. They bring back with them 800 contrabands, innumerable mules, horses, &c., and have captured between 40 and 50 prisoners, including a captain and lieutenant. The amount of damage done the enemy is thought to be nearly $1,000,000. One of our men is severely wounded and 2 slightly. Considering the force engaged and the results obtained, this is the greatest raid of the war. The regiment returns in good condition. Please answer.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HOOKER,
Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FITZHUGH'S CROSSING, VA.,
May 29, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the late expedition sent from the First Army Corps into King George and Westmoreland Counties, under my command:

The command consisted of the Nineteenth Indiana, Colonel Williams; Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Bragg; Twenty-fourth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Flanigan, and the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens, numbering in the aggregate about 1,200 men.

The object of the expedition was to clear the Peninsula of any rebel troops which might have crossed the Rappahannock for the purpose of

intercepting the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, which had gone down the Neck a few days before.

At daylight on the 21st instant, the expedition left camp and marched directly for King George Court-House, where it was halted for dinner. Two miles beyond King George Court-House the road forks. One leads to Port Conway, on the Rappahannock, another to Oak Grove by the way of Millville and Mattox Creek, and still another, which leads to Westmoreland Court-House by the way of Oak Grove. The last road is what is known as the Ridge road. I left a detachment of 160 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, to guard this fork, and with the remainder of the expedition marched to Millville, where we arrived before dark, having marched a distance of about 25 miles. The day was excessively warm, and many of the troops gave out from sheer exhaustion.

I resumed the march at daylight on the morning of the 22d, and arrived at Mattox Creek a little after 8 o'clock. The distance is between 7 and 8 miles. The bridge over Mattox Creek had been destroyed by fire (the work of a party of rebel soldiers) on the Sunday before our arrival, and all communication between the opposite banks, except by means of canoes, was cut off. The creek at low tide is about 50 feet wide, and is approached over a causeway, some 200 yards long, through a low, marshy swamp, which is entirely submerged at high tide. The work of destruction had been complete, and, except a few half-burned planks and sleepers, no timber was at hand with which to reconstruct the bridge. Captain Ford, of General Wadsworth's staff, and Captain Merritt, Twenty-fourth Michigan, were placed in command of a working party, and in a few hours had so far repaired the bridge as to allow of the passage over it of infantry and cavalry. These officers are deserving of much credit for their skill and efficiency as exhibited on this occasion.

Having what seemed reliable information of the presence of a considerable force of the enemy near Leesville, opposite Port Micou, I determined to march to that place without delay. I left a small detachment under Captain Merritt, to complete the bridge and guard it, and with my remaining force marched for Leesville, taking the necessary precaution to scour the country on either side of the road, to be sure that the enemy did not get in our rear or fall upon us in ambush, as I had been informed they intended to do. With the exception of a few scattering horsemen, we saw no rebels, and arrived at Leesville a little before sunset, having marched during the day about 16 miles. I bivouacked for the night behind a skirt of woods and out of sight of the opposite side of the river. As soon as practicable, I picketed the river for some distance above and below Leesville, to prevent all communication between the opposite banks. I had intelligence that the enemy had two boats of considerable size at Port Micou, and I determined, if possible, to destroy them.

Having found an old boat on this side of the river, I arranged for sending over at daybreak on the 23d a party of 10 men, with instructions to burn or otherwise destroy the boats referred to. The attempt was made with every prospect of success, but failed.

I now determined to fire a few rounds across the river at a squadron of cavalry which was doing picket duty in and about Port Micou. The distance across the river at this point is about 1,000 yards. After the first volley, the cavalry quickly withdrew behind a slight rise of ground a quarter of a mile or more in the rear of the town. They did not leave a picket, cavalry or infantry, to watch our movements, and had I been provided with a boat capable of carrying 20 men, I might easily have

crossed the river, destroyed the boats, and captured or burned any public stores which might have been found in the town.

It was now after 7 o'clock in the morning, and I moved the column down the river bank as if going to Leedstown, 3 miles below; but, after marching a short distance, I turned to the left, and marched directly for Oak Grove, thinking it most likely I should intercept any rebels there might be in that section, who would probably be seeking to make their way to the river. I had already sent a party of mounted men to Leedstown. As I was turning to leave the river, I saw two men in rebel uniform crossing the field and evidently making for the water. I dispatched in pursuit Private Aaron F. Bickford, Company H, First Maine Cavalry, orderly at corps headquarters, who soon returned bringing with him Lieutenant-Colonel [John] Critcher, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, as a prisoner of war. Bickford deserves great credit for his promptness and gallantry, and I recommend him to the notice of the Government.

The column halted at Oak Grove a little after noon. Oak Grove is a place of no importance, except that it is at the intersection of several of the principal roads on the Northern Neck. These roads lead to King George Court-House, Mattox Creek, Westmoreland Court-House, Leedstown, and Port Conway.

From Oak Grove I sent a squadron of cavalry to Westmoreland Court-House, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, and determined to remain in my present position until I could get definite information in relation to the probable whereabouts of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

During the night of the 23d, Colonel Dudley sent me a dispatch stating that he had information upon which he relied that three regiments of cavalry and a regiment of rebel infantry were in the vicinity of Westmoreland Court-House.

Early in the morning I marched with my command (except a detachment which I left at Oak Grove) for Rappahannock Creek, which is a mile this side of the town. The crossing here is such that 100 men could keep at bay 1,000, and unless some other crossing better than this can be found, it would be no difficult thing for two or three companies of infantry to bid defiance to several regiments of cavalry.

This, if any place, was the point where the rebels would make a stand, and here I concluded to leave my infantry under Colonel Williams, Nineteenth Indiana, while I pressed on toward Heathsville, in Northumberland County, with the squadron of the Eighth New York Cavalry. All the preparations were made, and the advance had actually started, when the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with an immense train of wagons, carts, horses, mules, and contrabands, came up accompanied by my scouts.

On the 25th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, we retraced our steps toward camp, and bivouacked for the night near King George Court-House.

On the 26th, the expedition returned to camp, having marched in five days and a half a distance of 130 miles.

Although the country was full of reports of the presence of a rebel force on the Peninsula, I have now no reason to believe that any considerable force was at any one place on this side of the Rappahannock. These reports are no doubt put in circulation by the enemy for some purpose unknown to us, but most likely to deter us from sending our cavalry down the Neck into the wealthy and flourishing district of country embraced in the counties of Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster, which is abundantly supplied with corn and

wheat. Everywhere I found a majority of the people bitterly opposed to the Government, which they charged with sending among them cavalry to rob and plunder them. In several instances I was assured by intelligent men and women that the wholesale plunder and pillage of our cavalry had done more to weaken the affection of the people for the Government than all other causes combined, and, in fact, the cavalry have left the inhabitants very little cause to respect them as men and soldiers. They have robbed and plundered all that came in their way. These men, pretending to be the representatives of our Government, and to act under and by virtue of its orders, have stripped helpless women and children of their last horse, and in many instances of their last article of food, and have then grossly insulted them for complaining. I do not believe the general commanding the Army of the Potomac is aware of the utter want of every principle of true soldiers which characterizes the intercourse between the cavalry and the inhabitants of the Northern Neck, and hence the strong terms in which I have referred to it.

The right of the United States Government to take from the people anything and everything which they may possess is beyond dispute, and is, perhaps, in many instances wise and politic; but to permit individual and unlicensed plunder, while it does not benefit the Government, does much to lower the standard of our army in the estimation of our enemy, and must lead to demoralization among such troops as are allowed to practice it. The coming of our cavalry among them is anticipated by the people with terror, and their departure is hailed with joy as a deliverance from a scourge. I might give the facts upon which I have founded my opinion of the conduct of our cavalry, but it would consume space and is not necessary.

The people are anxious to renew their commercial intercourse with Maryland. I had many applications for passes to visit Baltimore to purchase necessary articles of food and clothing, and the applicants were willing to bind themselves under oath not to aid or in any manner give information to the enemy. Some of these applications were in writing, and are forwarded with this report for the consideration of the proper department.*

A large contraband trade is carried on over the Peninsula between Maryland and Virginia. Blockade-running and dealing in contraband articles have become professions. As an effective means of stopping this trade, the Peninsula should be occupied by a body of troops in the vicinity of Heathsville. A gunboat on the Rappahannock might find employment in assisting to make the blockade more effective, and would, besides, give the enemy great uneasiness.

This report has been written in haste and under great physical prostration, which will be sufficient excuse for its length and imperfections.

The property taken by the men of my command, consisting of 6 horses, 5 mules, and 2 jennies, has been turned into the quartermaster's department at corps headquarters. Two of these mules should be returned to Miss Virginia Brown, near Millville, having been taken against my orders.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. MORROW,
Col. Twenty-fourth Mich. Vols., Comdg. Late Expedition.

Lieut. Col. C. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Omitted.

No. 4.

Report of Capt. George H. Thompson, Third Indiana Cavalry.

CAMP THIRD INDIANA CAVALRY, *May* 24, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Cavalry Division, I left Aquia Creek with my squadron, on board the steamers Manhattan and Tallaca, on the evening of the 20th instant, and was landed at Moon's Landing, on the Potomac, near the mouth of the Wicomico River, at 11.30 a. m. of the 22d, and proceeded immediately toward my destination, passing through Heathsville and Lancaster Court-House to Chowning's Ferry, where I bivouacked my command. The distance being much greater than I had anticipated (37 miles), the ferry was not reached until the night of the 22d, and, in consequence, was compelled to wait until the morning of the 23d ere I attempted to cross the Rappahannock, which at this point is 4 miles wide. The boats I found to be in a leaky condition, and, in order to render my crossing practicable, I was forced to repair them. I embarked 20 men in two boats, and proceeded to cross. During the passage, a boat containing 4 men was observed crossing to this side of the river, who, upon seeing us, turned their boat, endeavoring to escape. Pursuit was immediately made, and the boat reached the opposite shore; but we succeeded in capturing the only white man of the party, who, with his wife and four children, we brought with us. These persons were a portion of the party the expedition expected to intercept. One hundred and thirty-two dollars in Confederate money was taken from possession of the man, which is herewith forwarded, together with the person. The prisoner claimed to be a refugee from the Confederacy.

About 11 a. m. I landed at Urbana, and immediately took the proper steps to capture the party expected, together with the mail. Owing to the grounding of the transports and their slow passage down the Potomac, and the distance which we were forced to travel, I found myself too late to be successful, the travelers having left Urbana the day previous. While upon the opposite side of the Rappahannock, Lieutenant Shannon came suddenly upon and captured Lieutenant Hardy, of the rebel artillery. Having destroyed all the boats that could be found, and burned the bridge leading south from Urbana, we returned to the transports *en route* for Aquia Creek, arriving at 12 p. m. of the 23d instant, and disembarking at daybreak the morning of the 24th. Upon arriving at the boats on our return, I found 3 men claiming to be deserters from the rebel army, and 1 man who claimed to be a refugee from Richmond. These, together with the others before mentioned, I brought with me and delivered at division headquarters.

I have the honor to report the capture of 15 horses by my command, one of which has been turned over to General Pleasonton by virtue of order from corps headquarters, signed by Lieut. G. A. Custer, aide-de-camp, and also that some of my own horses were broken down and abandoned during the march. To supply the places of these abandoned horses it was necessary to take horses found along the line of march. I also report the capture of 2 horses by Lieut. G. A. Custer, aide-de-camp, who accompanied the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMPSON,

Captain Company E, Comdg. Squadron Third Indiana Cavalry.

Lieut. G. S. TAYLOR, *Adjutant Third Indiana Cavalry.*

MAY 30, 1863.—Skirmish near Greenwich, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington.

No. 2.—Col. William D. Mann, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Department of Washington.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *June* 3, 1863.

COLONEL: I am just in receipt of official report from Colonel Mann of the recent engagement near Greenwich. He informs me that at 9 a. m. on the 30th ultimo, he heard from his camp artillery firing in the direction of Warrenton Junction. The train for Bealeton had just passed up, and believing it to have been attacked, he immediately went with a detachment of the Fifth New York, under command of Capt. A. H. Hasbrouck, a detachment of the First Vermont, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Preston, and a small detachment of the Seventh Michigan. The detachment of the Fifth New York was sent directly across the country, in order to intercept the rebels, while the balance of the command went directly to the scene of action. The advance of the Fifth New York, led by Lieut. Elmer Barker, came up with the enemy first, and found them with the howitzer posted on a hill, with the cavalry drawn up in line in the rear to support it.

Lieutenant Barker, with his small detachment of about 25 men, dashed up the hill, and, when within about 50 yards of the gun, received a charge of grape and canister, which killed 3 and wounded 7 of our men and several horses. The enemy then charged upon us, but were met with stubborn resistance by the lieutenant and his men, although the lieutenant had received two grape-shot in his thigh. We were, however, overpowered, and driven back a short distance. Just then Colonel Preston, of the First Vermont (Lieutenant Hazleton, with Companies H and C, being in advance), came up at a full charge upon their flank, and were again received with a discharge from the howitzer of grape and canister. Our men pressed on, however, until they came to a hand-to-hand conflict, when the enemy gradually fell back. We took their howitzer, and they fled in every direction.

Colonel Mann pursued the rebels until his horses were completely tired out, he having been obliged to ride at full speed before overtaking them, and then, after collecting his dead and wounded, returned to camp.

Our loss was 4 killed and 15 wounded, the names of which please find inclosed.* We lost also 11 horses killed and several wounded. None of our men are missing. The force engaged on our side was 170. The rebels had, as nearly as can be ascertained, 200 men, besides his gun.

Capt. B. S. Haskins, of the rebel army, formerly of the British army, and Lieutenant Chapman, formerly of the United States Regulars, who was in command of the howitzer, were so badly wounded that they could not be removed. They were consequently paroled. Captain Haskins has since died.

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* Omitted.

The loss of the enemy was 6 killed and 20 wounded, besides many others severely wounded, who escaped in the woods.

We have 10 prisoners and many carbines and pistols; the number Colonel Mann did not state.

I desire again to recommend to the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding the officers and men engaged in this fight, in which they all displayed such great valor.

The dead and wounded have all been brought in to this place, and the wounded are doing well in the hospitals attached to their respective brigades.

Colonel Mann reports that had the guard on the train offered the slightest resistance, the train might have been saved. They could have detained the enemy until our cavalry came up, and also re-enforcements from the battalion of infantry which was at Catlett's Station.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JUL. STAHEL,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Washington.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. William D. Mann, Seventh Michigan Cavalry.

NEAR GREENWICH, VA.—2 p. m.,
VIA UNION MILLS, VA., *May* 30, 1863—7.20 p. m.

SIR: Mosby, with 200 men and one howitzer, attacked our train near Catlett's; guard fled; Mosby burned train. Heard firing in camp, and went in search with First Vermont, Fifth New York, and a detachment of Seventh Michigan. Came up with Mosby in strong position 2 miles southwest of Greenwich, and charged him. He gave us grape; boys never faltered; took his gun; captured Haskins, mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Chapman, severely wounded, and also several privates. Our loss, 4 killed, and 1 officer, Lieutenant Barker, and 7 enlisted men wounded. Several horses killed.

The rebels are scattered in the thickets and in the mountains. We shall return to camp as soon as the wounded and dead are cared for. The engine is not much damaged; train destroyed. A strong patrol from my command had passed up the very spot but one hour before, and were but 3 miles distant at the time, and came promptly up. No other news. Full report by mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. MANN,
Colonel Seventh Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Cavalry Force.

Major-General STAHEL,
Fairfax Court-House.

BRISTOE STATION, [*May*] 31, 1863—5 a. m.

SIR: Returned at dark, bringing in our cannon and all our dead and wounded. The wounded number 15 on our side. It was an extremely hot affair for a small one; many of the wounds very severe. Our cap-

tures for the day are 10 prisoners, including Captain Haskins, an English officer of seven years' service, now in Confederate service, and Lieutenant Chapman, who had charge of the artillery. Both these officers, so severely wounded, could not be removed, and were paroled. I send in other prisoners by train to-day.

The enemy lost heavily in wounded, as they received a terrific fire from revolvers at close range, followed by a determined saber charge. Many were severely cut with saber, but clung to their horses and fell back into the thicket. Our horses were completely blown when we had overtaken the enemy, so rapid had been our pursuit, and, after thoroughly scattering them to all points in that thick country, I found it impossible to follow up with hope of catching them.

Lieutenant Barker has two grape-shot through thigh, but is quite comfortable. He crossed sabers with them, and fought desperately after this wound.

General Buford arrived at Catlett's at 4 p. m. yesterday with his force from Dumfries; communicated with me. Some artillery firing was heard last night, 8 p. m., in direction of Kelly's Ford, but I presume amounted to nothing. All is quiet this a. m.

Can't I have balance of my regiment here, as I should like to have them together?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. MANN,
Commanding.

Maj. H. BALDWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

MARCH 2, 1863.—Skirmish near Aldie, Va.*

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

NEAR UPPERVILLE,
March 3, 1863.

GENERAL: Yesterday a Yankee cavalry force of about 400 men came up to Middleburg. As soon as I heard of it I hastily collected together 17 of my men and started in pursuit, having in the meantime ascertained that they had gone back. At Aldie I overtook their rear squadron, of 59 men, which I charged and routed, capturing 2 captains and 17 men, together with their arms; also 23 horses and accouterments. Two of my men were slightly wounded. I have sent all the prisoners but 2 on to Culpeper Court-House. A wounded captain was paroled.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY.

[Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.]

MARCH 9, 1863.—Affair at Fairfax Court-House, Va.†

Report of Capt. John S. Mosby, Virginia Cavalry.

NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE,
March 11, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that having accurately ascertained the number and disposition of the troops in Fairfax County, I determined to make the attempt to reach Fairfax Court-House, where the general headquarters of that portion of the army were established. Sunday night, the 8th instant, being dark and rainy, was deemed propitious. I proceeded down the Little River pike to within about 3 miles of Chantilly; then, turning to the right, crossed the road leading from Centreville to Frying Pan, about half way between Centreville and the Little River pike; then proceeding on toward Fairfax Court-House, came upon the Warrenton pike at a point about 4 miles distant from

* See also p. 41.

† See also p. 43.

Fairfax Court-House. I then kept the pike until I got within about a mile and a half of the Court-House, when I turned to the right in order to avoid some infantry camps, and came into Fairfax Court-House from the direction of the railroad station. The few guards stationed around the town, unsuspecting danger, were easily captured. I then sent one party to the headquarters of Colonel Wyndham (acting brigadier), another party to Colonel Johnstone's, while with 6 men I went myself to Brigadier General Stoughton's. Unfortunately Colonel Wyndham had gone down to Washington, but his assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp were made prisoners. Colonel Johnstone, having received notice of our presence, made his escape. General Stoughton I found in bed asleep, as well as his staff and escort, whom we captured. Afterward, in the darkness and confusion, two officers of his staff made their escape.

While these things were going on, other detachments of my men were busily engaged in clearing the stables of the fine horses with which they were filled. It was about 2 o'clock when I reached the Court-House, and I did not deem it safe to remain there over one hour and a half, as we were 10 miles within the enemy's lines, and it was necessary that we should get out before daylight, the close proximity of the enemy's forces rendering our situation one of great peril, there being three regiments of cavalry camped 1 mile distant, at Germantown, two infantry regiments within a few hundred yards of the town, one infantry brigade in the vicinity of Fairfax Station, and another infantry brigade, with artillery and cavalry, at Centreville. About 3.30 o'clock, therefore, I left the place, going in the direction of Fairfax Station, in order to deceive the enemy as to my line of retreat should they attempt pursuit; then, wheeling to the right, took the pike to Centreville at a point about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court-House. When I came to within a half mile of Centreville I again turned to the right, passed so close to the fortifications there that the sentinels on the redoubts hailed us, while we could distinctly see the bristling cannon through the embrasures. We passed within a hundred yards of their infantry pickets without molestation, swam Cub Run, and again came into the Warrenton pike at Groveton.

I have not yet heard whether the enemy pursued. It was my purpose to have reached the Court-House by 12 o'clock, but this was frustrated by our mistaking our road in the darkness, by which we were delayed two hours; but for this occurrence I should have had ample time not only to have made more captives, but also to have destroyed the large amount of quartermaster's, commissary, and sutlers' stores accumulated there. They were stored in the houses of the town, and it was impossible to have burned them without destroying the town.

The fruits of this expedition are 1 brigadier-general (Stoughton), 2 captains, and 30 men prisoners. We also brought off 58 horses, most of them being very fine, belonging to officers; also a considerable number of arms. We left hundreds of horses in the stables and other places, having no way of bringing them off, as I was already encumbered with more prisoners and horses than I had men. I had 29 men with me; sustained no loss. They all behaved admirably.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MOSBY,
Captain, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

APRIL 27–MAY 6, 1863.—The Chancellorsville Campaign.*

Supplementary report of Capt. Frank C. Gibbs, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 10, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the list of casualties and property lost and destroyed in the late battle of Chancellorsville, Va., on May 3, 4, and 5, 1863.

We crossed the Rappahannock on the pontoons at United States Ford, 12 miles above Fredericksburg, on the morning of the 1st of May, and went to the front, parking for the night at Chancellorsville; the next morning ordered 1 mile to the rear, where we parked, remaining until the morning of the 3d instant, at 7 a. m., when we were ordered to the front on double-quick. We stripped the luggage from the carriages and took position on a slight rise with a cleared field to the front for about 350 yards; then came timber and underbrush. We were in position but a short time when the enemy began to show himself in force, when we gave him shrapnel and canister, when he retired, but soon his artillery opened on us and we responded, giving and taking some hard knocks; after which the sharpshooters began to swarm the woods, picking off our cannoneers. Here we had 4 men wounded, 1 horse killed and 5 wounded. Capt. Stephen H. Weed, commanding the artillery, then ordered all the horses to the rear; so it was all day repelling charges, artillery duels, and sharpshooters firing at us.

At 4 o'clock p. m., during one of the artillery duels, a shell struck the limber of Detachment B, broke the iron axle, exploded, killing Lieut. F. Dorries, Corpl. F. Koehler, and taking the right leg off of Private Cassius Edmonds, a driver, who, when his team was ordered to the rear, volunteered to help work the gun. He is a little fellow, about sixteen years of age, and when carried from the field whistled as though nothing had occurred; he did not shed a tear.

On Monday and Tuesday the fighting was not so severe. On Tuesday night we fell back to our old camp near Falmouth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. GIBBS,
Captain, Comdg. Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Col. JAMES BARNETT,
Commanding First Regiment Light Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, and Chief of Artillery, Army of the Cumberland.

P. S.—Our boys acted nobly. They elicited praise from the chief of artillery.

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* See also p. 146 *et seq.*

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbott's (Ira C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (Alexander D.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Adams' (Alonzo W.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (George W.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Alexander's (Frederic W.) Artillery. See *Baltimore Artillery, post.*
Allbright's (Charles) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Harrison) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Allen's (Henry M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Allen's (Thomas S.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Ames' (Adelbert) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Ames' (Nelson) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Amherst Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Amsberg's (George von) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Amsden's (Frank P.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Anderson's (R. M.) Artillery. See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company.*
Andrew Sharpshooters. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Andrews' (C. H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Andrews' (George L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 17th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Angel's (Ashbel W.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Arnold's (William A.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Ashby's (Charles) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Ashford's (John) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Atwell's (Charles A.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Avery's (Clark M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Bailey's (Edward L.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Baker's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Baker's (Samuel E.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Ball's (William H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ballier's (John F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Baltimore Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Barbour's (William M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Almont) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Barney's (Elisha L.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Barry's (John D.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment.*

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* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Barstow's (George F.) **Artillery.*** See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
Bartram's (Nelson B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Bassett's (Isaac C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Batchelder's (N. Walter) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Bates' (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Baxter's (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Baylor's (R. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Bayne's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Beale's (R. L. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment*
Beardsley's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (Samuel R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Beardsley's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Beaver's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Bennett's (R. T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Best's (Clermont L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Best's (Emory F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Betts' (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Betts' (T. Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Beverly's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Biddle's (Chapman) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Biddle's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bidwell's (Daniel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Bingham's (Daniel G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Birney's (William) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Black Horse Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Blaisdell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Bland's (Elbert) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Blucher's (Gustav von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 29th Battery.*
Board's (F. H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Bodine's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Bond's (Frank A.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Bondurant's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, post.*
Bonham's (M. F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bootes' (Levi C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Bostwick's (Richard S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Bourry's (Gotthilf) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Lot) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Boyd's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brady's (Allen G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Brady's Sharpshooters. See *Michigan Troops.*
Bragg's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Braun's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Breathed's (James) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Broady's (K. Oscar) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Brockenbrough's (J. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Brockman's (B. T.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Brodrick's (Virgil) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brooke's (James V.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Brooker's (Albert F.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy, Battery B.*
Brooklyn, 14th Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Brooks Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (Hamilton A.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (Hiram L.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
Brown's (J. Thompson) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Brown's (J. Thompson, jr.) Artillery. See *William W. Parker's Artillery, post.*
Brown's (Philip P., jr.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 157th Regiment.*
Brown's (Ridgely) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Brown's (T. Fred.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (William D.) Artillery. See *Chesapeake Artillery.*
Browne's (George, jr.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bruen's (John T.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 10th Battery.*
Brunson's (E. B.) Artillery. See *Pee Dee Artillery.*
Buck's (Samuel L.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Buckingham's (Philo B.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Bucklyn's (John K.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Buckner's (Thomas R.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Burke's (R. E.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Burling's (George C.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Burns' (Michael W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burton's (John E.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Bush's (Edward G.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Butler's (John G.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Butler's (John H.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Byrnes' (Richard) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Cain's (John H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Edward L.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Cantador's (Lorenz) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Carlton's (Henry H.) Artillery. See *Troup Artillery, post.*
Carman's (Ezra A.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Joseph) Artillery. See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carpenter's (Leonard W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Carpenter's (P. M.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Battalion.*
Carrington's (James McD.) Artillery. See *Charlottesville Artillery, post.*
Carswell's (R. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Carter's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Carter's (William P.) Artillery See *King William Artillery, post.*
Carter's (William R.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Cavada's (Frederick F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Cavins' (Elijah H. C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Chalfant's (E.) Artillery. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery D.*
Chamberlain's (Benjamin F.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Chamberlain's (Joshua L.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Chamberlayne's (John H.) Artillery. See *William G. Crenshaw's Artillery, post.*
Chambliss' (John R., jr.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Chapin's (Barna J.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Chapman's (Alford B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Chapman's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Chapman's (J.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Battalion.*
Chapman's (Lansford F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Charlottesville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chesapeake Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Chew's (R. P.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Christian's (William S.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Christie's (Daniel H.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Cladek's (John J.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Clark's (A. Judson) Artillery. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (John B.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Clark's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Clarke's (Robert) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Clendenin's (David R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (N.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Cobham's (George A., jr.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Cole's (Christopher C.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Colgate's (Clinton G.) Engineers. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Colgrove's (Silas) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Collet's (Mark W.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Collier's (Frederick H.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Collins' (C. R.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Collis' (Charles H. T.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Colvill's (William, jr.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Connor's (Selden) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cook's (Abel G.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Cook's (Elliott W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Cook's (Philip) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Coons' (John) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Cooper's (James H.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Coster's (Charles R.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Cothran's (George W.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Coulter's (Richard) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Courtney Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Cowan's (Andrew) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cox's (F. W.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Cox's (W. R.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Craft's (William S.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Craig's (Calvin A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Cram's (George C.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
Creighton's (William R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Crenshaw's (William G.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Crocker's (John S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Crosby's (Franklin B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Cross' (Edward E.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cross' (Nelson) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Crowther's (James) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Cummins' (Robert P.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Curtis' (Greely S.) Cavalry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cushing's (Alonzo H.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
Dachrodt's (Jacob) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Dana's (Edmund L.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Dance's (Willis J.) Artillery. See *Powhatan Artillery, post;* also *1st Regiment, Virginia Artillery.*
Daniels' (William A.) Infantry. See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Danville Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Davidson's (Greenlee) Artillery. See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Davidson's (William L.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Davies' (Henry E., jr.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Davies' (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Davis' (Hasbrouck) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Davis' (Henry W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Dawson's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
De Beck's (William L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Deems' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
De Lacy's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Demarest's (Abraham G.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Dement's (William F.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
De Trobriand's (P. Regis) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Devereux's (Arthur F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Di Cesnola's (Louis P.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dieckmann's (Julius) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Dilger's (Hubert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dimick's (Justin E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Diven's (Alexander S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Donaldsonville Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Doster's (William E.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Douty's (Calvin S.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dove's (David) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Downey's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Drake's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Drummond's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Dryer's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Duffié's (Alfred N.) **Cavalry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Duke's (John) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Dulany's (R. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Dunn's (A. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Battalion.*
Dunne's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Dwight's (Walton) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Dye's (Voorhees) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dyer's (Cephas W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Edgar's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Battalion.*
Edgell's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Edmondson's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Clark S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Edwards' (O. E.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Egan's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Einsiedel's (Detlee von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Elder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery E.*
Ellis' (A. Van Horne) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Ellis' (Theodore G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ellmaker's (Peter C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Ely's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment.*
England's (Edmund E.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Ernst's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Eshleman's (B. F.) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, 4th Battery.*
Estes' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Eubank's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ewing's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Ewing's (Chatham T.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery G.*
Excelsior, 1st Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Excelsior, 2d Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Excelsior, 3d Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Excelsior, 4th Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Excelsior, 5th Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*

Fairchild's (Lucius) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Fairlamb's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Farnum's (J. Egbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Feild's (E. M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Fesler's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Field's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
Fite's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Fitzgerald's (Theophilus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Fitzhugh's (Robert H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Flanigan's (Mark) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Fleming's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Floyd-Jones' (De L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Folsom's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ford's (C. E.) **Artillery.** See *W. M. McGregor's Artillery, post.*
Forney's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Fowler's (Edward R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Francine's (Louis R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Frank's (Paul) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Fraser's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery, post.*
Fredericksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (Winsor B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Freudenberg's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Frick's (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Fry's (B. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Fuller's (Josiah C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Funk's (J. H. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Funsten's (O. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Gaither's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Galligher's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gambee's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Garnett's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Kenner) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Garrett's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Garvin's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gaston's (George) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Gates' (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
George's (Forney) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment.*
George's (N. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Gibbs' (Frank C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gilkyson's (Stephen R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gist's (Joseph F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Glanz's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Gordon's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Gordon's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Grafflin's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Grahams (Archibald) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues, post.*
Gray's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Graybill's (Tully) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Regiment.*

Green's (John Shac) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Gregg's (J. Irvin) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Edgar M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Grice's (W. L.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Grimes' (Bryan) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grimes' (John) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Groner's (V. D.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Grover's (Ira G.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Grubb's (E. Burd) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Guiney's (Patrick R.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hagan's (Harrison H.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hager's (Jonathan B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 1st and 2d Battalions.*
Hall's (Elisha) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Hall's (James A.) Artillery. See *Maine Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hall's (J. M.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hall's (Josiah) Cavalry. See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hamblin's (Joseph E.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (D. H.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Hamilton's (Theodore B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Hammond's (John) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hampton Legion. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hampton's (Robert B.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Hancock's (David P.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Hapgood's (Charles E.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hardaway's (R. A.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Harlow's (Franklin P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Harman's (A. W.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Harn's (William A.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harris' (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harris' (M. B.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Harris' (N. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Harris Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harrison's (James E.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Harrison's (F. E.) Rifles. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hart's (James F.) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery, post.*
Hart's (Patrick) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
Hartmann's (Louis) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Hartung's (Adolph von) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Hasbrouck's (A. H.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Haskell's (W. T.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Hawley's (William) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hayes' (Joseph) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Haywood's (E. G.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hazard's (John G.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hazlett's (Charles E.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
Healy's (Virgil M.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (Francis E.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hecker's (Frederick) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Henagan's (John W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Henry's (William, jr.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Herbert's (H. A.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Herbert's (James R.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*

Hexamer's (William) Artillery. See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Higgins' (Jacob) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Hill's (J. L.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hill's (John T.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hill's (Wallace) Artillery. See *West Virginia Troops, Battery C.*
Hill's (William J.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hines' (Jonathan D.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Hobson's (Edwin L.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hofmann's (J. William) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Holder's (W. D.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Holt's (Thomas) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Holt's (Willis C.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Honeyman's (Robert R.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Hudson's (Henry W.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Huey's (Pennock) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Huger's (Frank) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hulings' (Thomas M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Hull's (James C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Humphreys' (Benjamin G.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Huntington's (James F.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hupp's (A.) Artillery. See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Hurt's (W. B.) Artillery. See *R. A. Hardaway's Artillery, ante.*
Huson's (William) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Huston's (James) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Andrew J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hyman's (J. H.) Infantry See *North Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Imboden's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Ireland's (David) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Irvine's (William) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Jacobs' (William H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Jaehne's (Julius) Cavalry. See *Frederick Schambeck's Cavalry, post.*
Jahn's (Hermann) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 2d Battery.*
James' (G. S.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Jameson's (William) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jastram's (Pardon S.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Jayne's (Joseph M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jeffords' (Harrison H.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (David T.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (Joseph S.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Jennings' (Gilbert S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Jennings' (William W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Johns' (Thomas D.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Johnson's (A. C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Johnson's (Charles A.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Marmaduke) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Riley) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Robert D.) Infantry.* See *North Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Johnston's (Robert S.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jones' (David M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward S.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' (Frank) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jones' (J. F.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Jones' (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Joslin's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Kearse's (F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Keifer's (J. Warren) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Josiah H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Frank W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kerwin's (Michael) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Kilpatrick's (Judson) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kilpatrick's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Kinkead's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Kirby's (Edmund) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I;* also *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.**
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery, ante.*
Kirkwood's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Koenig's (Emil) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Kovacs' (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Krepps' (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kusserow's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 32d Battery.*
Laflin's (Byron) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Lancaster's (Francis A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Lane's (David F.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lane's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Lane's (John) **Artillery.** See *Sumter (Ga.) Artillery, Battery C.*
Langston's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lansing's (Jacob H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Lasalle's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Latham's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Latimer's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Courtney Artillery, ante.*
Lauman's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lea's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lee's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Legett's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Leidy's (Asher S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Leland's (Francis L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Leonard's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Leppien's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Lessig's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Battery.*
Lightfoot's (James N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Litzenberg's (Simon) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Livingston's (La Rhett L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries F and K.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Jonathan H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Lofton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lomax's (L. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Long Island, 1st Regiment, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Long's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Loomis' (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Lord's (Richard S. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Loudoun Rangers. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Louisiana Guard Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Lounsbury's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Lovill's (Edward F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Lowe's (Samuel D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Lusk's (John A. M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lyle's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Lynchburg Beauregards Artillery. See *M. N. Moorman's Artillery, post.*
McAllister's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McCalla's (Theodore H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
McCarthy's (E. S.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company.*
McCarthy's (Jeremiah) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Batteries C and D.*
McCartney's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
McClanahan's (J. H.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McComb's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, 14th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McDougall's (Archibald L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McDowell's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McElroy's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McGee's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
McGill's (James D.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
McGovern's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 122d Regiment.*
McGraw's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery, post.*
McGregor's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McGroarty's (Stephen J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McIntosh's (D. G.) **Artillery.** See *Pee Dee Artillery, post.*
McKean's (H. Boyd) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
McKee's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
McKnight's (Amor A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
McLaughlen's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McLean's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
McMahan's (John) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McMichael's (Richards) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
McNeill's (John H.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McVicar's (Duncan) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Macy's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Madill's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Maffett's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Mahler's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maish's (Levi) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Mallon's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Mallory's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Manly's (B. C.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops.*
Mann's (Daniel P.) **Cavalry.** See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*

Mann's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Salem S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
Marshall's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d (C) Battery.*
Martin's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Battery*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Martindale's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Marye's (E. A.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante.*
Maryland Line. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Massie's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery, ante.*
Mathews' (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Maulsby's (T. A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Maurin's (Victor) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
May's (Oliver T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Mayo's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, ante.*
Meinell's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Mercer's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Merriam's (Waldo) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Merrill's (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Mettler's (Isaac S.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Meyer's (Conrad U.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Meyer's (Seraphim) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Michie's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Miles' (Nelson A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's (Marcus P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, 3d Battery.*
Miner's (M. L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Moesch's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moffett's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
Moore's (Alexander C.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery E.*
Moore's (Caleb) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph D.) **Artillery.** See *Frank Huger's Artillery, ante.*
Moore's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Moore's (W. S.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Moorman's (M. N.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morehead's (Turner G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (Orlando H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morris' (Robert, jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Morris' (William G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Morrow's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Moseley's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Moss' (Joseph L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Mueller's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*

Munford's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Myers' (George R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Nadenbousch's (J. Q. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
New York, 2d Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
New York, 9th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
New York, 14th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
New York, 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
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